

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER : Geffy Zialor

DIRECTORS : Andy Moncherry (Chairman)
Cecily Derjacques
Allan Killindo
Bernard Domingue
Siana Bistoquet (Resigned effective January 4, 2023)
David Jonathan Lowseck (Appointed effective January 4, 2023)
Pauline Stravens (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)
Dereck Accouche (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)

REGISTERED OFFICE : Victoria, Mahé,
Seychelles

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS : Victoria, Mahé,
Seychelles

AUDITORS : Sey Auditors & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Seychelles

BANKERS : The Mauritius Commercial Bank (Seychelles) Limited
Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited
Bank of Baroda Seychelles
Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited
Seychelles International Mercantile Banking Corporation Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT - DECEMBER 31, 2023

The Directors are pleased to submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Corporation operates public transport on Mahé and Praslin and this has remained the same during the year under review.

RESULTS

	SR
Profit for the year	3,634,696
Retained earnings brought forward	40,723,881
Retained earning carried forward	<u>44,358,577</u>

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The property and equipment of the Corporation and the movements therein are detailed in note 5 to the financial statements.

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Directors are of the opinion that the carrying amounts of the assets approximate their fair value and do not require any adjustments for impairment.

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Corporation in office from the date of the last report to the date of this report, appointed under Section 5(1) of the Seychelles Public Transport Act, 1977 are:

Andy Moncherry (Chairman)
 Cecily Derjacques
 Allan Killindo
 Bernard Domingue
 David Jonathan Lowseck (Appointed effective January 4, 2023)
 Pauline Stravens (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)
 Dereck Accouche (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)
 Siana Bistoquet (Resigned effective January 4, 2023)

None of the Directors held any interest in the Corporation nor entered into any contracts or arrangements (other than service contracts and normal course of business) or made any profit from the operation of the Corporation.

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

The Directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors believes that the Corporation is in a sound financial position and has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - DECEMBER 31, 2023

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the overall management of the affairs of the Corporation including its daily operations and the making of major investments and policy proposals to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and requirements of the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977 and Public Enterprises Act, 2023. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The Directors have the general responsibility of safeguarding the assets, both owned by the Corporation and those that are held in trust and used by the Corporation.

The Directors consider they have met their aforesaid responsibilities.

AUDITORS

The retiring auditors, Messrs. Sey Auditors & Associates, being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment.

BOARD APPROVAL

Andy Moncherry
Chairman



Allan Killindo
Director



Bernard Domingue
Director



Cecily Derjaques
Director



David Jonathan Lowseck
Director



Pauline Stravens
Director



Dereck Accouche
Director

Date: **JUN 28 2024**
Victoria, Seychelles

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Seychelles Public Transport Corporation** (hereafter referred to as the "Corporation") set out on pages 4 to 25 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023, 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 material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), and requirement of the Public Enterprises Act, 2023 and Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation 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.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and requirements of the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977 and Public Enterprises Act, 2023 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

3(a)

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Public Enterprises Act, 2023

We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Corporation, 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 Corporation as far as it appears from our examination of those records.



SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

3(b)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS (CONT'D)

Other matter

This report is made solely to the members of **Seychelles Public Transport Corporation** (the "Corporation"), as a body, in terms of our engagement to conduct the audit on their behalf. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Corporation's members those matters which 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 Corporation and Corporation's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Dated: JUN 28 2024
Victoria, Seychelles

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION - DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	2023 SR	2022 SR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	97,553,736	71,202,564
Current assets			
Inventories	6	26,152,499	24,367,890
Investment in financial assets	7	16,167,302	16,022,783
Trade and other receivables	8	16,001,008	8,437,137
Cash and cash equivalents	9	14,686,144	22,075,628
		<u>73,006,953</u>	<u>70,903,438</u>
Total assets		<u><u>170,560,689</u></u>	<u><u>142,106,002</u></u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES			
Capital grants	10	80,968,117	60,346,656
Retained earnings		44,358,577	40,723,881
		<u>125,326,694</u>	<u>101,070,537</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	11	30,322,816	27,461,692
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	14,911,179	13,573,773
Total liabilities		<u>45,233,995</u>	<u>41,035,465</u>
Total reserves and liabilities		<u><u>170,560,689</u></u>	<u><u>142,106,002</u></u>


These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer on:


JUN 28 2024



Geffy Zialor
Chief Executive Officer


Andy Moncherry
Chairman



Allan Killindo
Director


Bernard Domingue
Director


Cecily Derjacques
Director


David Jonathan Lowseck
Director


Pauline Stravens
Director


Dereck Accouche
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 3 to 3(b).

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	2023 SR	2022 SR
Revenue	13	189,792,531	175,453,753
Operating expenses	14	(54,368,276)	(57,847,226)
Operating profit		135,424,255	117,606,527
Administrative expenses	14	(138,635,708)	(128,550,287)
(Charge)/Credit for allowance for credit losses	8(d)	(4,068,482)	1,119,615
Interest income - banks		186,479	125,778
Other income	16	10,713,299	29,147,256
Profit before foreign exchange movement		3,619,843	19,448,889
Foreign exchange movements		14,853	3,687,525
Profit for the year	17	3,634,696	23,136,414
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Statement Profit or Loss:</i>			
Grant received during the year (2022: net of disposal)	10	39,990,455	3,176,136
Release to Statement of Profit or Loss			
- Depreciation charge	10	(19,368,994)	(14,799,075)
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		20,621,461	(11,622,939)
Total comprehensive income for the year		24,256,157	11,513,475

The notes on pages 8 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 3 to 3(b).

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Capital grants	Retained earnings	Total
	SR	SR	SR
At January 1, 2023	60,346,656	40,723,881	101,070,537
Total comprehensive income for the year	20,621,461	3,634,696	24,256,157
At December 31, 2023	<u>80,968,117</u>	<u>44,358,577</u>	<u>125,326,694</u>
At January 1, 2022	71,969,595	17,587,467	89,557,062
Total comprehensive income for the year	(11,622,939)	23,136,414	11,513,475
At December 31, 2022	<u>60,346,656</u>	<u>40,723,881</u>	<u>101,070,537</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 3 to 3(b).

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	2023 SR	2022 SR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		3,634,696	23,136,414
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation on property and equipment	5(a)	20,281,136	16,560,678
Purchase of property and equipment through capital grant	5(b)/10	(39,990,455)	(3,227,622)
Exchange movement on financial assets	7(a)	(10,157)	77,834
Accrued interest	7(a)	(131,083)	(35,199)
Charge/(credit) of provision for credit impairment	8(d)	4,068,482	(1,119,615)
Differences in exchange		(4,696)	519,711
Write off	5(a)	-	61,292
Release of depreciation charge	10	(19,368,994)	(14,799,075)
Grant related to assets received (2022: net of disposal)	10	39,990,455	3,176,136
Charge for retirement benefit obligations	11	5,733,001	3,021,662
Profit on sale of motor vehicle	16	(63,049)	(301,519)
		<u>14,139,336</u>	<u>27,070,697</u>
<i>Changes in working capital</i>			
- Increase in Inventories	6	(1,784,609)	(2,778,363)
- Increase in trade and other receivables	8	(11,632,353)	(855,366)
- Increase in trade and other payables	12	1,337,406	340,900
Net cash generated from operations		<u>2,059,780</u>	<u>23,777,868</u>
Retirement benefit obligation paid	11	(2,871,877)	(5,417,728)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		<u>(812,097)</u>	<u>18,360,140</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	5(b)	(6,859,370)	(3,275,360)
Proceeds from sale of motor vehicle		280,566	352,999
Purchase of investment in financial assets	7(a)	(23,639,003)	(50,014,164)
Proceeds from redemption of investment in financial assets	7(a)	23,635,724	50,036,429
Net cash outflow from investing activities		<u>(6,582,083)</u>	<u>(2,900,096)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(7,394,180)</u>	<u>15,460,044</u>
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At January 1,		22,075,628	7,135,295
Differences in exchange		4,696	(519,711)
(Decrease)/Increase during the year		(7,394,180)	15,460,044
At December 31,	9	<u>14,686,144</u>	<u>22,075,628</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report on pages 3 to 3(b).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Corporation is fully owned by the Government of Seychelles and is domiciled in Seychelles. Its head office is located at Victoria, Seychelles and so is its principal place of business.

The principal activity of the Corporation is as stated in the Directors' report on page 2.

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Seychelles Public Transport Corporation ("the Corporation") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and requirement of the Public Enterprises Act, 2023 and Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed by relevant accounting standards. Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with change in presentation in the current year.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies. The areas involving higher degree of judgement and complexity or areas where assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted effective January 1, 2023

The following are new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the period beginning January 1, 2023;

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2;
- Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8;
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12; and
- International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendment to IAS 12.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted effective January 1, 2023 (Cont'd)****(i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts**

IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

The amendments had no impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments aim to make accounting policy disclosures more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments also provide guidance under what circumstance, the accounting policy information is likely to be considered material and therefore requiring disclosure.

These amendments had no effect on the measurement or presentation of any items in the financial statements of the Corporation but affect the disclosure of accounting policies of the Corporation.

(iii) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(iv) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The amendments had no impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(v) International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendment to IAS 12

The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum topup taxes described in those rules.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted effective January 1, 2023 (Cont'd)****(v) *International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendment to IAS 12 (Cont'd)***

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments had no impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(c) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Corporation has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

(i) *The following amendments are effective for the period beginning January 1, 2024:*

- Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements);
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements); and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)

(ii) *The following amendments are effective for the period beginning January 1, 2025:*

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

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

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Historical cost consists of purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition and installation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow and the cost can be reliably measured. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of Profit or Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(d) Property and equipment (Cont'd)**

Properties in the course of construction for production or administrative purposes are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs capitalised for qualifying assets. Depreciation of these assets on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset to their residual values over their expected useful lives as follows:

	%
Buildings on leasehold land	2% - 20%
Vehicles and engines	12.5% - 20%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	10% - 50%

Land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general cost is determined by the weighted average method. The inventories comprises spares parts which are used in the day to day running of the Corporation.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses. Provisions are made for obsolete inventories based on Management's appraisal.

(f) Financial instruments**(i) Financial assets**

The Corporation classifies and measures its financial assets as at amortised cost. These comprises investment in financial assets, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(f) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)**

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. All the Corporation's financial assets are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and their contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore classified as current. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Investment in financial assets are fixed deposits with local banks. They are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash 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.

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

ECL for other financial assets is completed using the general rule. No impairment was recognised for investment in financial assets and cash and cash equivalent since the Corporation has deposits and banks with reputable financial institutions and the risk of defaults is remote.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as trade and other payables.

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset where the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(f) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments (Cont'd)**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position when the Corporation has a legal enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Corporation intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

(g) 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 contribution plans

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

The Corporation and Seychellois employees contributes to the Seychelles Pension Fund (SPF). This is a pension scheme which was promulgated under the Seychelles Pension Fund Act, 2005.

(ii) Length of service compensation

The amendments to the Seychelles Employment Act in the year 1999 entitled 5/6th of one day wage for each completed month of service provided the employee has completed five years continuous service. The Corporation accrues this liability on a current basis and carries it to a provision account for payments to be made as and when they occur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(g) Employee benefits (Cont'd)****(iv) Other post employment benefits**

The Corporation also currently operate an unfunded scheme for employees' end of service benefits that follows relevant local regulations and is based on periods of cumulative service.

(h) Foreign currencies**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using Seychelles Rupee, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements of the Corporation are presented in Seychelles Rupees, which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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

(i) Business tax

The Corporation is exempt from tax as per paragraph 1 of the Second Schedule to Business Tax Act, 2009.

(j) Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Corporation receives grants for non-monetary assets, the assets and the grants are recorded at nominal amounts and released to statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life of the assets, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**(k) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised when control of promised goods or services is transferred to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration the Corporation expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services and is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer.

Revenues relating to the provision of transport services are recognised as the services are provided and in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(i) Passenger revenues

Passenger revenue is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the related travel occurs. Revenue from tickets that cover more than one day, for example monthly travelcards and season tickets, is initially deferred as a contract liability and released to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the applicable period of the ticket.

Contract liabilities are reduced when an eligible cancellation arises. Also, where applicable, contract liabilities are reduced for ticket breakage, being the portion of future travel that is not expected to be exercised.

Other ancillary revenues relating to ticket sales are recognised at point of sale or, if material and related to a future performance period, recognised by reference to that period.

(ii) Private hire

Revenue is recognised over the period in which the private hire is provided to the customer.

(iii) Contract costs

The incremental costs (sales commission) to obtain a contract with a customer are recognised within 'contract costs' if it is expected that those costs will be recoverable. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are recognised as an expense in the period. As a practical expedient, the Corporation recognises the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the amortisation period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

(l) Provisions

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

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**3.1 Financial risk factors**

The Corporation's activity exposes it to a variety of financial risks, including: credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with the risk management policies applicable.

(a) Credit risk

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and other receivables. The amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position are net of Expected Credit Losses (ECL), estimated by the Corporation's Management based on ECL modelling, credit risk and forward looking information.

The Corporation's sales are mostly on a cash basis and credit sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Credit risk is therefore considered to be low.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities as applicable.

(c) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions and assets denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The Corporation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to GB Pound Sterling, ZAR and US Dollar. Current risk is not hedged.

At December 31, 2023, if the Seychelles Rupee had weakened/strengthened by 5% against US Dollar with all variables held constant, profit for the year would have been **SR 88,930** (2022: SR 32,526) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities.

(d) Interest rate risk

The Corporation have interest-bearing assets and income and operating cash flows from these assets are dependent of changes in market interest rates. Had interest rates weakened/strengthened by 5% during the year, loss for the year of the Corporation would have been higher/lower by **SR 9,324** (2022: SR 6,289) higher/lower.

3.2 Fair value estimation

The face values less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

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

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**(a) Calculation of Loss allowance**

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Corporation uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Corporation's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

All bank balances have been assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable banking institutions. Directors have estimated impairment to be immaterial.

(b) Useful lives and residual values

Property and equipment are depreciated over their 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.

(c) Impairment of other non financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, Management reviews and assesses the carrying amounts of other assets and where relevant writes them down to their recoverable amounts based on best estimates.

(d) Retirement benefit obligations

The cost of defined benefit pension plans has been determined using the method as per the Seychelles Employment Act, 1995 and the Directors have estimated that the amount of liability provided will not be materially different had it been computed by an external Actuary.

(e) Limitation of sensitivity analysis

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	Freehold land		Buildings on leasehold land		Vehicles and engines		Furniture, fittings and equipment		Assets in transit/Work in progress		Total	
	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
(a) COST												
At January 1, 2022	75,000	59,366,095	184,946,683	45,426,719	2,520,577	292,335,074						
Additions	-	759,676	-	2,563,793	3,179,513	6,502,982						
Disposals	-	-	(3,854,744)	(419,754)	-	(4,274,498)						
Write off	-	-	-	(61,292)	-	(61,292)						
At December 31, 2022	75,000	60,125,771	181,091,939	47,509,466	5,700,090	294,502,266						
Additions	-	982,580	34,147,879	5,198,159	6,521,207	46,849,825						
Disposals	-	-	(2,293,940)	(15,511)	-	(2,309,451)						
Reclassification	-	1,901,586	-	4,865,994	(6,767,580)	-						
At December 31, 2023	75,000	63,009,937	212,945,878	57,558,108	5,453,717	339,042,640						
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION												
At January 1, 2022	-	26,983,447	153,625,259	30,353,336	-	210,962,042						
Charge for the year	-	1,786,243	9,852,106	4,922,329	-	16,560,678						
Disposal adjustment	-	-	(3,854,744)	(368,274)	-	(4,223,018)						
At December 31, 2022	-	28,769,690	159,622,621	34,907,391	-	223,299,702						
Charge for the year	-	1,932,501	12,370,150	5,978,485	-	20,281,136						
Disposal adjustment	-	-	(2,083,798)	(8,136)	-	(2,091,934)						
At December 31, 2023	-	30,702,191	169,908,973	40,877,740	-	241,488,904						
NET BOOK VALUE												
At December 31, 2023	75,000	32,307,746	43,036,905	16,680,368	5,453,717	97,553,736						
At December 31, 2022	75,000	31,356,081	21,469,318	12,602,075	5,700,090	71,202,564						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

- (b) Out of total additions of SR 47m for the year 2023, an amount of **SR 40m** was funded through Government Grant (2022: SR 3.2m) (note 10). Therefore additions through the Corporation's funds were **SR 6.8m** for 2023 (2022: SR 3.3m).
- (c) Depreciation has been charged to operating expenses (note 14).

6. INVENTORIES

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Vehicles spares	9,919,325	9,914,166
Consumables, loose tools and operating supplies	16,233,174	14,453,724
	<u>26,152,499</u>	<u>24,367,890</u>

- (a) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to **SR 34.1m** (2022: SR 41.3m) (note 14).
- (b) The Directors have estimated that no impairment is required in respect of inventories and no spares are required to be recognised as equipment as per the requirements of IAS 16.

7. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited	5,916,652	5,916,922
Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited	10,250,650	10,105,861
At December 31,	<u>16,167,302</u>	<u>16,022,783</u>

- (a) The investment in financial assets comprised fixed deposits and are held with Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited and Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited which will mature in January, February and September 2024 (2022: February 2023) and March 2024 (2022: March 2023) respectively. The interest rates applicable to these investments ranged from 0.01% to 2.00% (2022: 1.75%) for Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited and 2% (2022: 1.25%) for Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited, during the year under review.
- (b) The movement in financial assets at amortised cost is as follows:

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
At January 1,	16,022,783	16,087,683
Additions during the year	23,639,003	50,014,165
Redeemed during the year	(23,635,724)	(50,036,429)
Exchange movement	10,157	(77,834)
Interest accrued	131,083	35,199
At December 31,	<u>16,167,302</u>	<u>16,022,783</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

7. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

(c) The Corporation had the following guarantees and collateral:

	Type of security	2023	2022
Seychelles Commercial Bank *	Guarantee	SR 163,634	SR 163,634
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Local CFC Corporate	Nil	SR 4,854
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Local CFC Corporate	USD 5,576	Nil
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Local CFC Corporate	EUR 25,206	Nil
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Collateral	SR 513,239	SR 513,141
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd *	Collateral	USD 132,857	Nil

* These amounts are held by the banks as guarantees.

(d) Financial assets at amortised costs are denominated in the following currencies:

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Seychelles Rupee	14,353,157	14,220,437
US Dollar	1,814,145	1,802,346
	<u>16,167,302</u>	<u>16,022,783</u>

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Trade receivables	19,450,053	9,348,688
less: provision for impairment (notes 8(c) and 8(d))	(7,043,182)	(2,974,700)
	<u>12,406,871</u>	<u>6,373,988</u>
Advance payment to suppliers	1,726,822	170,309
Prepayments and deposits	1,818,019	1,731,466
Other receivables	49,296	161,374
	<u>16,001,008</u>	<u>8,437,137</u>

(a) The carrying values of trade and other receivables measured at amortised cost approximates their fair value.

(b) The carrying amounts of the Corporation's trade and other receivables are denominated in Seychelles Rupees.

(c) Credit Loss Allowances

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

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(c) Credit Loss Allowances (Cont'd)

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Corporation writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. The average credit period on trade receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The following table details the risk profile of Trade receivables based on the Corporation's provision matrix. The customers of the Corporation have been classified into only one group based on similar credit risk, characteristics and as detailed below:

(i) At December 31, 2023

	Trade Receivables-days past due					Total
	< 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-365 days	Above 365 days	
Gross carrying amount (SR)	7,415,343	3,819,983	237,126	1,474,867	6,502,734	19,450,053
Less: Specific provision (SR)	-	-	-	-	(6,502,734)	(6,502,734)
Gross carrying amount excluding specific provision (SR)	7,415,343	3,819,983	237,126	1,474,867	-	12,947,319
Expected loss rate	1.83%	3.49%	8.97%	16.94%	100%	
Expected credit loss (SR)	(136,053)	(133,256)	(21,264)	(249,874)	-	(540,448)
Total loss allowance (SR)	(136,053)	(133,256)	(21,264)	(249,874)	(6,502,734)	(7,043,182)

(ii) At December 31, 2022

	Trade Receivables-days past due			Total	
	< 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days		Above 90 days
Gross carrying amount (SR)	3,889,092	281,693	347,648	4,830,255	9,348,688
Expected loss rate	8.64%	12.14%	23.75%	52.21%	
Expected credit loss (SR)	(336,018)	(34,198)	(82,566)	(2,521,918)	(2,974,700)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(d) Movement in allowance for credit loss

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
At January 1,	(2,974,700)	(4,094,315)
(Charge)/Credit during the year	(4,068,482)	1,119,615
At December 31,	<u>(7,043,182)</u>	<u>(2,974,700)</u>

(e) Sensitivity analysis

If the ECL rates on trade receivables between 90 - 365 days past due had been 5% higher / (lower) as of December 2023, the loss allowance would have been SR 352,159 higher (2022: SR 148,735).

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Cash in hand	21,000	20,000
Cash at bank	14,665,144	22,055,628
	<u>14,686,144</u>	<u>22,075,628</u>

10. CAPITAL GRANTS

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
<u>Grants related to assets:</u>		
At January 1,	60,346,656	71,969,595
- Disposal of assets	-	(51,486)
Grant received during the year		
- Assets purchased in 2023 (notes 5(b) and 20)	39,990,455	-
- Assets purchased in 2022 (notes 5(b) and 20)	-	3,227,622
Release to Statement of Profit or Loss		
- Depreciation charge (note 14)	(19,368,994)	(14,799,075)
At December 31,	<u>80,968,117</u>	<u>60,346,656</u>

11. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Other post retirement benefits comprised mainly gratuity and length of service compensation payable under the Employment Act. Movement during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
At January 1,	27,461,692	29,857,758
Charge for the year (note 15(a))	5,733,001	3,021,662
Paid during the year	(2,871,877)	(5,417,728)
At December 31,	<u>30,322,816</u>	<u>27,461,692</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Trade payables	5,091,973	3,585,193
Amount received in advance	2,344,147	2,257,238
Other payables and accruals	7,475,059	7,731,342
	<u>14,911,179</u>	<u>13,573,773</u>

(a) The carrying amounts of 'trade and other payables' approximate their amortised costs.

(b) The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Seychelles Rupee	12,943,323	13,564,927
US Dollar	431,183	8,846
Others	1,536,673	-
	<u>14,911,179</u>	<u>13,573,773</u>

13. REVENUE

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Mahe	179,532,487	164,401,338
Praslin	10,260,044	11,052,415
	<u>189,792,531</u>	<u>175,453,753</u>

14. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Cost of inventories recognised as expense (note 6(a))	34,087,140	41,286,548
Depreciation charge (note 5)	20,281,136	16,560,678
- Depreciation of assets acquired through grants (note 10)	19,368,994	14,799,075
- Depreciation charge on self acquired assets	912,142	1,761,603
Electricity and water expenses	3,873,964	3,499,017
Employee benefit expenses (note 15)	113,354,226	106,162,011
Insurance and licence costs	2,859,756	2,772,445
Other expenses	3,846,644	3,903,813
Premises and equipment maintenance	5,246,414	4,270,663
Directors' remuneration (note 17(a))	384,000	207,680
Professional fees	1,247,069	859,837
Security expenses	5,828,984	5,215,019
Telephone charges	1,994,651	1,659,802
	<u>193,003,984</u>	<u>186,397,513</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

14. EXPENSES BY NATURE (CONT'D)

Analysed as:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	SR	SR
- Operating expenses	54,368,276	57,847,226
- Administrative expenses	138,635,708	128,550,287
	<u>193,003,984</u>	<u>186,397,513</u>

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	SR	SR
Wages and salaries	95,789,955	92,469,469
Provision for retirement benefit obligations (note 11)	5,733,001	3,021,662
Pension costs	7,886,378	6,490,975
Other staff costs	3,944,892	4,179,905
	<u>113,354,226</u>	<u>106,162,011</u>

16. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	SR	SR
Rental income	761,400	784,800
Profit from sale of motor vehicle	63,049	301,519
Advertising income	1,044,199	1,476,828
Income from repairs	327,389	422,545
Grant received from Government of Seychelles (note 20)	8,137,850	26,000,000
Sundry income	379,412	161,564
	<u>10,713,299</u>	<u>29,147,256</u>

17. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year is arrived at after crediting and charging the following:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	SR	SR
<i>crediting:</i>		
Interest income	186,479	125,778
Rental income	761,400	784,800
	<u>947,879</u>	<u>910,578</u>
<i>and charging:</i>		
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 5)	20,281,136	16,560,678
Directors' remuneration (note 17(a))	384,000	207,680
Auditor's remuneration	250,000	250,000
	<u>20,915,136</u>	<u>17,018,358</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

17. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (CONT'D)

(a) Directors' remuneration:

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Andy Moncherry	96,000	56,640
Allan Killindo	72,000	37,760
Bernard Domingue	72,000	37,760
Cecily Derjacques	72,000	37,760
Siana Bistoquet	-	37,760
David Jonathan Lowseck	72,000	-
	<u>384,000</u>	<u>207,680</u>

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is as follows:

	2023	2022
	SR'000	SR'000
Property development	6,895	8,500
Equipment	2,105	17,970
Buses and vehicles	1,000	-
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>26,470</u>

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at December 31, 2023 (2022: Nil).

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Directors' remuneration	384,000	207,680
Grant received from the Government of Seychelles		
- Capital grant (note 10)	39,990,455	3,227,622
- Revenue grant (note 16)	8,137,850	26,000,000
	<u>384,000</u>	<u>207,680</u>

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Salaries and short term benefits	738,000	792,231
End of contract payments	259,817	506,602
	<u>997,817</u>	<u>1,298,833</u>