

ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023



**SEYCHELLES
BREWRIES LTD**



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EKU
BAVARIA

EKU IS GETTING A NECK LIFT

NEW LOOK,
SAME GREAT
TASTE



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022	% Change
Net Revenue	578,338	513,847	12.55 %
Operating profit	179,906	142,870	25.92 %
Profit before tax	179,531	142,459	26.02 %
Total comprehensive income	122,200	106,378	14.87 %
Total equity	503,849	431,649	16.73 %
Data per SCR 5 share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (SCR)	9.70	8.44	14.87 %
Net equity (SCR)	39.99	34.26	16.73 %

The directors recommend, subject to approval at the next Annual General meeting, the payment of a final dividend of SCR 85,540,000, representing a dividend of SCR6.79 per ordinary share for the year F23 (F22 final dividend: SCR 50,000,000, representing a dividend of SCR3.97 per ordinary share). A special dividend of SCR50,000,000 was declared and approved in F22. Dividends declared are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity. The dividend is subject to deduction of withholding tax at the applicable rates.



NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2023

Seychelles Breweries Limited (Company No 841033-1) MERJ share code ISIN: SC478BDEB69 (“the Company” or Seybrew”).

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that the 55th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of Seychelles Breweries Limited for the year 2023 will be held at the Savoy Seychelles Resort & Spa on Friday 1st December 2023 at 11:00am to:

- a. deal with such business as may lawfully be dealt with at the AGM and;
- b. consider and, if deemed fit, pass, with or without modification, the Ordinary and Special Resolutions set out hereunder in the manner required by the Companies Ordinance, 1972 as amended (“the Companies Act”), as read with the MERJ Limited Listings Requirements (“MERJ Listings Requirements”) where the Company’s ordinary shares are listed.

The AGM is to be participated in and voted at by shareholders recorded in the Company’s securities register as at the voting record date of Wednesday 29th November 2023.

Kindly note that shareholders attending by proxy will be required to register no later than 48 hours before the time of the meeting. Full details of the registration process and requirements is provided in the attached cover letter.

Meeting participants (including proxies) will be required to provide reasonably satisfactory identification (this includes identity cards, passports, and driver’s licenses) before being entitled to attend or participate in the AGM and will be allowed access to the venue to vote by no later than 11:00 am on Friday 1st December 2023.

Ordinary Resolutions

To consider and, if approved, to pass, with or without modification, the following Ordinary Resolutions:

Percentage support required for Ordinary Resolution No 1 to 8 - For these Ordinary Resolutions to be adopted, the support of more than 50% (fifty per cent) of the total number of votes per Ordinary Resolution, from the shareholders present or who are represented by proxy at this Meeting is required.

1. Ordinary Resolution No 1 – Approving Minutes of the 2022 AGM

To present, consider and accept the Minutes of the AGM held on Friday 2 December 2022.

2. Ordinary Resolution No 2 – Presenting the Seybrew Directors and Audit Report

To present, consider and accept the Report of the Managing Director and the Auditor’s Report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

3. Ordinary Resolution No 3 – Presenting the Seybrew Annual Financial Statements

To present, consider and accept the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

4. Ordinary Resolution No 4 – Appointment of auditors

To authorise the Directors to appoint the auditors to undertake the Company’s audit for the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

Reason and effect

The reason for Ordinary Resolution No 4 is that the Companies Act requires the appointment or reappointment of the Company’s auditors each year at the AGM of the Company. The Company is going through the tender process to identify a firm to audit the Company for the year 2023/2024.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2023 (continued)

5. Ordinary Resolution No 5 – Appointment of directors

To elect the following directors (Ordinary Resolution No 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3) to the Board of directors of Seybrew (“the Board”) as directors in terms of clause 84 of the Company’s Articles of Association, being eligible and offering themselves for appointment.

Reason and effect

The reason for and effect of Ordinary Resolution No 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 is to elect the directors to the Board of Seybrew appointed during the financial year as directors in terms of the Company’s Articles of Association.

5.1 Ordinary Resolution No 5.1 – Appointment of Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe as a director

To elect Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe, who was appointed as a director on 16 February 2023 in terms of the Company’s Articles of Association, being eligible and offering herself for appointment.

5.2 Ordinary Resolution No 5.2 – Appointment of Yvonne M Mwangi as a director

To elect Yvonne M Mwangi, who was appointed as a director on 13 September 2023 in terms of the Company’s Articles of Association, being eligible and offering herself for appointment.

5.3 Ordinary Resolution No 5.3 – Appointment of Andrew Ross as a director

To elect Andrew Ross, who was appointed as a director on 13 September 2023 in terms of the Company’s Articles of Association, being eligible and offering himself for appointment.

6. Ordinary Resolution No 6 – Re-appointment of directors

To re-elect directors as per Ordinary Resolution No. 6.1 by whom the directors retire by rotation in terms of the Company’s Articles of Association and being eligible and offering themselves for re-election.

6.1 Ordinary Resolution No 6.1 – Appointment of Jean Gilbert Kuei Joa Weeling Lee as a director

To re-elect Jean Gilbert Kuei Joa Weeling Lee as a director of the company, in terms of the Company’s Articles of Association, the retiring director being eligible and offering himself for re-appointment.

7. Ordinary Resolution No 7 – Remuneration policy

Shareholders are requested to cast a separate vote on the Company’s remuneration policy.

7.1 Ordinary Resolution No. 7.1 – vote on the remuneration of the Managing Director

Resolved that shareholders approve the remuneration of the Managing Director at approximately SCR 6.8 million per annum for the financial year 2023/24.

7.2 Ordinary Resolution No.7.2 – vote on the remuneration of the Finance Director

Resolved that shareholders approve the remuneration of the Finance Director at approximately SCR 3.2 million per annum for the financial year 2023/24.

7.3 Ordinary Resolution No.7.3 – vote on the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors

Resolved that shareholders approve the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors at approximately SCR 252 thousand per annum for the financial year 2023/24.

7.4 Ordinary Resolution No. 7.4 – vote on the remuneration of the Auditors

To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors for the financial year 2023/2024.

8. Declaration of a final dividend

To approve that a final dividend be declared for the year ended 30 June 2023. The dividend amount and payment date will be announced at the meeting.

A member of the Company entitled to attend, and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. A proxy need not also be a member. A form of proxy is enclosed and if it is to be valid for the purposes of the meeting, the form must be completed and deposited at the Company Secretary's office at Azer Corporate Limited, Suite C, 2nd Floor, Orion Office Complex, Palm Street, Victoria, Seychelles, not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.

By Order of the Board


Azer Corporate Limited
Suite C, 2nd Floor, Orion Office Complex
Palm Street, Victoria
Tel: 4326644

Company Secretary

9 November 2023



BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Anthony Smith	Chairperson	Appointed in September 2018
Conor Neiland	Managing Director	Resigned in September 2023
Yvonne Mwangi	Managing Director	Appointed in September 2023
Devesh Dutt	Finance Director	Resigned in February 2023
Noel Goueth	Finance Director	Appointed in February 2023
Rod Thorington	Non-executive Director	Appointed in May 2020
Jean Weeling-Lee	Non-executive Director	Appointed in June 2008
Obinna Chimere Anyalebechi	Non-executive Director	Resigned in September 2023
Andrew Ross	Non-executive Director	Appointed in September 2023
Nisreen Abdul Majid	Non-executive Director	Appointed in February 2022

Registered office and principal place of business

Seychelles Breweries Limited
O'Brien House
PO Box 273
Le Rocher, Mahé,
Seychelles

Solicitors

Christen Chambers
Office 201, Second floor
Waterside Building
Marina North, Eden Island
Seychelles

Auditors

BDO Associates
Chartered Accountants
The Creole Spirit
Quincy Street
Mahé,
Seychelles

Company Secretary

Azer Corporate Limited
Suite C, 2nd Floor
Orion Office Complex
Palmstreet
Victoria
Seychelles

Bankers

Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited (formerly: Barclays Bank (Seychelles) Limited)
Seychelles International Mercantile Banking Corporation Limited (a.k.a Nouvobanq)

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Chairman's Statement

Distinguished shareholders, ladies, and gentlemen, I am pleased to welcome you all to the 55th Annual General Meeting of our Company and to report on the affairs for the financial year ended 30th June 2023.

I am delighted to announce that we stepped into the second half of our century with the most profitable year ever realized.

Business Environment

The macro environment of Seychelles remains vulnerable to external shocks due to its high dependence on tourism and fishing, and climate change continues to pose a long-term sustainability risk. Over F23, the rupee regained a degree of stability and even appreciation against USD and EURO. From a regulatory perspective, the tax and excise environment remained stable, enabling us to build on last year's strong momentum.



Our performance

Seychelles Breweries Limited continued being the major player in the manufacturing industry of the country, offering a total beverage portfolio of Beer, Cider, Ready-To-Drink, Carbonated Soft Drinks and Spirits with affordable formats in returnable glass, kegs, PET and Cans.

Seybrew is a proudly local business with over half the population of the islands directly or indirectly invested in our success – we are fortunate to have over 1,300 Seychellois shareholders and a further 45,000 local stakeholders by virtue of the Seychelles Pension Fund's significant stake in our business. We greatly appreciate the continued support of all the people of Seychelles to continue supporting our brands and our business.

Our distribution covers Mahe, Praslin and La Digue and this year we opened our wings in travel retail through a new contract with Air Seychelles for our flagship beer Seybrew in 300ml can format and we continue to develop plans to go further into other export markets.

Our flagship brand reinforced its equity with digital campaigns and a high level of reach, unique experiences offered through the Blue Nation with Seybrew, Guinness football with the Beach soccer tournament, SeyPearl affinity with joy crew along with a sponsorship presence at the island's cultural events and iconic moments, big or small.

Revenue

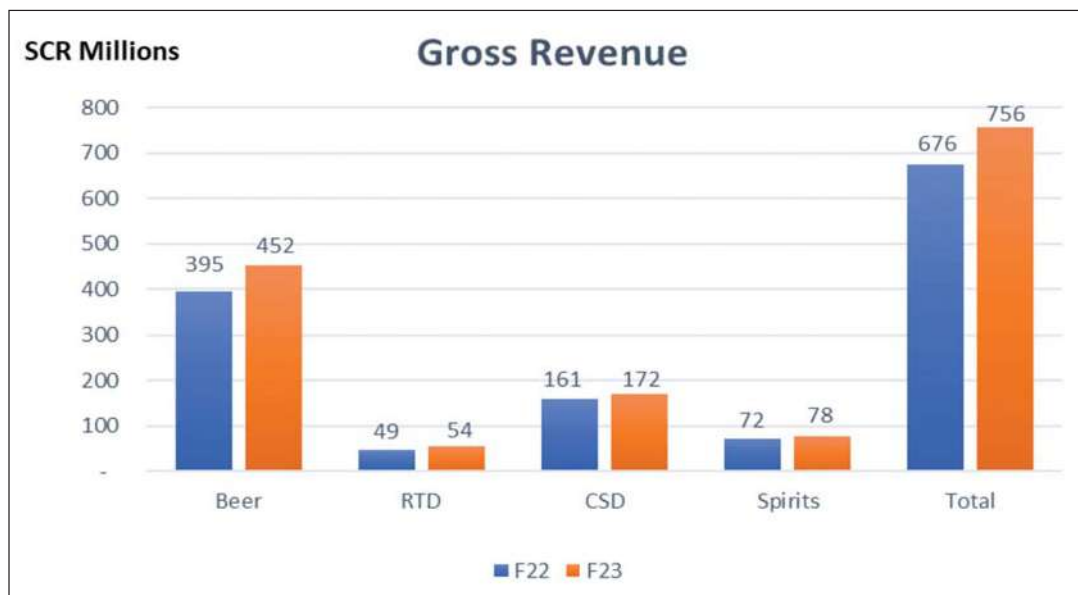
From SCR 513.8m to SCR 578.3m, our net revenue grew by 12.6% vs last year (on top of 15.7% growth in F22). This was driven by the advantaged offer of beer in cans, innovation, positive portfolio mix and price, and even better customer service.

We leveraged a more consistent supply of raw materials to the market and strong reinforcement of quality control, and our agility and integrity to ensure a real improvement in product quality during the year.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Revenue (continued)

Notable growth was delivered across all categories including Beer (+14.6%), Carbonated Soft Drinks (+6.9%), Ready-To-Drink (+12%) and Spirits (+8%).



Innovation

We are passionate about creating products and experiences to seize new opportunities, recruit new consumers and drive performance. This year, we enriched our portfolio through an addition to the Ready to Drink category with a new flavour, Takama Bitter Lemon. On Beer, our celebration beer Tonbola created a perfect accompaniment to the La Digue and Praslin feasts and the Mahe Regatta. The Carbonated Soft Drink, SeyPearl Strawberry, was introduced into SeyPearl family. Overall innovation (i.e. products below 3 years) contributed SCR 126.5m to the net sales value, representing 21.8% of total sales.

Supply chain

Zero <i>Lost Time Accidents (LTA)</i>	9% Improvement on Operation Efficiencies	Top 5 In Quality League Table	Productivity GBP 1.18m
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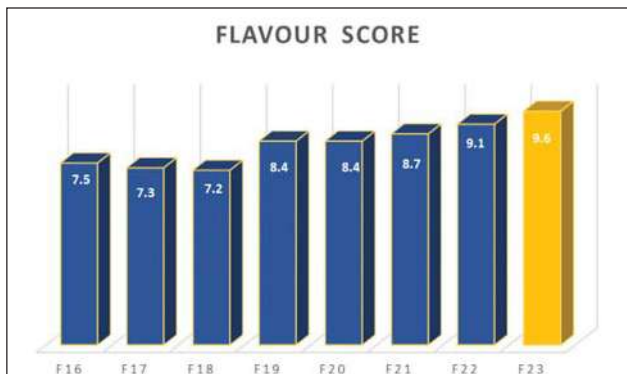
In F23, our journey towards establishing our supply department to become more customer and consumer centric continued, increasing therefore the super prioritization of Health and Safety for ourselves, our distributors and partners, and conformance to quality standards. Zero Lost Time Accidents were recorded over the year and we maintain our focus to keep improving. Better adherence to brewing excellence resulted in constantly excellent overall beer flavour scores, with the average score for all beers moving over 9/10.

Our raw materials remained challenged due to external factors with a cost base higher than anticipated as the global shipping and supply business were not yet back to pre-crisis status. We revisited our logistics, demand, and material planning to reduce stock and raw material shortfalls.

Supply has been very consistent over the year, bringing line efficiencies as well as energy control benefits to our overall performance. The focus continues with Manufacturing Excellence key pillars, compliance to standards, productivity agendas and upskilling and equipping our line operators.

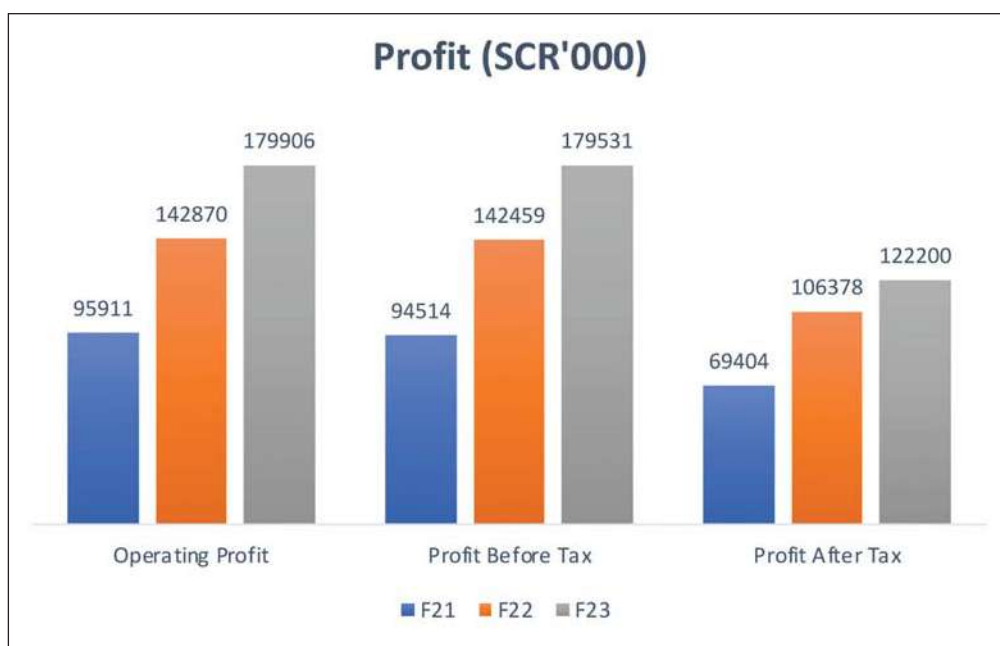
CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Supply chain (continued)



Profit

As well as Revenue growth, our investment in capital expenditure to overhaul production lines, and targeting utilities usage have returned operational efficiencies, to manage our cost base of materials and improve fixed cost absorption. While administrative costs were efficiently contained, marketing costs were kept flat but were carefully deployed to support the growth of our portfolio. All the above combined to our recovery and the recent stability of the Seychelles Rupee against the USD and EUR allowed us to deliver a profit before tax of SCR 179.5m, up from SCR 142.5m last year, an increase of 26%.



F24 performance outlook

We remain cautiously optimistic about our growth trajectory whilst being conscious of the volatile macro environment. We will chase new opportunities while bringing everyday efficiency into all areas of our business.

A motivated work force is critical to continue growing our business and, in addition to our current offering, we will roll-out and implement mental and financial wellness programs for our people to feel safe and invested in the future of the company. We will continue to support our employees in financing their continuous professional qualifications and accreditations as well as investing in effective talent follow-up, to help to fill the succession pipeline for leadership positions that will become available in the future.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

On top of capital expenditure to guarantee the quality of our output, we will deploy our sustainability plan to deliver a net zero carbon solution for the brewery in the next five to seven years. The plan will phase a hundred million SCR investment into projects that will create jobs within the construction industry in the Seychelles and help to support PUC by alleviating pressure on the municipal Effluent Treatment Plan and creating additional demand for electricity.

Our innovation pipeline will unlock a portfolio that meets consumer needs and shifting demand across price points and bold marketing events to continue to delight our consumers.

Our impact in society remains at the heart of our daily conduct and we work on concerted efforts with the government and the wider community on alcohol in society and promoting responsible drinking.

The outlook for the coming year is promising, provided the rupee remains strong against major currencies and tourism continuing to bounce back.

Dividend

The Board is recommending for F23 a final dividend pay-out of SCR 85.5m (SCR 6.79 per share). This highly competitive return to shareholders underscores the fact that an investment in Seybrew continues to deliver the best possible returns.



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Conclusion

I appreciate the management team and all our high achieving and engaged staff team for igniting their pride and passion to deliver results.

I would like to extend my gratitude to all shareholders for your continued support and long-lasting holding of shares of our Company over many decades.

I must appreciate the Board of Directors who show a high level of commitment to working together with the management leadership team to move the Company forward.

I want to take this opportunity to thank outgoing Managing Director Conor Neiland as he moves to take the responsibilities of Diageo's business in Korea, for his valuable leadership, for his passion for Seychelles Breweries over the past 4 years, for his resilience during Covid when he managed to still achieve high performance levels despite numerous challenges. As his replacement, I take great pleasure in welcoming Yvonne Mwangi, and we look forward to ensuring that Seybrew continues its excellent momentum under her stewardship.

I also thank Obinna Chimere Anyalebechi for his valuable contribution over the last year and I want to welcome Andrew Ross to the Board and look forward to the contribution that his experience will bring.

I also thank our key partners, including distributors, customers, suppliers, and professional advisers, for contributing to the Company's success story.

I take this opportunity to also thank the Government of Seychelles for implementing investment-friendly and supportive policies for local manufacturers with a high level of commitment on sustainability.

I want to commend our parent company, Diageo PLC, for its unwavering support for our Company and its continued belief in Seychelles.

I would also like to thank the Coca-Cola Company for their support. We look forward to a continued partnership in the years ahead.



Mr. Anthony Smith

Chairman

Approved on 13 September 2023

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Managing Director is pleased to present to members her Report together with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements of Seychelles Breweries Limited set out on pages to which comprises the statement of financial position at 30 June 2023, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Directors' responsibilities include: determining that the basis of accounting described in Note 2 is an acceptable basis for preparing and presenting the financial statements in the circumstances; designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that are free from material mis-statements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the companies Act, 1972. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates in the manner required by the Companies Act 1972. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and of its operating results.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Directors have made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the company will not be a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

The Directors consider that they have met their responsibilities as set out in the Companies Act, 1972.

Legal form and principal activities

Seychelles Breweries Limited, a public limited company quoted on Seychelles Securities Exchange (aka MERJ) was incorporated under the Companies Act 1972 on 10 July 1972. The company was listed on the securities exchange on 30th June 2016. The principal activities of the Company during the period continue to be the production, importation, marketing and selling of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks.

Corporate Social Responsibility

SMASHED covers half of secondary school students in Seychelles

Through our SMASHED programme, we continue focusing our efforts on addressing the issue of underaged drinking, which is a cause for concern in Seychelles.

The SMASHED programme is a preventative programme intended to help delay the onset of early alcohol use amongst young people by engaging participants in a safe and motivational learning environment.

We managed to implement the programme across all secondary schools in Seychelles targeting new S1 students and our reach in this financial year was 2,200 students. We will continue to roll out this programme annually as we believe that education at an early age is key to changing the mindset of the younger generation towards alcohol consumption.



F26 full water replenishment target achieved in F23

In F23 we managed to achieve our F26 full water replenishment target by supporting an additional 7 farmers with drip irrigation on their farms in remote water stressed areas across the country. Through the different projects we replenished 37,260m³ of water.

Our water replenishment programme is a programme initiated by our parent company Diageo, with the intention for Seychelles Breweries to give back to the community the amount of water it uses in production. This can be done through local water projects which benefit the community.



MCSS collaboration in support of sea turtles' protection

In line with our commitment to promote sustainable practices and to engage in environmental protection activities, we renewed our collaboration with the Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (MCSS) for the adoption of the beach at Anse Bazarka, which is a popular location for sea turtles nesting.

Once again this year, our employees participated in a tree planting activity and supported the MCSS staff to monitor the sea turtles' trail on the beach to ensure that their nesting space is protected.



Seychelles Breweries Foundation projects come to life

At our 50th anniversary celebrations, we launched the Seychelles Breweries Foundation. The company pledged SCR2 million annually to support projects within the community.

Projects under six pillars considered for support by the Seychelles Breweries Foundation. The pillars were Sustainability, Environment and Climate Change, Inclusion and Diversity, Workforce Upskilling, Youth and Sports and Responsible Lifestyle.

In the first year of establishment, we provided funding for 12 projects.



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (continued)

Board Changes

In February 2023, Mrs Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe was appointed as Board Member, replacing Mr Devesh Dutt who resigned in February 2023. Since the last Annual General Meeting, Mr Conor Neiland and Mr Obinna Chimere Anyalebechi have resigned from the Board. On your behalf we wish to thank them for their contributions to the Company during their tenure. In September 2023, Ms Yvonne M Mwangi and Mr Andrew Ross, were appointed as Board members.

The Director to retire by rotation is Mr Jean Gilbert Kuei Joa Weeling Lee, and being eligible, hereby offers himself for re-election.

Directors and their interests

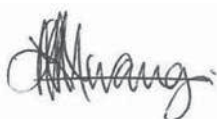
The interests of Directors in the issued capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members and or notified by the Directors for the purpose of Section 111 of the Companies Act, 1972 and in compliance with the listing requirements of the Seychelles Securities Exchange are as follows:

Ordinary Shares held as at 30th June 2023 were:

Director Name	Nationality	Shares in Seychelles Breweries
Anthony Smith	British	Nil
Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe	Cameroonian	Nil
Rod Thorrington	Seychellois	Nil
Jean Weeling-Lee	Seychellois	Nil
Nisreen Abdul Majid	Seychellois	Nil
Conor Neiland	Irish	Nil
Obinna Anyalebechi	Nigerian	Nil

Directors' interest in contracts

No Directors had any material interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the company, nor did any Director hold any share option during the period under review.



Ms Yvonne Mwangi

Managing Director

Approved on 13 September 2023

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

“We ask our customers, consumers, shareholders, governments and the communities in which we operate, to trust that we understand our responsibility as the leading premium drinks Company in Seychelles and that we behave accordingly”

Introduction

Seychelles Breweries Limited (SBL) accepts the importance of achieving the highest standards of corporate governance, corporate responsibility and risk management when conducting its business. SBL strives to carry out its business in a responsible manner, while complying with all laws and regulations which its business activities are subject to. The board and the management team operate on a collegial basis and are responsible for ensuring the highest standards of corporate governance.

Board of Directors

Composition

Please refer to pages 19 and 20 of the Annual Report for details regarding the composition of the Board.

Board Procedure

The Board which is chaired by a non-executive director is responsible for promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising the Company's affairs. The Board:

1. Drives the leadership of the Company with a framework of prudent and effective controls which facilitate risk assessment and risk management.
2. Provides input into the development of the long-term objectives and overall commercial strategy for the company and is responsible for the oversight of the company's operations while evaluating and directing the implementation of the Company's controls and procedures.
3. Oversees the Company's strategic aims, ensuring that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives, as well as reviewing management performance; and
4. Supports the Company's values and standards and ensures that its obligations to its shareholders and others are understood and met.

Meetings held

Four (4) meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year under review, scheduled to ensure that the Directors could provide the appropriate guidance and necessary approval as well as perform their statutory obligations. All meetings were well attended with 100% attendance of all directors' at all board meetings.

Audit Sub-Committee

The Audit Sub-Committee (ASC) of the Board is comprised of two (2) non-executive directors. The committee is chaired by a non-executive director and provides oversight over the Company's operations, financial reporting, internal controls and compliance systems. The ASC assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to the integrity of the financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, qualifications, remuneration and the performance of the internal compliance function as well as the performance of our independent auditors. The ASC ensures that recommendations of the auditors and the ASC for procedural improvements are duly completed by the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (continued)

The ASC met four (4) times during the financial year under review and focused on reviewing both the internal and external audit reports and ensuring that the Company followed through on issues to be addressed. The committee reviewed in detail the Company's Financial statements to ensure they provide a true and accurate record of the state of the Company's affairs.

Risk Management and Internal Control

In F23, the principles and approaches adopted have enabled SBL to build capabilities within the business, drive ownership and accountability, assess and monitor operational effectiveness, all in line with our Business Integrity Strategy.

Our Risk Management strategy has enabled us to identify and assess live or emerging risks that we are exposed to and provide remediation, through insightful discussion that results in positive business performance outcomes. Risk Management at SBL addresses all aspects of risk including Strategic, Anti Money Laundering, Anti Bribery and Corruption, Tax, Financial, Operational, Reputational, Compliance and/or any other related internal or external risk factors.

Our Controls Assurance and Risk Mitigation (CARM) process enables us to assess, test and report on the operational effectiveness of our internal controls. Gaps identified are mitigated through effective mitigation planning, thus driving process and control improvement, embedment and adherence to policies and standards in place.

Additionally, we have our external auditing for the annual financial audit, which was undertaken by BDO Associates our external auditor. Internally, while we have not been audited by our Diageo internal audit department - Global Audit Risk (GAR), with all relevant stakeholders fully engaged in the GAR preparedness exercise.

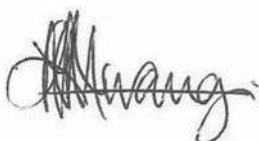
Occupational Health and Environmental Safety

Our Company is fully committed to providing the highest standards of health, safety and welfare to all employees as well as to minimize its environmental footprint. The company has taken all measures to ensure that all its operations comply with all the relevant health, safety and compliance laws.

Nominations Sub-Committee

The nominations committee is made up of two (2) non-executive directors and had two (2) meetings in F23.

The nominations committee is chaired by a non-executive director and its main role is to assist the board of directors with remuneration matters including the remuneration of senior managers, succession planning and company-wide remuneration policies and arrangements.



Ms Yvonne Mwangi

Managing Director

Approved on 13 September 2023

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Anthony Smith

Anthony Smith is the Global Counsel Europe & Africa, responsible for Diageo's legal affairs across the two continents comprising 14 business units and 4 listed businesses. Anthony started his career at London law firm Addleshaw Goddard where he worked on a range of M&A, Corporate Finance and Private Equity transactions before joining Diageo in 2011. Initially responsible for Diageo's UK business, Anthony then rejoined the Africa team which he now leads. Anthony holds a Bachelor's degree in languages from Durham University as well as GDL and LPC qualifications from the College of Law in Guildford.



Yvonne Mwangi

Yvonne Mwangi is the Managing Director of Seychelles Breweries Limited. Yvonne has over 20 years' business experience, having worked previously for The Coca-Cola Company and Weetabix in East Africa, before joining Kenya Breweries Limited in 2016 as Head of Customer Marketing. In July 2019, Yvonne moved to Global Sales to lead Africa's Commercial Transformation programme as EDGE Implementation Manager. In December 2020, Yvonne rejoined Kenya Breweries as Head of Sales Nairobi, before making the move as MD of Seychelles Breweries Limited. Yvonne holds an MBA from University of the Free State in South Africa, and Bachelor of Science in International Business Administration from United States International University in Kenya.



Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe

Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe is the Finance Director for Seychelles Breweries Limited. She joined the Seychelles in November 2022 from Diageo Africa Partners and Emerging Markets where she was the Commercial Finance and BPM Manager covering 5 clusters. Noel started her career with Diageo Guinness Cameroon as a graduate in the first Early Career Program launched in Cameroon in 2004 and she has grown-up and built experience through several roles and levels of responsibility in financial planning & reporting, business performance management, commercial and marketing finance, Productivity and supply finance and finance control. Over the past 19 years she has worked for many Diageo markets across Central, Eastern, Southern, West Africa and other Indian Ocean Islands La Reunion & Mauritius. She is a recipient of Diageo CFO Excellence Program, and she holds a Msc in accounting & finance as well as a bachelor's degree in business management, both from the Catholic University of Central Africa in Cameroon.



Rod Thorrington

Rod Thorrington holds a Degree in Finance from the University of South Africa. He has resided in Seychelles full-time since 2003 and is well known in the business community as a young entrepreneur, having been responsible for several start-ups across different sectors. With much of his experience lying in retail, property and investment management, his core strengths are in service delivery, brand creation and project execution. Rod is currently the CEO of Corvina Investment Company and sits on several Corvina-associated boards. He is also currently an independent director of Seychelles Breweries Ltd and ABSA Seychelles Ltd.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)



Jean Weeling-Lee

Jean Weeling-Lee holds a Master's in Economics from the University of Warwick and began his career in 1984 as an economist with the Central Bank of Seychelles, rose to become General Manager on January 1, 1993. He joined the private sector in 1995 and until July 2022, was the Managing Director of Corvina Investment Company Limited, holding director positions in various subsidiaries/associates, including Mahe Shipping Co Ltd, Corvina Management Services Ltd and Aquarius Shipping Agency Ltd. He has also held the positions of Chairman of ABSA Bank (Seychelles) and Air Seychelles Ltd, and involved in the hospitality industry, as director of Le Refuge du Pecheur Ltd (holding company of Lemuria and Ephelia Resorts) and LRM Company Limited. He is currently engaged as Managing Director of H Savy Insurance Co Ltd, Chairman of Space Ltd and director of 70 South Ltd. In addition, he is a longstanding member of the board of the Seychelles Hospitality & Tourism Association. Previously he has also served as member of the Economic Finance Committee and the National Economic Council under the chairmanship of the Head of State.



Nisreen Abdul Majid

Nisreen Abdul Majid holds a Masters in Finance and Accounting from University of Huddersfield and also holds ACCA professional qualifications. She is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the Seychelles Pension Fund since 1st February 2021. Prior to her appointment as the CEO of SPF, she was the Chief Finance Officer at the Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority from 1st February 2020 to 31st January 2021. Prior to her appointment as CFO at SCAA, she held the same position at the Seychelles Pension Fund from May 2017, she also held other positions in internal and external auditing at Seychelles Pension Fund and at the Office of the Auditor General respectively. Her specialization is in auditing where her career expanded for over 15 years in this field.

On 16th June 2017, she was also appointed as the member of the Anti-Corruption Commission Board until March 2021 when the Anti-Corruption Act 2016, was amended.



Andrew Ross

Andrew Ross is the Managing Director for Africa Emerging Markets (AEM) since October 2022, responsible for Diageo's beer and spirits business in AEM covering 35 Countries. Andrew has over 26 years' experience in the beverage industry in Africa and over this period he has held roles in finance, operations, sales, marketing and general management gaining vast experience in the end to end running of beverage businesses. Prior to joining Diageo as Managing Director for Cameroon in 2018, he held various positions within SABMiller in South Africa, Zambia and Nigeria. He has a track record of exceptional performance in the beverage industry across emerging and developed African markets as well as in markets with significantly different market share positions. Andrew holds a B. Com Degree majoring in Accounting from the Nelson Mandela Metropole University and an MBA from the Gordon Institute of Business Science.

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SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM



Yvonne Mwangi

Position: Managing Director

Nationality: Kenyan

Qualification:

- Bachelor of Science in International Business Administration, United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya
- Master of Business Administration, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa



Noel Goueth Epse Yao Toffe

Position: Finance Director

Nationality: Cameroonian

Qualification:

- Bachelor's Degree in Business Management, Catholic University of Central Africa, Cameroon
- MSc in Account and Finance, Catholic University of Central Africa, Cameroon
- Diageo CFO Excellence Program Recipient



Felix Alala

Position: Supply Chain Director

Nationality: Kenyan

Qualification:

- Degree in Mechanical Engineering, University of Nairobi
- Diploma in Brewing and Distilling from Institute of Brewing and Distilling, UK
- MBA Marketing from Leicester University, UK



Bertrand Belle

Position: Commercial Director

Nationality: Seychellois

Qualification:

- M-Eng Master in Chemical Engineering, University of Manchester (UK)
- MPA/ID Masters in Public Administration in International Development from Harvard University (USA)



Shirley Louise

Position: Human Resources Director

Nationality: Seychellois

Qualification:

- BA (Hons) Human Resource Management from Southampton Solent University (UK)



Natasha Corner

Position: Marketing and Innovation Director

Nationality: British

Qualification:

- BSc (Hons) Sport Science, University of Leeds (UK)
- COC Fashion Photography Short Course, London College of Fashion (UK)

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We, the members of the Audit Committee, have:

1. reviewed the scope and planning of the audit requirements;
2. reviewed the external Auditors' Memorandum of Recommendations on Accounting Policies and Internal Controls together with Management Responses; and
3. ascertained that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023 are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
4. reviewed and discussed the operational risk landscape of the business.
5. raised matters of operational, reputational and financial concerns to the main board as they emerged during the year

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 30 June 2023 were adequate and the Management Responses to the Auditors findings were satisfactory.



Jean Weeling-Lee
Chairman, Audit Committee
Approved on 13 September 2023





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Fax: +248 4 612 300
Email: bdoseychelles@bdo.sc

The Créole Spirit
Quincy Street
Victoria, Mahe
Seychelles
P.O. Box 18

SEYCHELLES BREWERIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SEYCHELLES BREWERIES LIMITED** (the Company), on pages 28 to 58 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2023, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and Securities Act 2007.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Financial Highlights, Notice of Annual General Meeting, Chairman's Statement and the Managing Director's Report, Corporate Governance Report, Directors' Report, Senior Management Information, Audit Committee Report, Graphs for financial summary, Distribution of Wealth Statement and Shareholding Profile, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and Securities Act 2007 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

BDO Associates, a partnership registered in Seychelles, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

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SEYCHELLES BREWERIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS (CONT'D)

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

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

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

We also provide Those Charged with Governance with a Statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



SEYCHELLES BREWERIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS (CONT'D)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Seychelles Companies Act, 1972

We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company, other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

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

Securities Act 2007, The Securities (Financial Statements) Regulation 2008 and Listing requirements of the Seychelles Securities Exchange (MERJ Exchange Limited)

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the financial statements have been prepared as per International Financial Reporting Standards and all records were kept according to the requirements of the Securities Act 2007 and Regulations as well Listing requirements.

In our opinion, the Company complied with the requirements of Seychelles Securities Act 2007, the Securities (Financial Statements) Regulation 2008 and applicable Listing requirements of the Seychelles Securities Exchange (MERJ Exchange Limited).

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with the requirements of the Seychelles Companies Act 1972 and Securities Act 2007, the Securities (Financial Statements) Regulation 2008 and Listing requirements of the Seychelles Securities Exchange (MERJ Exchange Limited). 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

BDO ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

SIMION CHANYEKA - CA(Z) & R.P.A. (Z)
Engagement Partner
Membership number: M3747

Dated: September 13, 2023
Victoria, Seychelles

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Figures in SCR'000	Notes	2023	2022
Gross sales	5	756,172	675,983
Excise duty		(177,834)	(162,136)
Net sales		578,338	513,847
Cost of sales	6	(305,760)	(248,604)
Gross profit		272,578	265,243
Operating and administrative expenses	6	(62,034)	(62,401)
Advertising and marketing costs	6	(36,459)	(35,593)
Other income/(expenses)	8	5,821	(24,379)
Operating profit		179,906	142,870
Finance income	9(a)	1,081	612
Finance costs	9(b)	(1,456)	(1,023)
Profit before income tax		179,531	142,459
Tax expense	10(a)	(57,331)	(36,081)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		122,200	106,378
Basic and diluted earnings per share - SCR	12	9.70	8.44

The notes on pages 32-58 are an integral part of these financial statements..

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023


Figures in SCR'000	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	14	435,818	387,290
Intangible assets	15	2,689	4,535
Right-of-use assets	16(a)	16,627	—
Loan receivable	17	2,106	2,106
Total non-current assets		457,240	393,931
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	18(a)	104,053	97,350
Current tax assets	10(c)	—	8,025
Trade and other receivables	19	74,240	47,607
Cash and cash equivalents		111,855	120,381
Total current assets		290,148	273,363
Total assets		747,388	667,294
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	63,000	63,000
Actuarial gains		500	500
Retained earnings		440,349	368,149
Total equity		503,849	431,649
LIABILITIES			
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Deferred tax liabilities	20	50,317	57,516
Post-employment provision	21	23,860	20,966
Lease liabilities	16(b)	12,540	—
Total non-current liabilities		86,717	78,482
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payables	22	109,676	157,163
Lease liabilities	16(b)	4,250	—
Current tax liabilities	10(c)	42,895	—
Total current liabilities		156,822	157,163
Total liabilities		243,539	235,645
Total equity and liabilities		747,388	667,294

The notes on pages 32-58 are an integral part of these financial statements.


Mr. Anthony Smith
Director


Mr. Jean-Weeling Lee
Director


Mr. Rod Thorrington
Director


Ms. Nisreen Abdul Majid
Director


Mr. Andrew Ross
Director


Ms. Yvonne Mangi
Director


Mrs. Noel Goueth
Director

Approved on 13 September 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Figures in SCR'000	Share capital	Actuarial valuation gains	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2021	63,000	500	359,021	422,521
Total comprehensive income:				
Profit for the year	—	—	106,378	106,378
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	106,378	106,378
Transactions with owners of the company				
Special dividend for 2022 (Note 11)	—	—	(50,000)	(50,000)
Final dividend for 2021 (Note 11)	—	—	(47,250)	(47,250)
Total transactions with owners	—	—	(97,250)	(97,250)
Balance at 30 June 2022	63,000	500	368,149	431,649
Balance at 1 July 2022	63,000	500	368,149	431,649
Total comprehensive income:				
Profit for the year	—	—	122,200	122,200
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	122,200	122,200
Transactions with owners of the company				
Final dividend for 2022 (Note 11)	—	—	(50,000)	(50,000)
Total transactions with owners	—	—	(50,000)	(50,000)
Balance at 30 June 2023	63,000	500	440,349	503,849

The notes on pages 32-58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Figures in SCR'000	Notes	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		179,531	142,459
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	37,258	33,299
Exceptional impairment of property, plant and equipment	14	—	15,892
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16(a)	2,357	1,783
Amortization of intangible assets	15	1,846	1,630
Tangible assets write off	14	1,966	2,463
Released on right-of-use asset derecognition	16(a)	(110)	—
Finance income	9(a)	(1,081)	(612)
Finance expense	9(b)	1,456	1,023
Post-employment benefits charge	21	2,910	4,302
Unrealised exchange difference		(627)	1,473
Total adjustments		225,506	203,712
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in inventories		(6,703)	(10,771)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(26,633)	5,879
Increase in trade and other payables		2,513	10,228
Net changes in working capital		(30,823)	5,336
Cash generated from operating activities			
Interest paid	9(b)	(1,456)	(1,023)
Interest received	9(a)	1,081	612
Tax paid	10(c)	(13,609)	(9,827)
Post employment benefits - paid	21	(16)	(2,096)
Net cash generated from operating activities		180,683	196,714
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	14	(87,752)	(59,584)
Acquisition of intangible assets	15	—	(1,652)
Net cash used in investing activities		(87,752)	(61,236)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	16(b)	(2,084)	(2,182)
Dividends paid during the year	11	(100,000)	(47,250)
Net cash used in financing activities		(102,084)	(49,432)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		(9,153)	86,046
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		120,381	35,808
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		627	(1,473)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		111,855	120,381

The notes on pages 32-58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

Seychelles Breweries Limited is incorporated as a limited liability Company in under the Seychelles Companies Act 1972 and is domiciled in Seychelles. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Seychelles Breweries Limited,
O Brien House,
PO Box 273,
Le Rocher,
Mahe, Seychelles.

Seychelles Breweries Limited is in the business of brewing beer and the manufacturer of mineral and aerated waters, cordials and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. The Company also imports spirits which it supplies to the local market. There were no changes in these activities during the year under review.

For the Seychelles Companies Act 1972 reporting purposes, the Balance Sheet is represented by the Statement of Financial Position and the Profit and Loss Account by the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, in these financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Seychelles Companies Act 1972 and Securities Act 2007.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Seychelles Rupees, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period. Where necessary comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

b. Use of judgement and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised as or when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a good or service to the customer. Transfer of control of goods occurs at the time of delivery. The Company’s revenue is the net consideration to which it expects to be entitled, net of returns, trade discounts, taxes and volume rebates.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Generally, payment of the transaction price is due within credit period of between 14 to 30 days with no element of financing.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c. Revenue recognition (continued)

It is the Company's policy to sell its products to the end customer with a right of return. Therefore, a refund liability (included in trade and other payables) and a right to the returned goods are recognised for the products expected to be returned. Accumulated experience is used to estimate such returns at the time of sale at a portfolio level (expected value method). Because the number of products returned has been steady for years, it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The validity of this assumption and the estimated amount of returns are reassessed at each reporting date.

d. Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Seychelles Rupees ("SCR"), by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Seychelles Rupees by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Seychelles Rupee and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

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

e. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within "other income" in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Freehold land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives, and these values and lives are reviewed each year.

Subject to these reviews, the estimated useful lives fall within the following ranges: buildings – 10 to 50 years; plant and equipment – 5 to 25 years; fixture and fittings – 5 to 10 years; and bottles and crates – 5 to 50 years.

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of those assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Reviews are carried out if there is an indication that assets may be impaired, to ensure that property, plant and equipment are not carried at above their recoverable amounts.

f. Intangible assets- Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of intangible asset from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life is 8.2 years.

An item of intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized net within “other income” in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

g. Leases

On the commencement date of each lease (excluding leases with a term of 12 months or less on commencement and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value), the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid on that date. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate is used.

For leases that contain non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration payable to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone components.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of the costs of restoring the underlying asset to the condition required under the terms of the lease.

Subsequently the lease liability is measured at amortised cost, subject to remeasurement to reflect any reassessment, lease modifications, or revised fixed lease payments.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. If ownership of the underlying asset is not expected to pass to the Company at the end of the lease term, the estimated useful life would not exceed the lease term.

For leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the total lease payments are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

h. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the weighted average method and expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Inventories which are retained for more than one year are classified as current assets, as they are expected to be realised in the normal operating cycle.

i. Loan receivable

Loan receivable is a non-derivative financial asset with no fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. It arose with the Company providing money directly to its related party with no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in non-current assets when maturity is greater than twelve months.

Loan receivable is initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial measurement, loan receivable is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of provision for expected credit loss. The amount of expected credit loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

j. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for products sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the customer and an analysis of the customer's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the customers, general economic conditions in which the customers operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

k. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash in hand and at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, against which bank overdrafts, if any, are deducted. The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions would comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

m. Share capital and equity

Ordinary shares are classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any premium received over and above the par value of the shares is classified as 'share premium' in equity.

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

n. Trade and other payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company charges its customers refundable deposits on glass bottles and crates. The liabilities for returnable deposits are disclosed under Current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

o. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

ii. Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial valuations are conducted after every three years by independent actuaries separately for each plan.

Consideration is given to any event that could impact the funds up to the end of the reporting period where the interim valuation is performed at an earlier date.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Defined benefit plans (continued)

Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and are otherwise amortised on a straight line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the year in which they arise, in other comprehensive income.

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset.

iii. Defined benefit plans

The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In the Statement of Profit or Loss, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs, and reduces by the fair value of plan assets. This is wholly unfunded for the Company.

Any asset is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs, plus the present value of available refunds and reduction in future contributions to the plan.

p. Current and deferred tax

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

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the relevant tax legislation and any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect to previous years. The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Included in the current tax is Corporate social responsibility (CSR) tax which aims to ensure compliance with ethical and regulatory standards, promoting accountability for businesses' actions that can lead to a positive impact on the communities and markets in which they operate. CSR tax is levied on monthly turnover in accordance with the relevant tax legislation. Corporate social responsibility tax is no longer applicable since April 2021.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

q. Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are charged to equity in the period in which they are declared. Dividend payable is recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared and the shareholders right to receive payment has been established.

r. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

s. Impairment of assets

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

Impairment of financial assets - Expected credit loss

Critical estimates are made by the Directors in determining the recoverable amount of receivables. The carrying amount of receivables is set out in Note 4.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgements in determining:

- The classification of financial assets and leases;
- Whether assets are impaired.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

t. Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating-decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Exco that makes strategic decisions.

Seychelles is the Company's primary geographical segment as 100% of the Company's revenue is earned from sales in Seychelles.

Internally, segmental information regarding business segments is only available on the basis of revenue, and not operating profit as required by IFRS 8. All of the Company's revenue is derived from sale of similar products with similar risks and returns.

The entity is unable to identify with sufficient accuracy reportable segments, thus no further business or geographical segment information will be reported.

u. New and amended standards and interpretations

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following standards and amendments have been applied by the Company for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2022:

(i) Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendment clarifies which costs an entity includes in assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. This assessment is made by considering unavoidable costs, which are the lower of the net cost of exiting the contract and the costs to fulfil the contract. The amendment clarifies the meaning of 'costs to fulfil a contract'. Under the amendment, costs to fulfil a contract include incremental costs and the allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contract.

The application of the amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the company.

(ii) Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly). The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The application of the amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the company.

v. Standards and interpretations not yet effective

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. A number of requirements are required to be met in conjunction with this amendment.

The effective date of the amendment is 1 January 2023.

The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

v. Standards and interpretations not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The effective date of the amendment is 1 January 2023.

The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'

The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

The effective date of the amendment is 1 January 2023.

The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.



3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

The Company 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 addressed below.

Estimating variable consideration for returns

The Company estimates variable consideration to be included in the transaction price for the sale of goods where customers are entitled to a right of return within a specified time frame. The Company uses the expected value method for forecasting sales returns which is based on historical return data. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical return patterns will impact the expected return percentages estimated by the Company. Because the number of products return has been steady for years, it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Expected credit loss (ECL)

The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience and applicable credit insurance/cover, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to trade and other receivables and the economic environment. At each reporting period, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of historical observed default rates and forward looking factors require significant judgement and estimates. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may therefore not be representative of the actual default in the future.

Taxes

The Company is subject to taxes in Seychelles. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for taxes. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial 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.

Asset lives and residual values

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

Retirement benefit obligations

The cost of defined benefit pension plans has been determined using Actuarial Valuation and the Directors have estimated that the amount of liability provided will not be materially different had it been computed by using the method as per the Seychelles Employment Act.

Going concern

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Limitation of sensitivity analysis

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

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

4. Financial risk management policies and objectives

Overview

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- a. Credit risk
- b. Liquidity risk
- c. Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to financial risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. An audit committee of the board is responsible for monitoring the Company's risk management policies and operation of controls to manage risks, the committee reports to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company has established a risk and compliance function which carries out regular and ad hoc review of risk management controls and procedures. The results are reported to senior management.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, have less influence on credit risk.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company review includes ratings, where available, and in some cases bank references. Credit limits are established for each customer, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are classified according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customer, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the customer and an analysis of the customer's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the customers, general economic conditions in which the customers operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The allowance for credit losses was estimated to be immaterial, hence no adjustment was made as at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Trade receivables (Note 19)	53,637	39,132
Receivables from related companies (Notes 19 and 23)	7,086	737
Other receivables (Note 19)	11,759	6,338
Cash and cash equivalents	111,855	120,381
Loan receivable (Note 17)	2,106	2,106
	186,443	168,694

The ageing of trade receivables and other receivables at the reporting date was:

Figures in SCR'000	Gross	Impaired	Net
2023			
Current	65,396	—	65,396
Trade and other receivables	65,396	—	65,396
2022			
Current	45,470	—	45,470
Trade and other receivables	45,470	—	45,470

The ageing of receivables from related companies at the reporting date was:

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Current	3,320	505
0-30 days	3,766	221
31-60 days	—	—
61-90 days	—	—
91+ days	—	11
Receivables from related companies (Note 23(b))	7,086	737

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Figures in SCR'000	Carrying amount	Current	0-90 days	91-120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
2023						
Related party payables (Note 23(b))	2,353	1,404	949	—	—	—
Trade and other payables (Note 22)	107,324	76,137	30,415	772	—	—
- Trade payables	31,187	—	30,415	772	—	—
- Other payables	76,137	76,137	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	18,555	4,947	—	—	—	13,608
Total financial liabilities	128,232	82,488	31,364	772	—	13,608
2022						
Related party payables (Note 23(b))	11,354	1,690	9,664	—	—	—
Trade and other payables (Note 22)	145,809	117,093	28,630	86	—	—
- Trade payables	28,716	—	28,630	86	—	—
- Other payables	117,093	117,093	—	—	—	—
Total financial liabilities	157,163	118,783	38,294	86	—	—

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk where changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's currency risk arises mainly from purchases denominated in currencies other than Seychelles Rupees and to a small extent from receipts denominated in foreign currencies. The Company is exposed to currency risk due to high dependency on import of raw material and expertise. The Company's exposure to the foreign currency risk was as follows in notional terms.

	Cash and cash equivalent	Debtors	Creditors	Net
2023				
American Dollar	260	81	(1,932)	(1,592)
British Pound	—	—	(679)	(679)
Euro	57	—	(945)	(888)
2022				
American Dollar	171	—	(385)	(214)
British Pound	—	—	(140)	(140)
Euro	350	10	(442)	(82)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. Financial risk management policies and objectives (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	2023		2022	
	Average rates	Closing rates	Average rates	Closing rates
American Dollar	13.49	13.71	13.78	13.27
British Pound	16.19	17.28	18.33	16.06
Euro	14.08	14.77	15.53	13.84

Sensitivity analysis on foreign currency risk:

A 5 percent strengthening of the Seychelles Rupee against the above currencies at 30 June would have increased post-tax profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remains constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2022.

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
(Decrease)/Increase on Statement of Profit or Loss		
American Dollar	1,269	256
British Pound	587	113
Euro	698	299
Other	99	22
Total	2,653	690

A 5 percent weakening of the Seychelles Rupees against the above currencies at 30 June would have had an equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as total shareholders' equity.

Capital management

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value estimation

At 30 June 2023, the Company did not have any financial instruments measured at fair value (2022 - Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. Revenue

Figures in SCR'000					
	Spirits	Beer	Ready to drink	Other	Total
2023					
Sales	77,633	452,118	54,427	171,994	756,172
2022					
Sales	71,824	394,657	48,592	160,910	675,983

Seychelles is the Company's primary and only geographical segment as 100% of the Company's revenue is earned from sales in Seychelles. All of the Company's revenue is derived from sale of similar products with similar risks and returns. Accordingly, no further business or geographical segment information is reported.

6. Expenses by nature

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Raw materials and consumables	119,911	55,763
Repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment	39,059	52,706
Utilities	32,198	32,812
Royalties and technical services fees	9,368	11,474
Personnel costs (Note 7(a))	74,443	73,125
Directors' remuneration (Note 23(c))	11,624	8,476
Auditor's remuneration	350	463
Advertising and marketing costs	36,459	35,593
Distribution and warehousing costs	13,262	14,510
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	37,258	33,299
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 15)	1,846	1,630
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 16)	2,357	1,783
Travelling and entertainment	2,786	857
IT systems	13,670	16,361
Other costs	9,662	7,746
	404,253	346,598
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Cost of sales	305,760	248,604
Operating and administrative expenses	62,034	62,401
Advertising and marketing costs	36,459	35,593
	404,253	346,598

7. Personnel costs

a. The following items are included within personnel costs:

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	52,414	53,611
Post-employment plan service costs (Note 21)	1,842	3,374
Other staff related costs	20,187	16,140
	74,443	73,125

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. Personnel costs (continued)

b. The average number of persons employed during the year:

Number of employees	2023	2022
Operations and Technical	128	137
Sales and Marketing	18	12
Finance, IT and Human Resources	11	10
Administration	9	2
	166	161

c. Average number of employees of the Company as at 30 June, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Seychelles, received annual remuneration (excluding certain benefits) in the following ranges:

Number of employees	2023	2022
Below 100,000	8	30
SCR 100,001 - SCR 200,000	80	67
SCR 200,001 - SCR 400,000	58	48
SCR 400,001 - SCR 600,000	11	11
SCR 600,001 - SCR 800,000	1	—
SCR 800,001 - SCR 1,000,000	3	1
SCR 1,000,001 - SCR 1,200,000	4	1
SCR 1,200,001 - SCR 1,400,000	—	—
SCR 1,400,001 - SCR 1,600,000	—	—
SCR 1,600,001 - SCR 1,800,000	—	—
SCR 1,800,001 - SCR 2,000,000	—	2
SCR 2,000,001 and above	1	1
	166	161

8. Other income/(expense)

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Transactional foreign exchange gain/(loss)	24,004	(20,846)
Other miscellaneous income	10,460	4,213
Exceptional impairment (Note 14)	—	(15,892)
Unrealised foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(13,450)	15,607
Tangible assets write-off (Note 14)	(1,966)	(2,463)
Returnable packaging deposit liabilities adjustment	(13,227)	(4,998)
	5,821	(24,379)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9 (a). Finance income

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Interest received on cash accounts	1081	612

9 (b). Finance expense

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Interest on post-employment plan liabilities (Note 21)	(1,068)	(928)
Interest on leases (Note 16(b))	(388)	(95)
	(1,456)	(1,023)

10. Current tax

(a) Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
<i>Amounts recognized in income statement:</i>		
Business tax for the current year at applicable rate	64,530	29,664
Corporate Social Responsibility tax for the current year (0.50%)	—	308
Tax charge for the year	64,530	29,972
Deferred tax movement (Note 20)	(7,199)	6,109
Total tax expense for the year	57,331	36,081

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Profit before tax	179,531	142,459
Tax calculated at tax rate	59,165	35,365
Adjustments for:		
- Items not deductible for tax purposes	159,493	76,660
- Items not subject to tax	(143,242)	(100,464)
Income tax expense	64,530	29,664
Effective tax rate	36%	21%

(c) Tax (payable)/recoverable:

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Opening balance	8,025	28,170
Tax paid	13,609	9,827
Tax charge for the year (Note 10(a))	(64,530)	(29,972)
Closing balance	(42,895)	8,025

(d) Business tax rate:

The applicable business tax rate used for tax calculation is 25% on the first SCR 1,000,000 and 33% on the rest of the taxable income. Deferred tax is calculated at 33%. This follows the change in tax rates, announced by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Trade effective 1 January 2022. Tax rate applied for the year ended 30 June 2022 was 25% as a result of listing on the Seychelles Stock Exchange (MERJ Exchange Limited).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of final dividend of SCR 85,540,000 for the year ended 30 June 2023 by 15th December 2023 (2022 final dividend: SCR 50,000,000) which represents a dividend of SCR 6.79 per ordinary share (2022: SCR 3.97).

Total dividends paid during the year amounted to SCR 100,000,000 (2022: SCR 47,250,000) comprising a special dividend of SCR 50,000,000 and the final dividend for 2022 of SCR 50,000,000.

Payment of dividends is subject to withholding tax at a rate of either 0%, 5% or 15% depending on shareholding and/or the residence of the respective shareholders.

12. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share of SCR 9.70 (2022: SCR 8.44) is based on a profit of SCR 122,200,000 (2022: SCR 106,378,000) attributable to ordinary shareholders and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 30 June 2023 of 12,600,000 (2022: 12,600,000). There are no dilutive shares.

13. Share capital

	Number of shares	Share Capital SCR '000
2023		
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
Balance as at 30 June 2023	12,600,000	63,000
2022		
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
Balance as at 30 June 2022	12,600,000	63,000

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 12,600,000 with a par value of SCR 5.00 per share.

The Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividend as it is declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in SCR'000	Bottles & crates	Freehold land & buildings	Plant & equipment	Fixture & fittings	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost						
At 1 July 2021	65,979	36,943	380,496	3,906	64,052	551,376
Additions	3,672	4,350	33,705	—	17,857	59,584
Write-off (Note 8)	(7,773)	(463)	(11,808)	(55)	—	(20,099)
Reclassifications (Note 15)	—	—	185	—	330	515
Transfers	5,537	6,356	40,667	—	(52,560)	—
At 30 June 2022	67,415	47,186	443,245	3,851	29,679	591,376
At 1 July 2022	67,415	47,186	443,245	3,851	29,679	591,376
Additions	3,609	5,953	29,944	—	48,246	87,752
Write-off (Note 8)	(55,233)	—	(22,544)	—	—	(77,777)
Transfers	542	4,326	16,631	—	(21,499)	—
At 30 June 2023	16,333	57,465	467,276	3,851	56,426	601,351

Accumulated depreciation and impairment

At 1 July 2021	48,933	10,943	109,145	3,510	—	172,531
Charge for the year (Note 6)	6,470	1,822	24,823	184	—	33,299
Write-off adjustment (Note 8)	(5,480)	(463)	(11,638)	(55)	—	(17,636)
Exceptional impairment (Note 8)	—	—	15,892	—	—	15,892
At 30 June 2022	49,923	12,302	138,222	3,639	—	204,086
At 1 July 2022	49,923	12,302	138,222	3,639	—	204,086
Charge for the year (Note 6)	5,989	2,438	28,797	34	—	37,258
Write-off adjustment (Note 8)	(51,936)	—	(23,875)	—	—	(75,811)
At 30 June 2023	3,976	14,740	143,144	3,673	—	165,533
Net book value						
At 30 June 2022	17,492	34,884	305,023	212	29,679	387,290
At 30 June 2023	12,357	42,725	324,132	178	56,426	435,818

15. Intangible assets

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Cost		
Balance at 1 July	14,451	13,314
Additions	—	1,652
Reclassification (Note 14)	—	(515)
Balance at 30 June	14,451	14,451
Amortization		
Balance at 1 July	9,916	8,286
Charge for the year (Note 6)	1,846	1,630
Balance at 30 June	11,762	9,916
Carrying amount	2,689	4,535

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

16. Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases residential buildings and motor vehicles. The leases of motor vehicles are mainly for 5 years with an option to renew. The Directors are not reasonably certain that the option to renew the lease would be exercised at the expiry of the lease. The option has therefore not been considered in determining the life of the lease. The leases of residential buildings are on a 2 years term.

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	SCR '000	SCR '000	SCR '000
At 1 July 2021	—	5,872	5,872
Remeasurement	—	(901)	(901)
Derecognition/write-off	—	(4,971)	(4,971)
At 30 June 2022	—	—	—
At 1 July 2022	—	—	—
Additions	1,676	17,198	18,874
At 30 June 2023	1,676	17,198	18,874

Accumulated depreciation

At 1 July 2021	—	(3,077)	(3,077)
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	—	(1,783)	(1,783)
Derecognition	—	4,860	4,860
At 30 June 2022	—	—	—
At 1 July 2022	—	—	—
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	(548)	(1,809)	(2,357)
Released on derecognition	—	110	110
At 30 June 2023	(548)	(1,699)	(2,247)
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2022	—	—	—
At 30 June 2023	1,128	15,499	16,627

(b) Lease liabilities

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
At 1 July	—	3,194
Additions	18,874	—
Remeasurement	—	(901)
Derecognition	—	(111)
Interest expense on leases (Note 9(b))	388	95
Payment of lease liabilities:		
- Repayment of the principal portion of the lease liability	(2,084)	(2,182)
- Interest paid on lease liabilities	(388)	(95)
At 30 June	16,790	—
Presented as:		
Current lease liabilities	4,250	—
Non-current lease liabilities	12,540	—
Total lease liabilities	16,790	—

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

16. Leases (continued)

(c) The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 6)	2,357	1,783
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 9 (b))	388	95
Total	2,745	1,878

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of SCR 2.472 million in 2023 (2022: 2.277 million).

17. Loan receivable

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Parcel C2172, situated at Pointe Aux Sel, Mahe	2,106	2,106
Carrying value	2,106	2,106

The loan relates to an amount advanced to Seybrew Property Management Limited in previous years and it is unsecured, interest free and has no definite terms of repayment. It is denominated in Seychelles Rupee and is assumed to approximate its fair value. Based on Directors' opinion, this amount has been classified as a non-current asset and the Directors are of the opinion that no impairment is required at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

18. Inventories

(a) Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Raw materials and consumables	42,672	57,174
Work in progress	4,836	12,779
Finished goods	33,296	1,325
Engineering spares	30,375	34,813
Less provision for obsolete stock (Note 18 (c))	(7,126)	(8,741)
	104,053	97,350

(b) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to SCR 119.91 million (2022: SCR 55.76 million) as shown on Note 6.

(c) The movement in obsolete stock is as follows:		
Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
At 1 July	8,741	9,030
Addition	421	10,713
Release	(2,036)	(11,002)
At 30 June	7,126	8,741

19. Trade and other receivables

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Trade receivables	53,637	39,132
Receivables from related companies (Notes 4(a) and 23(b))	7,086	737
Other receivables (Note 4)	11,759	6,338
Prepayments	1,758	1,400
	74,240	47,607

Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables is detailed in Note 4(a).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. Deferred tax

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
At 1 July	(57,516)	(51,407)
Credit/(Charge) to Statement of Profit or Loss (Note 10)	7,199	(6,109)
At 30 June	(50,317)	(57,516)

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to business tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
At 1 July	(57,516)	(51,407)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on:		
- compensation provisions	624	551
- movement on leave provision	(93)	10
- movement on stock provisions	(954)	5
- movement on tangible fixed assets	6,058	(953)
- movement on engineering spares	512	(239)
- movement on exchange gains/losses	12,610	(5,382)
- movement on leases	40	(101)
Movement charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss	18,797	(6,109)
At 30 June	(38,719)	(57,516)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, deferred tax charge/(credit) in the Statement of Profit or Loss, and deferred tax charge/(credit) in equity are attributable to the following items:

Figures in SCR'000	At 1 July	Movement in temporal difference	Impact of change in tax rate	At 30 June
Year ended 30 June 2023:				
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Property, plant and equipment on historical cost basis	(57,862)	6,058	(16,446)	(68,250)
Unrealised exchange gains/losses	(7,219)	7,219	—	—
Right-of-use assets	—	4,197	(9,684)	(5,487)
	(65,081)	17,474	(26,130)	(73,737)
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Stock provision	996	(954)	146	188
Exchange losses	—	5,391	1,857	7,248
Retirement benefit provision	5,242	624	2,008	7,874
Leave provision	300	(93)	198	405
Engineering Spares provision	1,027	512	625	2,164
Lease liabilities	—	(4,157)	9,698	5,541
Total deferred tax assets	7,565	1,323	14,532	23,420
Net deferred tax	(57,516)	18,797	(11,598)	(50,317)
Year ended 30 June 2022:				
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Property, plant and equipment on historical cost basis	(56,909)	(953)	—	(57,862)
Unrealised exchange gains/losses	(1,837)	(5,382)	—	(7,219)
	(58,746)	(6,335)	—	(65,081)
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Stock provision	991	5	—	996
Retirement benefit provision	4,691	551	—	5,242
Leave provision	290	10	—	300
Engineering Spares provision	1,266	(239)	—	1,027
Lease liabilities	101	(101)	—	—
Total deferred tax assets	7,339	226	—	7,565
Net deferred tax	(51,407)	(6,109)	—	(57,516)

21. Post employment benefits - Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan, to which 100% of employees belong (2022: 100%), consists of two separate defined benefit plans, namely:

- i. The Seychelles Breweries Limited Gratuity plan.
- ii. Compensation Plan in terms of the Seychelles Employment Act.

This plan is wholly financed by the Company, and the plan has no assets.

The actuarial valuation determined the present value of the defined benefit obligation based on the following key assumptions. No further recommendations have been made by the actuaries, the Company is currently in a position to fund the current portion of this liability as and when it becomes due in the ordinary course of business.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

21. Post employment benefits - Defined benefit plan (continued)

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Movement:		
Opening balance	(20,966)	(18,760)
Benefits paid	16	2,096
Post-employment plan liabilities service cost (Note 7 (a))	(1,842)	(3,374)
Interest on post-employment plan liabilities (Note 9 (b))	(1,068)	(928)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(23,860)	(20,966)
Key assumptions:		
Assumptions used on valuation		
- Discount rates used	5.5%	5.5%
- Expected increase in salaries	5.0%	5.0%
- Inflation	3.0%	3.0%

22. Trade and other payables

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Trade payables	31,187	28,716
Payables to related companies (Notes 4(b) and 23(b))	2,353	11,354
Other payables and accrued expenses	76,136	117,093
	109,676	157,163

23. Related party transactions

a. Parent and ultimate controlling entity

Related party includes parent and ultimate controlling Company, Diageo PLC. and other Diageo group entities.

Directors, their close family members and any employees who are able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the Company are considered related parties.

Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management are those persons having authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

As at 30 June 2023, Guinness Overseas Limited, Diageo Holdings Netherlands BV, Seychelles Pension Fund and other shareholders owned 30.00% (2022: 30.00%), 24.40% (2022: 24.40%), 26.31% (2022: 26.31%) and 19.29% (2022: 19.29%) respectively of the issued share capital of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

23. Related party transactions (continued)

b. Transactions with related companies

The Company has transactions with its parent and related parties which are related by virtue of being members of the Diageo group. The total amounts due to related companies by nature of the transactions are shown below:

	Transaction value		Balance due (to)/from	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Figures in SCR'000				
Purchase of goods and services	(58,180)	(70,920)	(1,719)	(10,087)
Sale of goods and services	7,366	10,142	7,086	737
Royalties and technical services fees	(2,914)	(5,650)	(634)	(1,267)
	(53,728)	(66,428)	4,733	(10,617)
Receivable from related companies (Notes 4a & 19)			7,086	737
Payable to related companies (Notes 4b & 22)			(2,353)	(11,354)
Net receivable/(payable)			4,733	(10,617)

There were no related party loans and finance costs as at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

c. Directors' Remuneration (Note 6)

Except for payment of the below fees, none of the Directors received any emoluments during the year.

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
C. Neiland	9,389	5,873
N. Goueth	845	—
D. Dutt	1,146	2,208
R. Thorrington	117	120
A. Lucas	—	123
J.G. Weeling-Lee	127	152
	11,624	8,476

24. Contingent liabilities

There was no potential exposure since there were no legal cases against the Company (2022: Nil).

25. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

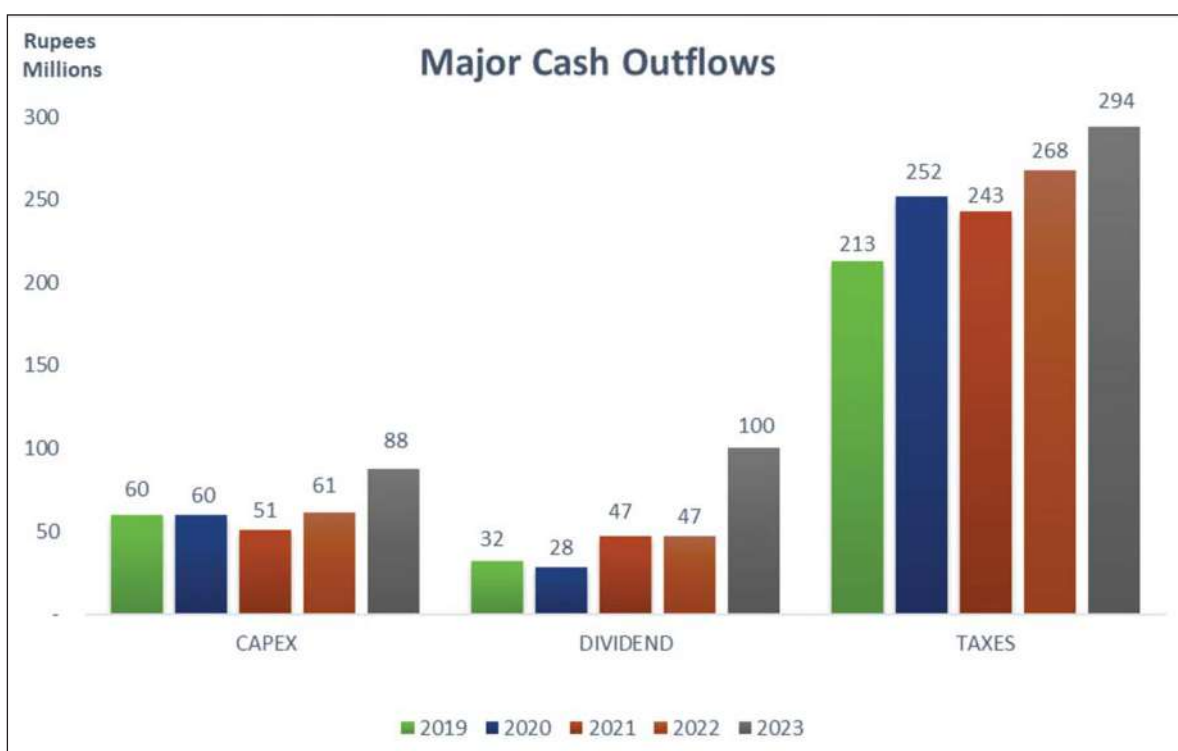
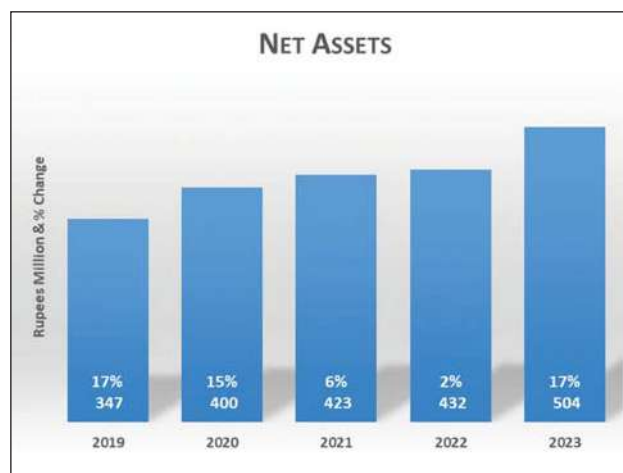
Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Approved and not contracted for	31,258	25,904
Approved and contracted for	25,726	23,726
Capital expenditure	56,984	49,630

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

26. Financial summary

Figures in SCR'000	Year to 30 June 2023	Year to 30 June 2022	Year to 30 June 2021	Year to 30 June 2020	Year to 30 June 2019
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income					
Net sales	578,338	513,847	443,946	424,441	422,177
Profit before taxation	179,531	142,459	94,514	112,827	111,790
Total comprehensive income	122,200	106,378	69,404	81,902	80,996
Dividends declared/proposed	50,000	97,250	47,250	28,350	31,500
Basic and diluted earnings per share	9.70	8.44	5.51	6.50	6.43
Declared/proposed dividend per share	3.97	7.72	3.75	3.75	3.75
Statement of Financial Position					
Share Capital	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Actuarial valuation gain	500	500	500	500	500
Retained earnings	440,349	368,149	359,021	336,867	283,316
Shareholders' funds	503,849	431,649	422,521	400,367	346,816
Property, plant and equipment	435,818	387,290	378,845	358,609	329,575
Intangible assets	2,689	4,535	5,028	6,658	8,322
Right of use assets	16,627	—	2,795	5,302	—
Loan receivable	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106
Inventory	104,053	97,350	86,579	55,982	52,991
Trade and other receivables	74,240	47,607	53,541	42,897	50,322
Current tax recoverable	—	8,025	28,170	20,976	22,612
Cash and cash equivalents	111,855	120,381	35,808	72,667	22,355
Current tax payable	(42,895)	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	(16,790)	—	(3,194)	(5,778)	—
Trade and other liabilities	(109,677)	(157,163)	(96,990)	(100,544)	(90,255)
Post-employment provision	(23,860)	(20,966)	(18,760)	(18,614)	(16,872)
Deferred tax liabilities	(50,317)	(57,516)	(51,407)	(39,894)	(34,340)
Net Assets	503,849	431,649	422,521	400,367	346,816

GRAPHS TO FINANCIAL SUMMARY



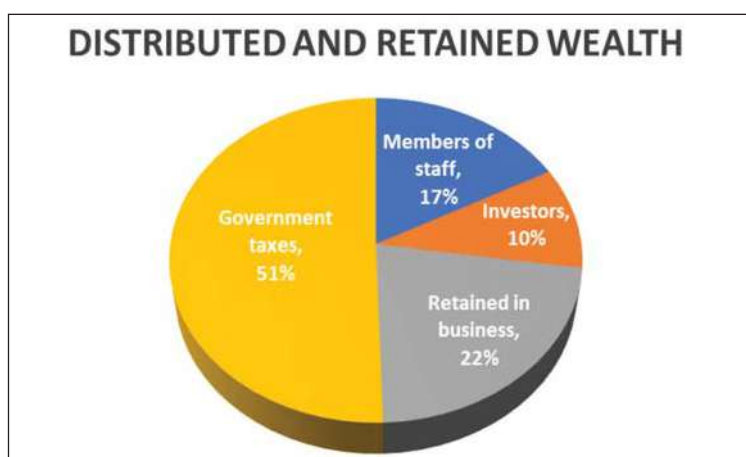
DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH STATEMENT

The statement shows how wealth created by the Company during the financial year goes back, directly or indirectly, in to the Seychelles economy. The calculation also takes into account the portion retained for the replacement and expansion of the assets employed by the Company.

Figures in SCR'000	2023	2022
Turnover	756,172	675,983
Paid to suppliers for materials and services	(263,127)	(216,950)
Other income and expenses	5,821	(24,379)
Finance costs	(1,456)	(1,023)
Total wealth created	497,410	433,631

Wealth distributed as follows:

To Employees & Directors				
Salaries, wages, remuneration, bonuses, pensions and other benefits	86,067	17 %	81,601	19 %
To providers of Capital				
Dividends declared	50,000	10 %	97,250	22 %
To Government				
Trade tax	177,868		162,136	
Company tax	57,331		36,081	
Import duties	14,840		12,506	
	250,039	51 %	210,723	49 %
Retained in business				
For replacement of property, plant and equipment	37,258		33,229	
For replacement of intangible assets	1,846		1,630	
Net change in retained earnings	72,200		9,128	
	111,304	22 %	44,057	10 %
Total wealth distribution and retained	497,410	100 %	433,631	100 %



SHAREHOLDING PROFILE

The share ownership and the categories of shareholders at 30 June 2023 are set out below.

	Number of shares	% of total issued
Foreign Shareholders		
Guinness Overseas Limited	3,780,000	30.00 %
Diageo Holdings Netherland BV	3,074,756	24.40 %
Total Foreign Ownership	6,854,756	54.40 %
Local Ownership		
Seychelles Pension Fund	3,314,606	26.31 %
Other	2,430,638	19.29 %
Total Local Ownership	5,745,244	45.60%
Total	12,600,000	100.00 %

Number of Shareholders	Size of Shareholding	Number of shares owned	% of total issued shares
993	1 – 500	178,002	1.41 %
165	501 – 1,000	132,635	1.05 %
152	1,001 – 5,000	340,405	2.70 %
31	5,001 – 10,000	230,840	1.83 %
22	10,001 – 50,000	483,157	3.83 %
3	50,001 – 100,000	230,347	1.83 %
4	100,001 – 250,000	557,377	4.42 %
1	250,001 – 1,000,000	277,875	2.21 %
3	Over 1,000,000	10,169,362	80.71 %
1,374		12,600,000	100.00 %

Number of Shareholders	Category of Shareholders	Number of shares owned	% of total issued shares
1,353	Individuals	1,915,655	15.20 %
2	Diageo Group	6,854,756	54.40 %
1	Seychelles Pension Scheme	3,314,606	26.31 %
18	Other Corporate Bodies	514,983	4.09 %
1,374		12,600,000	100.00 %

PROXY FORM

The Company Secretary

Azer Corporate Limited
Suite C, 2nd Floor, Orion Office Complex
Palm Street, Victoria
Mahe, Seychelles

I/We _____ of _____

being a member/ members of Seychelles Breweries Limited, bearing Company No 841033-1 and MERJ share code ISIN:

SC478BDEB69 (“the Company”) hereby appoint: _____

_____ of _____

or failing of whom _____ of _____

or failing of whom the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday 1st December 2023 and at any adjournment thereof.

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he/she thinks fit.

.....
Name	Signature
.....
Date	

Note:

1. Please return this Form to the Company Secretary’s Office at Azer Corporate Limited on the following addresses:
 - a. Suite C, 2nd Floor, Orion Office Complex, Palm Street, Victoria, Mahe; or
 - b. Email: registrar@azercorporate.comnot less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.
2. In the case of joint shareholders, each shareholder should sign the proxy form but only one can attend the meeting.
3. If executed by a corporation, the proxy form should bear its Common Seal or be signed on its behalf by a duly authorised person.
4. Proxies produced at the AGM will not be accepted.



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