Ciel

Go Beyond

Financial Review

Audited Year ended 30 June 2020

Unaudited Quarter ended 30 September 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CIEL Group reports Full Year ended June 2020 and First Quarter ended September 2020 results

The COVID-19 pandemic had an unprecedented impact on the global economy and CIEL Group's results for the year ended 30 June 2020 were affected – particularly the second half of the financial year. While CIEL Group performed well in the first semester, the Hotels & Resorts cluster noted a drop in occupancy as from January 2020 onwards due to lockdown in China - an important clientele for their up-market resorts. The Chinese lockdown also disrupted certain supply chains in the Textile cluster. By the third quarter of the financial year, lockdown measures together with international and domestic travel bans caused major disruptions in Mauritius and abroad. This brought some of the Group's operations to a halt - the Hotels & Resorts and Textile clusters were particularly hard-hit.

In response to the crisis, the Group took steps to ensure cash preservation through tighter working capital management and deferment or cancellation of all non-essential capital investments and expenditures. Employees' health and safety was a priority and the Group participated in the fight against the pandemic by providing COVID-19 test capabilities and producing masks and medical gowns. Donations were also organised to support front liners and vulnerable populations amongst numerous other initiatives undertaken.

Full Year ended June 2020 financial performance impacted by COVID-19

- Revenue decline contained to 9.4% owing to good momentum in the first nine months supported by CIEL's sectorial and geographical portfolio diversification
- Performance of Finance, Healthcare and Agro and Property clusters partially mitigating the adverse effect of the all-time low tourist activity through the second part of the financial year on the Hotels & Resorts and the lockdown led to a slowdown in the Textile cluster
- EBITDA before impairments and reorganisation costs stood at MUR 3.3bn (MUR 2.8bn excluding MUR 495M from IFRS 16 Leases) compared to MUR 3.4bn prior year although good growth noted in the first nine months
- Impairment charges of MUR 2.02bn and reorganisation costs of MUR 108M include impairment of property, plant and equipment (MUR 735M) of SUN luxury hotel, Kanuhura, Maldives, the Finance cluster's loan book, inventories(MUR 284M) and debtors(MUR 239M) within the Textile cluster, goodwill(MUR128M) of the Ugandan arm of the Healthcare cluster - International Medical Group (IMG) and goodwill(MUR 107M) of an associated undertaking within SUN Limited's portfolio amongst others.
- The Group achieved a higher Free Cash Flow of MUR 1,327M year-on-year (2019: MUR 1,056M) owing to an effective cash flow management and lower working capital requirements with the slowdown of activities in the last quarter of the financial year, notwithstanding the Group loss after tax of MUR 2.16bn (2019: Loss after tax of MUR 1.19bn)
- Early and decisive actions taken in the fourth quarter to protect cashflow, leading to a reduction in capital expenditure versus prior year
- Net interest-bearing debt increased to MUR 16.9bn from MUR 15.5bn prior year due to revaluation losses incurred on foreign denominated debts at SUN level and additional debt taken by CIEL to finance various investments prior to the pandemic outbreak

First Quarter ended September 2020 highlights

- Revenue stood at MUR 4.63bn picking up from the previous quarter mainly at the Textile, Finance and Healthcare clusters, but was lower than prior year owing to the limited activity of the Hotels and Resorts cluster
- EBITDA was MUR 431M compared to MUR 728M in the corresponding quarter in prior year – a decrease mitigated by improvements in the Healthcare and Finance clusters and a rebound of the Textile cluster compared to the previous quarter
- The various cash flow measures taken by the Group clusters contributed to a positive Free Cash Flow of MUR 336M (2019: MUR 368M). The Textile, Finance, Healthcare and Agro & Property clusters also posted an improved operational performance which helped contain the Group losses to MUR 270M after tax in the period
- Solid financial structure maintained with a gearing ratio of 48.6%

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

Cluster Review

- Textile: The Textile cluster saw a major drop in its order books in the last quarter of the financial year ended June 2020 while some factories had to be temporarily closed in Madagascar and India during the lockdown period. With a trend towards remote work, there is a higher demand for casualwear at the cost of formalwear which is being negatively impacted (Woven segment). However, demand is picking up and order bookings are up particularly in the Knits and Knitwear segments as consumer spending recovers and economies reopen although COVID-19 is still putting retailers at risk as a second wave of the pandemic hits Europe. CIEL Textile has a competitive edge through its geographical diversification in Bangladesh, India and Madagascar and is well placed to benefit from new opportunities arising from the US-China trade dispute as orders are being redirected out of China to other regions.
- Hotels & Resorts: The absence of any revenue, except for the minimal income generated by some resorts serving as quarantine centres since the phased re-opening of Mauritius borders in October, remains a challenge. SUN continues to monitor its cash flow situation closely and manages its working capital with government support measures such as the Wage Assistance Scheme, lines of credit from the Bank of Mauritius via commercial banks and a moratorium period on existing debt repayments. With no activity improvement expected in the coming quarters, the refinancing from commercial banks and financial assistance from the Mauritius Investment Corporation Ltd is expected to help SUN meet its short-term commitments.
- Finance: Although the pandemic and the subsequent lockdown curtailed the banking and fiduciary operations of the Finance cluster, the June 2020 results displayed resilience despite the material impairment of a foreign non-performing loan recognised at Bank One level which impacted both the financial year ended June 2020 and the first quarter of this financial year. BNI Madagascar continued to progress satisfactorily as initiatives to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 were implemented. Macroeconomic conditions which prevail remain uncertain but stress tests have been performed and contingency plans put in place to ensure credit, interest rate and liquidity risks are minimised.
- Healthcare: With the ease of restrictions since June 2020 in Mauritius and since July 2020 in Uganda, occupancy rates and operations are better than prior year due to increased activities. The cluster remains focused on improving patient experience while ensuring continuous improvement in patient care as a leading healthcare provider in Mauritius.
- Agro & Property: The Agro cluster has had limited exposure to the pandemic so far but there is a lot of uncertainty around Alteo Group's('Alteo') main sugar export market to date. In the first quarter ended September 2020, the cluster benefitted from a marked improvement of the sugar operations at Alteo driven by better sugar prices in Mauritius with the depreciation of the Mauritian rupee, a higher average price in Tanzania's domestic market and a much-improved production performance in Kenya. Higher property revenue in the quarter also boosted the Agro cluster's performance. The Property business has launched an Agri-Hub within its Ferney estate in the south-east of the island and has various other development projects in the pipeline to optimise CIEL Properties' portfolio.

Our results in the first quarter of the new financial year show encouraging signs in certain business areas and geographies. They demonstrate the ability of our teams to bounce back and seize new opportunities in Textile, Healthcare, Finance, Agro and Property, all of which accounted for 77% of Group revenue and 69% of EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs as at 30 June 2020. These will however not compensate for the severe financial blow dealt by the prolonged lockdown to our Hotels and Resorts cluster which will continue to weigh on the Group's overall performance this year. In these highly uncertain times, we are determined to continue to preserve cash, while making the most of our international footprint and strategic positions in growth segments. Our goal is to optimise capital allocation and emerge stronger from the pandemic.

KEY FIGURES

GROUP CONSOLIDATED REVENUE		GROUP EBITDA BEFORE IMPAIRMENTS AND REORGANISATION COSTS		GROUP (LOSS)/PROFIT AFTER TAX	
MUR 21.92 bn	**MUR 4.63 bn**	**MUR 3.29 bn***	**431 MUR M**	**(MUR 2.16bn)**	**(MUR 270M)**
FULL YEAR	FIRST QUARTER	FULL YEAR	FIRST QUARTER	FULL YEAR	FIRST QUARTER
MUR 24.21bn 30 June 2019	MUR 6.27bn 30 Sep 2019	MUR 3.44bn 30 June 2019	MUR 728M 30 Sep 2019	(MUR 1.19bn) 30 June 2019	MUR 126 M 30 Sep 2019

*Has been positively impacted by adoption of IFRS 16 Leases MUR 495M

(LOSS)/PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT		GROUP NAV PER SHARE	
(MUR 1.67bn)	**(MUR 89M)**	**6.67 MUR**	**6.57 MUR**
FULL YEAR	FIRST QUARTER	FULL YEAR	FIRST QUARTER
(MUR 0.86bn) 30 June 2019	MUR 73 M 30 Sep 2019	MUR 7.79 30 June 2019	MUR 6.67 30 Jun 2020

FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 & QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020 FIGURES

		Unaudited First Quarter ended 30 September			Audited Full Year ended 30 June		
		2020	2019	Variance	2020	2019	Variance
Group Income Statement							
Revenue	MUR 'M	4,630	6,273	(26%)	21,923	24,206	(9%)
Textile	MUR 'M	2,901	3,497	(17%)	10,600	12,151	(13%)
Hotels and Resorts	MUR 'M	22	1,256	(98%)	5,058	6,615	(24%)
Finance	MUR 'M	884	819	8%	3,462	2,853	21%
Agro and Property	MUR 'M	32	39	(18%)	113	142	(20%)
Healthcare	MUR 'M	782	668	17%	2,711	2,495	9%
CIEL*	MUR 'M	71	255	(72%)	514	480	7%
Group Elimination	MUR 'M	(62)	(261)	76%	(535)	(530)	(1%)
EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs	MUR 'M	431	728	(41%)	3,292	3,443	(4%)
Textile	MUR 'M	267	361	(26%)	517	1,025	(50%)
Hotels and Resorts	MUR 'M	(252)	29	969%	1,029	1,260	(18%)
Finance	MUR 'M	278	257	8%	1,305	891	46%
Agro and Property	MUR 'M	(15)	6	(350%)	184	144	28%
Healthcare	MUR 'M	161	90	79%	342	207	65%
CIEL*	MUR 'M	15	190	(92%)	294	241	22%
Group Elimination	MUR 'M	(23)	(205)	89%	(379)	(325)	(17%)
Impairments and Reorganisation costs	MUR 'M				(2,130)	(2,386)	0%
Textile	MUR 'M	-	-	-	(627)	-	-
Hotels and Resorts	MUR 'M	-	-	-	(978)	(1,934)	98%
Finance	MUR 'M	-	-	-	(321)	(80)	(75%)
Agro and Property	MUR 'M	-	-	-	-	(212)	-
Healthcare	MUR 'M	-	-	-	(204)	(192)	(6%)
CIEL*	MUR 'M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Elimination	MUR 'M	-	-	-	-	32	-
(Loss)/Profit after tax	MUR 'M	(270)	126	(314%)	(2,163)	(1,189)	82%
Textile	MUR 'M	138	201	31%	(656)	453	(245%)
Hotels and Resorts	MUR 'M	(647)	(259)	(150%)	(1,833)	(1,893)	(3%)
Finance	MUR 'M	138	223	(38%)	501	630	(20%)
Agro and Property	MUR 'M	44	(18)	344%	131	(63)	307%
Healthcare	MUR 'M	90	28	221%	(96)	(143)	33%
CIEL*	MUR 'M	(10)	155	(106%)	169	135	25%
Group Elimination	MUR 'M	(23)	(204)	89%	(379)	(307)	(23%)

*Includes CIEL Limited figures as well as wholly owned subsidiaries CIEL Corporate Services Limited and Azur Financial Services Limited (Treasury services of CIEL Group)

		30-Sep 2020	Variance	30-Jun 2020	30-Jun 2019	Variance
Statement of Financial Position						
Group total assets	MUR 'M	76,011	(1%)	77,063	68,984	12%
Total portfolio	MUR 'M	13,048	(0%)	13,068	14,141	(8%)
Company net asset value per share	MUR	5.97	(0%)	6.00	7.02	(15%)

FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

ADOPTION OF IFRS 16

CIEL Group has adopted IFRS 16 Leases using the Modified Retrospective Approach in the reporting period beginning on 1 July 2019 with a transitional adjustment of MUR 511M made to equity on 1 July 2019. This has a negative impact on the Group Net Asset value ('NAV').

The implementation of IFRS 16 results in the recognition of lease liabilities of MUR 3.54bn and right-of-use assets of MUR 3.25bn as at 30 June 2020. The new standard also impacted depreciation charges, interest expense and operating lease rental with a net increase of MUR 495M and MUR 32M in Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortisation and Exceptional Items and in profit after tax respectively for the year ended 30 June 2020.

INCOME STATEMENT REVIEW

Group revenue for the full year fell by 9% to MUR 21.9bn (2019: MUR 24.21bn) mainly in the fourth quarter ended June 2020. The Hotels & Resorts and Textile clusters which represent 71% of the consolidated revenue took the full blow of the lockdown enforced in Mauritius and abroad. The marked year-on-year revenue decline was however mitigated by growth in the Finance cluster resulting from higher net interest income generated by its banking activity – BNI Madagascar and the Healthcare cluster driven by higher occupancy levels in Mauritius and Uganda until the COVID-19 outbreak.

Down by 4% to MUR 3.29bn (2019: MUR 3.44bn), **EBITDA before impairments and reorganisation costs** showed resilience supported by the improvement registered in the first nine months and cost savings measures implemented in the face of the crisis. It also includes a positive impact of MUR 495M from the adoption of IFR16 as detailed above. All clusters, except the Hotels & Resorts and Textile clusters, posted improved EBITDA before impairments and reorganisation costs against prior year.

Depreciation and amortisation charges rose to MUR 1,516M – up MUR 300M from prior year. The increase includes an impact of MUR 180M resulting from the adoption of IFRS 16 and higher depreciation charges on the higher asset base of the Hotels and Resorts cluster.

The adverse economic impact of COVID-19 and the uncertainties surrounding future cash flow projections have led to **impairment charges** of MUR 2,022M corresponding to property, plant and equipment of SUN's luxury hotel, Kanuhura, Maldives, the Finance cluster's loan book (expected credit losses as per IFRS 9 Financial Instruments requirements), inventories and debtors within the Textile cluster, the goodwill of the Ugandan arm of the Healthcare cluster - International Medical Group (IMG) and an associated undertaking within SUN's portfolio. Furthermore, the Textile and Hotels & Resorts clusters incurred reorganisation and other related costs of MUR 108M in relation to cost saving actions taken by the Group to preserve liquidity.

Impairments and Reorganisation costs						
In MUR 'M	Textile	Hotels & Resorts	Healthcare	Finance	Agro	Total
Impairment of associates		107			2	109
Impairment of goodwill			128			128
Impairment of non-financial assets						
Property, plant and equipment		735				735
Inventories	285	25				310
Impairment of financial assets						
Debtors written off	219					219
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	28	76	76	321		502
Discounts	19					19
Reorganisation Costs	75	33				108
	627	977	204	321	2	2,130

The increase in **net finance costs** from MUR 781M to MUR 1,542M is mainly attributable to an ineffective cash flow hedge on SUN's foreign denominated debts which resulted in a loss of MUR 369M, and the negative impact of MUR 283M from IFRS 16 versus the prior year.

The **share of results of joint ventures** fell from a positive MUR 161M to a loss of MUR 67M mainly due to the impairment of a non-performing loan recognised at Bank One.

The **share of results of Associates** is a positive MUR 16M compared to a loss of MUR 232M last year which included total impairment charges of MUR 311M booked in Alteo, The Kibo Fund LLC – the Finance cluster's private equity arm - and the Healthcare cluster's Nigerian operations.

Loss before tax increased from MUR 753M in the prior year period to MUR 1,947M due to the negative impact of COVID-19 on the Textile, and Hotels & Resorts clusters.

Consequently, after a reduced taxation charge reflecting significantly reduced activity levels, Group loss after tax amounted to MUR 2.1bn, or (MUR 0.99) per share.

FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

INCOME STATEMENT

Group revenue for the quarter stood at MUR 4.6bn (2019: MUR 6.3bn). The Hotel segment remained closed while some of the Mauritian resorts served as quarantine venues thus generating some income. The Textile segment revenue was lower by 17% compared the previous quarter while the Healthcare cluster revenue increased by 18% owing to higher capacity at Wellkin. The Finance cluster continued to post good performance attributable mainly to its banking activity – BNI Madagascar.

EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs for the quarter is lower compared to the same period last year at MUR 431M (2019: MUR 728M). The Hotel segment posted a negative EBITDA of MUR 252M as all the resorts remained closed given the ongoing border closure. The Textile cluster reported a decline in EBITDA this quarter compared to the September 2019 quarter although the order book is picking up from the previous quarter. The Finance cluster and the Mauritian activities of the Healthcare cluster posted much improved operational results for the quarter under review.

Depreciation and amortisation charges rose to MUR 371M – up MUR 10M compared to prior year. The increase is mainly attributable to the purchases of property, plant and equipment made at the BNI Madagascar.

Net finance costs were up by 40% from MUR 266M in the first quarter last year to MUR 372M mainly due to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedge arising at the Hotels and Resorts cluster due to the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee in the absence of foreign income.

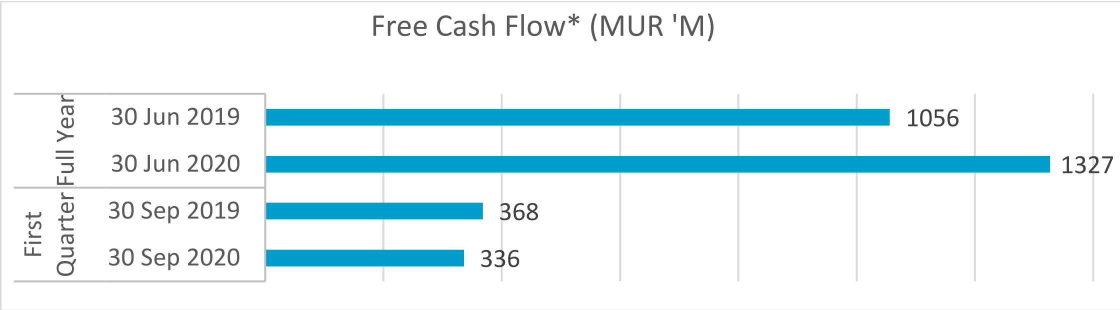
Share of results of joint ventures were significantly affected by the losses incurred at Bank One level due to the additional provisioning of a foreign non-performing loan in the first quarter ended September 2020.

Loss before tax was MUR 287M compared to a profit before tax of MUR 152M in prior year due to the negative impact of COVID-19 on the Textile, and Hotels & Resorts clusters.

Consequently, after a reduced taxation charge reflecting significantly reduced activity levels, Group loss after tax amounted to MUR 89M, or (MUR 0.05) per share.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

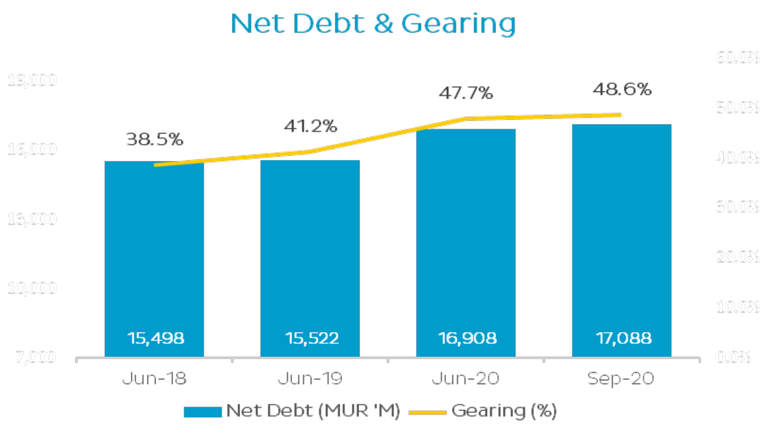
CASH FLOW



* Cash flow from operations net of working capital movements after recurrent capital expenditure (Excluding specific banking working capital movements)

With cash preservation a key priority, the Group tightened its cash flow management processes with closer debtor monitoring, renegotiation of credit terms with suppliers, salary cuts by management staff, deferment or cancellation of non-essential capital investments. Capital expenditure was reduced by half from prior year.

GROUP NET DEBT AND GEARING



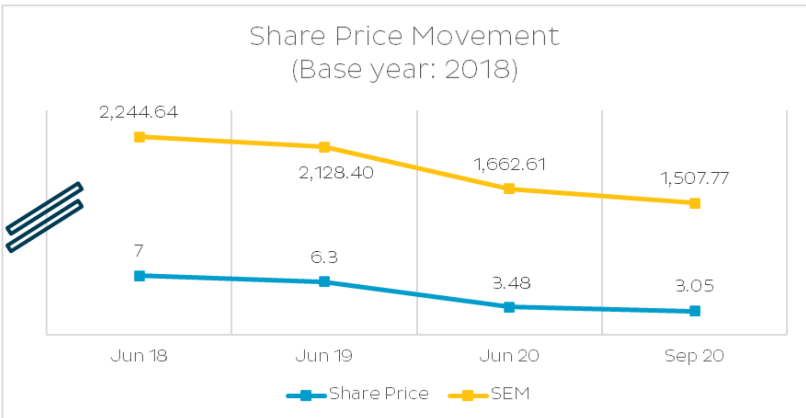
Net debt rose from MUR 15.5bn as at 30 June 2019 to MUR 17.1bn as at 30 September 2020. Most of the increase can be explained by the following:

- Financing by CIEL Limited of a higher stake in CIEL Textile and C-Care
- Investment of CIEL Finance in Bank One's capital increase
- Foreign exchange fluctuations on SUN's bonds denominated in foreign currencies

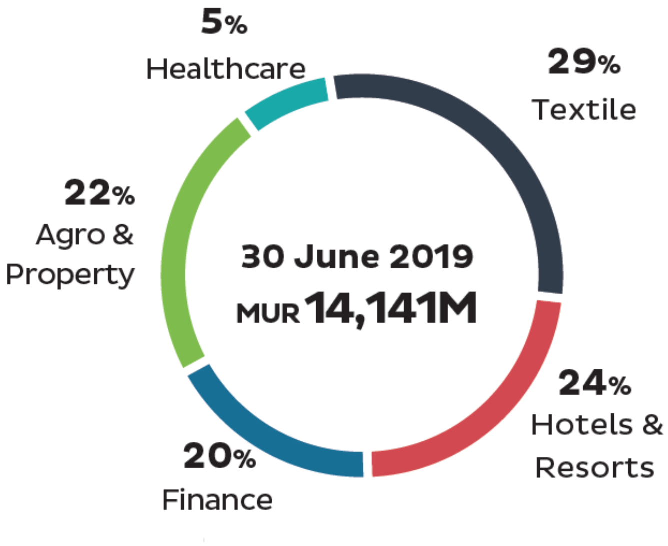
CIEL maintains a solid financial structure with a gearing ratio of 48.6%, up from 41.2% as at 30 June 2019.

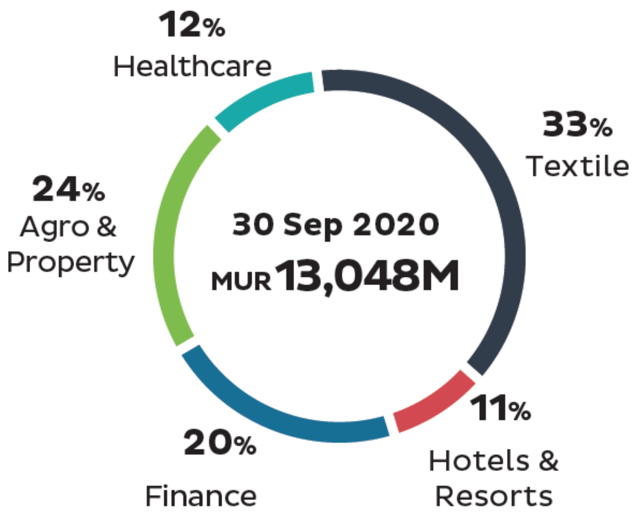
SHARE PRICE

CIEL shares largely followed the trend of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius in the June 2020 financial year as the domestic economy faced major challenges. The closing price of CIEL on 30 June 2020 was MUR 3.48 and MUR 3.05 on 30 September 2020.



COMPANY INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO



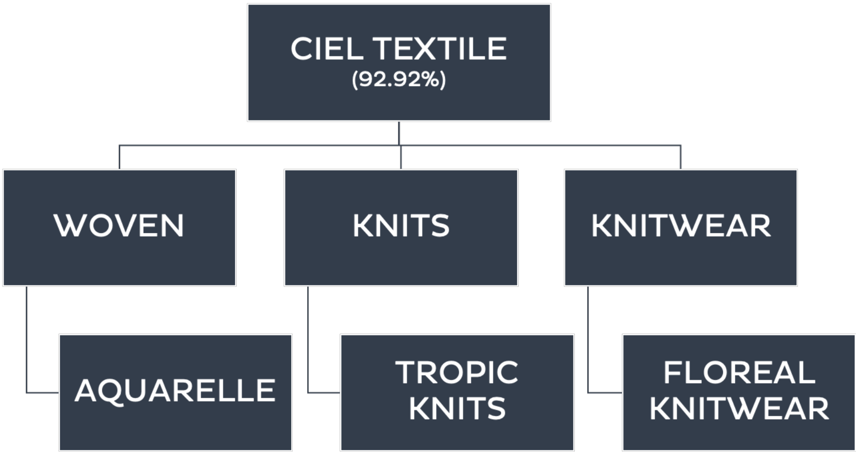


- All listed subsidiaries are valued at market price except for SUN which is valued at market price plus a 10% premium.
- Over the 15 months ended 30 September 2020, at Company level, the total portfolio value has decreased by 7.7% mainly due to a fall in the share price of SUN and Alteo by 59% and 23% respectively.
- CTL has been valued using the discounted cash flow model to arrive at a price of MUR 42 per share. Prior year the valuation was based on latest transaction price of MUR 44 per share.
- The value of the Finance investment fell due to additional debt contracted to finance an investment in an underlying entity and also due to a drop in the market multiples used to value Bank One.
- The Hotels & Resorts cluster's lower contribution to the portfolio is due to the 59% fall in the share price of SUN from MUR 35 as at 30 June 2019 to MUR 14.50 as at 30 September 2020.
- Alteo's (from the Agro & Property cluster) share price fell by 23% from MUR 18.80 as at 30 June 2019 to MUR 15.20 as at 30 September 2020. However, the revalued asset base at Ferney Limited and Ebene Skies Limited have mitigated the lower contribution from Alteo.
- The value of the Healthcare cluster increased due to:
  - an increased stake of CIEL Healthcare in C-Care from 58.60% to 67.41%
  - CIEL's direct acquisition of 20.08% of C-Care
  - an increase in the share price of C-Care from MUR 2.84 in June 2019 MUR 5.00 as at 30 September 2020.

  The Healthcare cluster now represents 12% of the Group's investment portfolio, compared to 5% a year ago.
- The Company Net Asset Value ('NAV') per share stood at MUR 5.97 as at 30 September 2020 (30 June 2019: MUR 7.02).

BUSINESS CLUSTER REVIEW

TEXTILE



FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 AND FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		Unaudited First Quarter ended 30 September			Audited Full Year ended 30 June		
		2020	2019	Variance	2020	2019	Variance
Key Figures							
Revenue	MUR'M	2,901	3,497	-17%	10,600	12,151	-13%
EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs	MUR'M	267	361	-26%	517	1,025	-50%
Profit/(Loss) after tax	MUR'M	138	201	-31%	(656)	453	-245%

Full-year highlights

Revenue year-on-year fell 13% due to a drop in total shipments during the lockdown period. The results for the financial year June 2020 were significantly impacted by the outbreak and the escalation of COVID-19 as from the second half of the year. The pandemic resulted in factory closures, a fall in demand, retailer insolvencies and lower order books.

The Woven segment in particular has been affected by insolvencies in the retail industry, lower volumes and a poor order book. With a gradual shift towards remote work worldwide, the demand for formal shirts has decreased and this has impacted the segment.

In the Knits segment, one of the production plants was closed due to the pandemic.

In the Knitwear segment, the operations in Bangladesh have been affected by COVID-19 as the factory remained closed for over a month. However, the production plant at Antsirabe, Madagascar performed well with good customer satisfaction.

First Quarter 2020-2021 Highlights

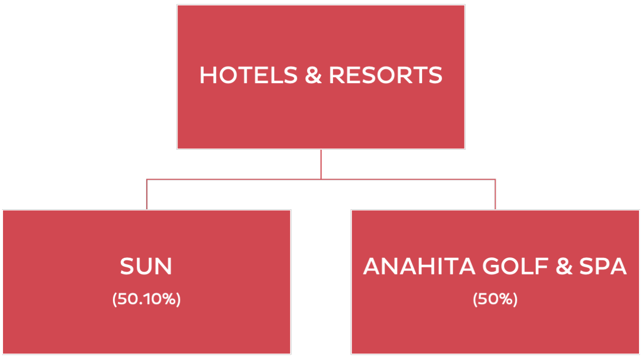
Although still lower than prior year, the Textile cluster is performing better as the Knits and Knitwear segments have managed to emerge successfully from the pandemic owing to solid demand specially with the trend towards casualwear.

The Knits segment has performed very well on the back of a good order book at high margins. Manufacturing performance and customer satisfaction are on the upside and have contributed to the segment's good results. Tropic Knits India, in particular, has posted a turnaround in profitability with a healthy order book and a fully loaded factory.

The Knitwear segment's results are also better than the corresponding period prior year owing to excellent customer satisfaction, and operational efficiencies. Sales dynamics on the front end have also contributed to the increase to sales volumes.

The Woven segment continued to witness a fall in sales volumes. As retailers in Woven's main market are dealing with bankruptcies, the level of debtor provisions has increased. The focus is now on marketing strategies to reverse the downward sales trend.

Hotels & Resorts



FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 AND FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		Unaudited First Quarter ended 30 September			Audited Full Year ended 30 June		
		2020	2019	Variance	2020	2019	Variance
Income Statement							
Revenue	MUR'M	22	1,256	-98%	5,058	6,615	-24%
EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs	MUR'M	(252)	29	-969%	1,029	1,260	-18%
(Loss) after tax	MUR'M	(647)	(259)	-150%	(1,833)	(1,893)	-3%

Full-year highlights

As from 20 March 2020, all of SUN's resorts and business units stopped operating following the COVID-19 lockdown and this had a significant impact on the financial results and cashflow of SUN.

SUN implemented numerous measures to contain costs and manage cashflow, namely, close debtor monitoring, extension of payment terms from suppliers and voluntary salary reductions of up to 50% for management staff until operations return to normal. SUN also applied for government supports such as the Wage Assistance Scheme, lines of credit from the Bank of Mauritius and moratoriums on existing debt repayments. These measures eased the pressure on working capital requirements.

SUN sought the support of the Mauritius Investment Corporation Ltd ("MIC") to meet its financial commitments in the short term until tourist activity returns to normal. Two of its wholly owned subsidiaries, namely Anahita Hotel Limited (owning Four Seasons Resort Mauritius at Anahita) and Long Beach Resort Ltd (owning Long Beach Resort) signed a binding term sheet, pursuant to which MIC committed to subscribe to redeemable and convertible secured bonds, totalling MUR 3.1bn. The subsidiaries are currently finalising the transaction documents pertaining to the bond issue. In the meantime, the Group has successfully finalised a refinancing plan to ensure that it met the repayment of its existing bonds which came to maturity on 4 November 2020.

With the uncertainties brought by the pandemic, future cashflow projections were revised downwards which resulted in impairment charges of SUN's non-financial assets mainly the Maldives asset-base. Also, a cash flow hedge loss of MUR 369M was recognised in the last quarter of the financial year on SUN's foreign bonds as no revenues were generated in the last quarter.

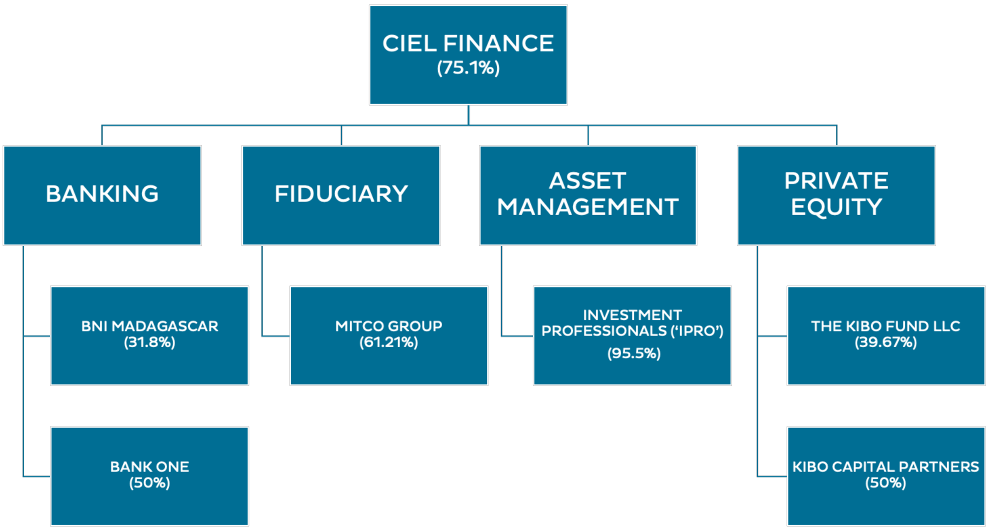
First Quarter 2020-2021 Highlights

Revenue in the first quarter was minimal due to the closure of borders. All of SUN's resorts remained closed except for some resorts in Mauritius converted into quarantine centres thus generating some income. The rigorous cost optimisation measures helped contain the EBITDA loss posted in the September 2020 quarter. The cash flow hedge loss of the quarter was MUR 126M due to low revenue and the depreciation of the Mauritian rupee.

Despite the gradual re-opening of borders since October 2020, the strict sanitary and hygiene protocols in place for incoming visitors are expected to be effective until end of December 2020 and would, therefore, not attract many tourists till then. A full border opening is still uncertain at the moment and this will impact the second quarter ended December 2020 as well.

However, the refinancing from commercial banks and the planned MIC subscription should help SUN meet its cash flow requirements in the short term.

Financial Services



FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 AND FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		Unaudited First Quarter ended 30 September			Audited Full Year ended 30 June		
		2020	2019	Variance	2020	2019	Variance
Income Statement							
Revenue	MUR'M	884	819	8%	3,462	2,853	21%
EBITDA before Impairments	MUR'M	278	257	8%	1,305	891	46%
Profit after tax	MUR'M	138	223	-38%	501	630	-20%

The Finance cluster continues to post sustained growth in revenue and a rise in EBITDA before Impairment charges despite the COVID-19 pandemic. A provision for impairment of MUR 321M was recognised at BNI Madagascar SA – one of the banks in the Finance cluster's portfolio - and MITCO – the Finance cluster's fiduciary arm - under IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments as at 30 June 2020.

BNI Madagascar S.A has performed well with a healthy loan book. Net banking interest income has improved and despite the lockdown in Madagascar, loans and advances have progressed satisfactorily owing to initiatives taken by the bank such as short-term credits to support its Corporate and SME customers. The Bank has also granted moratoriums to some clients on both interest and capital to help them slide through the confinement periods. Also, a cost saving plan was put in place to help mitigate the lower flow revenues linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, additional provisions have been recorded under IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments due to higher Expected Credit Losses ('ECL') in response to the forecast economic impact of the pandemic as at 30 June 2020.

Bank One has also recorded an improved operational performance owing to better revenues from most business lines compared to the 12 months ended 30 June 2019. With the arrival of a new CEO in March 2020, Bank One reaffirmed its ambition to continue developing its presence on the global market, with a mandate to focus on building client-centred solutions, digital services and fee-generating activities across all business lines, whilst strengthening its governance, particularly related to compliance. However, with the pandemic, transaction volumes and asset growth have slowed down, with priority given to strengthening the Bank's capital base and liquidity. Also, Bank One's bottom-line has been affected by the impairment of foreign non-performing loans in the June 2020 financial year and additional provisions in the September 2020 quarter.

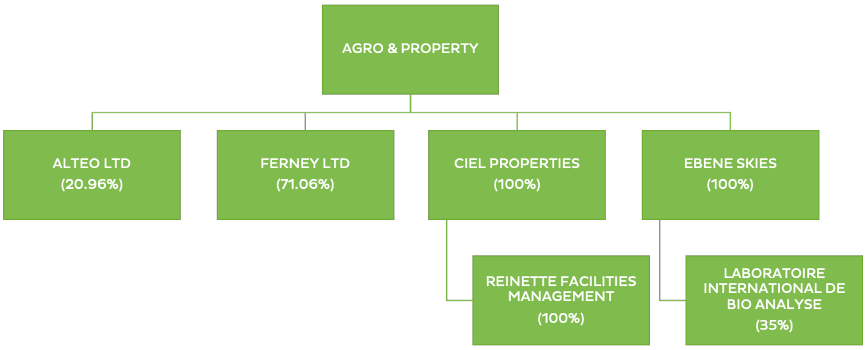
Financial Services(continued)

Both banks in the Finance cluster's portfolio are expecting that there will be some lasting pressure on net interest income, trade finance income and commission and fees due to reduced international trade flows, declining yields in foreign investments and opportunity loss of impaired credits and moratoriums. Multiple scenarios analysis have been conducted and management is confident that both banks are resilient to credit, interest rate and liquidity risks, despite the additional provisions that they might have to recognise over the financial year ending 30 June 2021.

MITCO – the Finance cluster's fiduciary arm – has reported a drop in profits mostly due to a slowdown in new business incorporations and increased ECL in response to the pandemic. However, with the renewal rate better than expected, the introduction of new products and services and the costs saving measures, management expects to post improved results by the end of the June 2021 financial year. The impact of the recent decision by the European Union to place Mauritius on the so-called 'blacklist' could be marginal provided Mauritius is promptly removed from the EU high risk list.

IPRO – the asset management arm of the cluster – posted improved results, but it is nevertheless experiencing a significant slowdown in activities due to the investors' and the manager's cautious attitude, warranted by the financial market situation, particularly in Mauritius.

Agro and Property



FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 AND FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		Unaudited First Quarter ended 30 September			Audited Full Year ended 30 June		
		2020	2019	Variance	2020	2019	Variance
Income Statement							
Revenue	MUR'M	32	39	-18%	113	142	-20%
EBITDA before Impairments	MUR'M	(15)	6	350%	184	144	28%
Profit/(Loss) after tax	MUR'M	44	(18)	344%	131	(63)	-307%

Alteo performed better in the June 2020 financial year and the September 2020 quarter detailed as follows:

Sugar

Mauritius

In Mauritius, excluding the impairment of MUR 1.46bn on bearer biological assets, milling and refining equipment borne prior year, losses stood at MUR 322M as at 30 June 2020 compared MUR 744M prior year – a considerable improvement owing to the better price achieved on the crop 2019 and cost reductions attributable to the restructuring of operations.

In the first quarter ended September 2020, the sugar operations in Mauritius posted better results on the back of better sugar prices due to the depreciation of the Mauritian rupee, higher special sugar orders, ongoing cost reductions through restructuring and a favourable movement in the fair value of biological assets against the comparative quarter. However, a lower sugar accruing was observed as the impact of poorer sugar cane yields was only partly mitigated by a higher recovery.

The exposure of the Sugar cluster to the effects of the pandemic has been limited to date and the weakening Rupee is expected to provide some level of support to the industry in Mauritius. However, the Mauritian sugar operations remain under stress due to adverse market conditions prevailing before the Covid-19 outbreak.

Further, the closure of the refinery in August 2020 will have a bearing on the cluster's performance over the remaining quarters. At industry level, Government is yet to come forth with sustainable reforms, including a comprehensive biomass framework setting out a remuneration mechanism for bagasse. The ongoing World Bank study on the viability of the sugar cane industry in Mauritius is expected to be completed by the end of this month and should assist Government in that respect.

Tanzania

In Tanzania, despite a lower sales volume, better results were driven by a higher average price in the local market and a revaluation gain on biological asset in the full year ended 30 June 2020 and the first quarter September 2020. Early and promising signs of a good crop have been observed in Tanzania as yields exceed the levels of the previous crop and are back to the long-term average is promising.

Kenya

In Kenya higher losses were recorded in the June 2020 financial year due to factory time inefficiency and a 3-week planned maintenance stop which resulted into lower production and lower sales volumes. The lower average price and the reversal of a deferred tax asset further worsened the results.

Agro and Property(continued)

Kenya(Continued)

In the first quarter ended 30 September 2020 however, a marked improvement was driven by higher production and sales volumes as sugar cane availability and recovery stabilised and factory time efficiency improved. The Kenyan operations also benefitted from slightly higher domestic prices.

A stable sugar cane availability and recovery are expected to be beneficial to the Kenyan sugar operations.

Energy

The Energy cluster results for the full year ended 30 June 2020 were higher than prior year as an asset impairment charge of MUR 170M resulting from the closure of the operations of Consolidated Energy Co Ltd (CEL) weighed on last year's results. Also, this year's results were boosted by gains of MUR 72M arising from the sale of CEL's equipment. Excluding the one-off transactions, the cluster results were adversely affected by a lower offtake from the Central Electricity Board (CEB) and a lower tariff following the re-negotiation of the Power Purchase Agreement of Alteo Energy Ltd.

In the September 2020 quarter the Energy cluster results improved slightly as more power generated from bagasse was exported to the grid and better efficiencies were achieved.

However, the energy cluster is expected to be affected by a lower bagasse availability in the second quarter.

Property

Lower property revenue as at 30 June 2020 due to delays in finalising sale deeds for numerous serviced plots at Anahita, caused by the lockdown.

In the September 2020 quarter, the finalisation of sales deeds for 3 serviced plots at Anahita, initially planned for the previous financial year, resulted in higher property revenues for the quarter. However, revenue recognition pertaining to construction works in progress on villas sold off-plan was lower compared to last year. The cluster results continued to be adversely affected by losses suffered by Anahita Golf & Spa Resort and Anahita Golf Club where activity levels were at bare minimum in the current context.

On the property development front, the encouraging level of reservations secured prior to the lockdown should help revenue generation in the next quarters.

CIEL Properties cluster

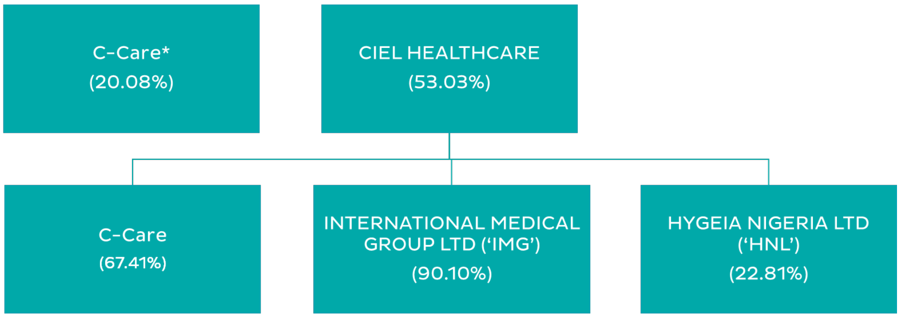
The main contributors to the increase in EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs as at 30 June 2020 are Ebene Skies Limited and Ferney Limited. Revaluation gains of MUR 122M on the investment properties held by Ferney and MUR 75M on the Ebene Skies building were booked in the June 2020 financial year.

With the appointment of a cluster CEO in July 2020, CIEL Properties is now accelerating its development plans for CIEL Group property assets and particularly Ferney, a unique 3,200 Hectares domain prone to sustainable development.

In that respect, Ferney Technopole, an integrated project on approximately 300 Hectares focused on sustainable property development, is planned to materialise in the second half of the year. In parallel, the Ferney Agri-Hub project has been launched and is creating a strong dynamic in growing Ferney agricultural segment. The Ferney Nature Lodge has now also been launched and represents an important milestone in Ferney eco-tourism strategy.

CIEL Properties is actively working with CIEL Group companies in developing and re-purposing low yielding assets which shall materialise during the year 2021.

Healthcare



* Direct shareholding by CIEL Limited

FULL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 AND FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		Unaudited First Quarter ended 30 September			Audited Full Year ended 30 June		
		2020	2019	Variance	2020	2019	Variance
Income Statement							
Revenue	MUR'M	782	668	17%	2,711	2,495	9%
EBITDA before Impairments	MUR'M	161	90	79%	342	207	65%
Profit/(Loss) after tax	MUR'M	90	28	221%	(96)	(143)	33%

Full-year highlights

As of 8 July 2019, CIEL's direct shareholding in C-Care amounts to 20.08% and CIEL Healthcare Limited's shareholding has increased from 58.60% to 67.41%.

The Healthcare cluster's revenue for the period under review continued to show an upward trend on the back of higher occupancy rate and better synergies between Clinique Darné('CD') and Wellkin in Mauritius. COVID-19, however, impacted revenue as patients were unable to move during the lockdown period. Also, non-urgent surgeries were cancelled.

CIEL Healthcare's loss after tax has improved by MUR 47M compared to same period last year to stand at MUR 96M owing to the continual progress of Mauritian activities and stabilisation of African investments.

An impairment of MUR 128M was booked on the goodwill of IMG Group – the Ugandan healthcare group of the Healthcare cluster – based on the lower cash flow projections caused by uncertainties around the COVID-19 pandemic.

Excluding this impairment charge, CIEL Healthcare's profit after tax would have been MUR 32M as at 30 June 2020.

First Quarter 2020-2021 Highlights

With the lockdown lift since June 2020 in Mauritius, occupancy rates and operations are back to normal.

During this quarter, the Healthcare cluster's performance has improved compared to that of last year mainly due to increased activities. C-Care's bed occupancy and operation theatre cases have risen compared to the same period in prior year. 11 new rooms and eight day ward beds were added at Wellkin as from July 2019 and this had contributed to the increase in revenue.

The Ugandan operations reported lower results than prior year due to the lingering effects of COVID-19.

The Nigerian operations were profit-making during the quarter and their results remained stable compared to the September 2019 quarter.

APPENDIX
AUDITED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 &
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	UNAUDITED FIRST QUARTER		AUDITED FULL YEAR	
	30-Sep-20	30-Sep-19	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000
Revenue	4,630,059	6,273,189	21,923,306	24,206,459
EBITDA before Impairments and Reorganisation costs	431,228	728,098	3,291,845	3,443,392
Depreciation and amortisation:	(370,893)	(360,367)	(1,515,738)	(1,215,821)
- On right of use assets	(44,197)	(47,949)	(179,748)	-
- On property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and leasehold rights	(326,696)	(312,418)	(1,335,990)	(1,215,821)
Earnings Before Interests ,Taxation Impairments and Reorganisation costs	60,335	367,731	1,776,107	2,227,571
Impairment:	-	-	(1,913,302)	(2,078,127)
- Goodwill	-	-	(128,058)	(1,877,286)
- Non-financial assets	-	-	(1,045,031)	(200,841)
- Financial assets	-	-	(740,213)	-
Reorganisation costs	-	-	(107,951)	-
Finance income	4,746	5,538	47,654	32,138
Finance costs:	(376,722)	(271,467)	(1,589,532)	(812,721)
- Ineffective portion of cash flow hedge[(1)]	(125,593)	-	(368,929)	-
- On lease liabilities	(60,908)	(52,324)	(283,275)	-
- On bank loans and other borrowings	(190,221)	(219,143)	(937,328)	(812,721)
Share of results of joint ventures net of tax	(52,215)	59,210	(67,047)	161,215
Impairment of associates	-	-	(108,744)	(50,835)
Share of results of associates net of tax	77,248	(9,384)	15,513	(232,261)
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(286,608)	151,628	(1,947,302)	(753,020)
Taxation	17,083	(25,612)	(215,425)	(436,041)
(Loss)/Profit after tax	(269,525)	126,016	(2,162,727)	(1,189,061)
Loss attributable to:				
Owners	(89,162)	72,607	(1,671,990)	(860,428)
Non controlling interests	(180,363)	53,409	(490,737)	(328,633)
	(269,525)	126,016	(2,162,727)	(1,189,061)
Basic and diluted (loss)/ earnings per share MUR	(0.05)	0.04	(0.99)	(0.52)
Weighted average no. of ord shares for EPS Calculation (000)	1,686,752	1,675,954	1,682,644	1,645,106

	UNAUDITED FIRST QUARTER		AUDITED FULL YEAR	
	30-Sep-20	30-Sep-19	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000
(Loss)/Profit for the year/period	(269,525)	126,016	(2,162,727)	(1,189,061)
Other comprehensive income for the year/period	(160,113)	69,459	883,025	(743,972)
Total comprehensive income for the year/period	(429,638)	195,475	(1,279,702)	(1,933,033)
Attributable to:				
Owners	(149,641)	108,254	(1,074,880)	(1,398,752)
Non-controlling interests	(279,997)	87,221	(204,822)	(534,281)
	(429,638)	195,475	(1,279,702)	(1,933,033)

(1) Arising from the depreciation of the Mauritian rupee and on the portion of the foreign currency revenue of the Hotels & Resorts cluster that was hedged but that will most probably not materialise.

APPENDIX
AUDITED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 &
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	UNAUDITED FIRST QUARTER	AUDITED FULL YEAR	
	30-Sep-20	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
ASSETS	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000
Non-current assets	38,025,197	38,280,417	35,113,804
Current assets	8,494,428	8,843,370	10,364,565
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	115,199	131,969	12,726
Total non specific banking assets	46,634,824	47,255,756	45,491,095
Total specific banking assets	29,376,118	29,807,374	23,493,075
TOTAL ASSETS	76,010,942	77,063,130	68,984,170
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Owners' interests	11,083,972	11,244,236	12,935,181
Non controlling interest	7,008,608	7,292,242	9,195,956
Current liabilities	12,861,265	13,217,268	10,663,359
Non current liabilities	17,035,092	16,595,910	14,366,759
Specific banking liabilities*	28,022,005	28,713,474	21,822,915
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	76,010,942	77,063,130	68,984,170
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE MUR	6.57	6.67	7.79
NO OF SHARES IN ISSUE '000	1,686,752	1,686,752	1,660,274
NET INTEREST BEARING DEBT**	17,087,603	16,907,742	15,521,512
Gearing = Debt/(Debt+Equity)	48.6%	47.7%	41.2%

* Specific banking liabilities relate to deposits from customers of BNI Madagascar
** Exclude right of use liabilities under IFRS 16 and Banking liabilities

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	UNAUDITED FIRST QUARTER		AUDITED FULL YEAR	
	30-Sep-20	30-Sep-19	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000
Cash from operating activities before working capital movements	314,502	554,435	508,717	2,023,633
Movement of working capital of specific banking assets and liabilities*	193,671	280,900	123,753	(543,270)
Movement of working capital of non-specific banking assets and liabilities	127,693	24,909	1,263,895	(171,595)
Net cash generated from operating activities	635,866	860,244	1,896,365	1,308,768
Net cash used in investing activities	(93,329)	(998,010)	(1,962,728)	(1,129,347)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(1,210,188)	223,860	2,197,091	(199,160)
(Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(667,651)	86,094	2,130,728	(19,739)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents				
At 1 July	6,884,244	4,501,358	4,501,358	4,680,767
(Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(667,651)	86,094	2,130,728	(19,739)
Effect of foreign exchange	74,293	(29,545)	252,158	(159,670)
At 30 Sep/June	6,290,886	4,557,907	6,884,244	4,501,358

*Specific banking assets and liabilities consist of: Loans and advances to customers, Loans to banks, Investment in securities and Deposits from customers.

APPENDIX
AUDITED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 &
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

THE GROUP	Owner's Interest Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000
Balance at 1 July 2020	11,244,236	7,292,242	18,536,478
Total comprehensive income for the period	(149,641)	(279,997)	(429,638)
Dividends	-	(14,260)	(14,260)
Other movements	(10,623)	10,623	-
Balance at 30 Sept 2020	**11,083,972**	**7,008,608**	**18,092,580**
Balance at 1 July 2019	12,935,181	9,195,956	22,131,137
- Effect of adoption of IFRS 16	(510,507)	(446,237)	(956,744)
- as restated	12,424,674	8,749,719	21,174,393
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,074,880)	(204,822)	(1,279,702)
Dividends	(134,307)	(458,694)	(593,001)
Other movements	28,749	(793,961)	(765,212)
Balance at 30 June 2020	**11,244,236**	**7,292,242**	**18,536,478**
Balance at 1 July 2018	14,380,607	10,364,240	24,774,847
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,398,752)	(534,281)	(1,933,033)
Dividends	(347,436)	(468,963)	(816,399)
Other movements	300,762	(195,040)	105,722
Balance at 30 June 2019	**12,935,181**	**9,195,956**	**22,131,137**

About CIEL:

CIEL is a leading diversified investment group headquartered in Mauritius, operating five business clusters (Agro & Property, Textile, Hotels and Resorts, Financial Services and Healthcare) spread across Mauritius, Africa and Asia with 35,000 employees. Since its beginnings in agriculture in 1912, the pioneering group is continuously exploring new avenues of development and international expansion. In 2014, following the merger of one of its investment companies, CIEL Investment Ltd, into the Group's holding company, Deep River Investment Ltd, the Group was renamed CIEL Limited. It has now acquired an international dimension not only at operational level but also at shareholder level, while the ultimate control of the company remains with local shareholders. With a market capitalisation of about MUR 5.86Bn (USD 157M) as at 30 June 2020 and a consolidated audited turnover of MUR 21.92bn (USD 586M) for its financial year ended 30 June 2020, CIEL is one of the largest listed Mauritian companies.
For more information, visit www.cielgroup.com
CIEL Annual Report 2019 Website: https://www.cielgroup.com/media/sqen21e0/ciel-integrated_report_2019-small.pdf
The unaudited condensed financial statements are available on https://www.cielgroup.com/en/investors/financial-publications

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