TRANSPARENCY MAURITIUS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2015

TRANSPARENCY MAURITIUS

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The Directors have the pleasure to submit the annual report of Transparency Mauritius together with audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Nature of Business

Transparency Mauritius is registered as an independent, non-partisan body corporate and a non-government organisation in the country. It is also an approval NGO under the National Corporate Social Responsibility, Ref. N/1137. Transparency Mauritius is an accredited National Chapter of Transparency International, a global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption based in Berlin, Germany. Transparency International raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle corruption.

Objects of Transparency Mauritius

- To raise public awareness and advance the general education of the public in the promotion of integrity in business ethics in national and international business transactions;
- To promote, undertake or commission research for the benefit of the public, into aspects of containing corruption and influencing peddling in national and international business transactions;
- To combat corruption and influence peddling, and to give legislative and public bodies facilities for conferring with and ascertaining the views of persons and institutions engaged in combating corruption as regards matters directly or indirectly affecting that issue;
- To provide for meetings and publications of any type to combat corruption; including fundraising and/or the use of the media;
- To contribute to increase the accountability of decision makers and transparency at all level of the public and private sectors.

The Vision of TM:

"Making Mauritius a country where people strongly believe in integrity, stand up and fight against all forms of corruption"
"Faire de Maurice un pays où les gens croient fermement en l'intégrité et lutter contre toutes les formes de corruption"
"Fair Maurice vinn enn pei kot tou dimoune vreman krwar dans l'intégrité, zot tou dibouter ek lager contre tou typs corription"

Strategic "Fit" of TM

"To contribute in revealing the various facets of corruption and actively promote a culture of transparency, accountability and integrity in government, politics, business and civil society through inclusive participation."

Principles and Values of TM

The principles and values of TM is intrinsically in line with 10 guiding principles of TI

Values (Perceptions)	**Principles** (Behaviours)
Integrity	Operate with honesty and trust that makes up our professionalism
Customer-oriented	Always digging for customer requirements and ensure rapid response to needs and expectations
Ethical Responsibility	Strive to go extra mile to complete what are required while respecting human values and established legislations
Total Independency	Deliver advocacy services with impartiality that can be verified and proven
Commitment, Involvement, Engaged and empathy with passion	No matter working like a burnt-out so long the results are great for the customers
Evidence-based Fairness	Undertake projects and provide assistance to customers with utmost fairness backed-up by adequate evidence.

ACTIVITIES 2015

Priority Anti-corruption initiatives at all levels through community and citizens empowerment.
Target : The general public
The public sector
The private sector

Projects of Transparency Mauritius for the year 2015:

- Talks in youth clubs, NGOs, Corporate organisations, colleges and universities
- Awareness campaigns on television and back panel of buses on the theme : "Ine ler pu aret koription", March 2015
- Publication of Declaration against Corruption Cards, March 2015
- The Second Edition of the Investigative Journalism Award, May 2015
- Advert in newspapers on "Code of Conduct for Elections", May 2015
- Talks in colleges at Rodrigues, August 2015
- Essay Competition for Lower VI students on Freedom of Information, August 2015
- Launching of an anti-corruption video clip on the theme: "Dir non a la koription", August 2015
- Advocacy for a Whistleblowing legislation, September 2015
- Africa Integrity Indicators research in collaboration with Global Integrity, September 2015
- Anti-corruption Campaign on television, September 2015
- Whistleblowing with the MIOD and the Private Sector
- Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC)
- Participation in various forums and committees

ACTIVITIES 2015 (CONT'D)

Protecting and Advancing Rights: Citizens Empowerment

Transparency Mauritius is still continuing the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) which is open to the public for free assistance, legal advice and complaints follow-up if they are victims or witness of corruption. A total number of 61 contacts (41 new concerns) were acknowledged during the year either by telephone, fax, post and hot-line or in person at the centre. The contacts were provided with advice and 23 cases were also referred to the authorities concerned.

Engaging with the Private Sector

Transparency Mauritius was actively engaged with the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIOD), the Public Private Platform against Corruption (PPPAC), the Private Anti-corruption Task Force (PACT), the PACT Council, the Whistleblowing Council, the Construction Sector Anti-Corruption Committee and Mauritius Revenue Authority Integrity Advisory Committee in 2015.

Transparency Mauritius and the MIOD continued to promote Good Governance, Ethics and Integrity through the Whistleblowing Council. In September 2015, a concept note was prepared by the Council for the advocacy of a Whistleblowing legislation in Mauritius and the document was communicated to the Ministry of Financial Services, Good Governance and Institutional Reforms and to the public through a press release.

The objects of the Whistleblowing Council are:

- promote whistleblowing within the private sector;
- analyse trends and make recommendations accordingly;
- act as an advisory council to relevant stakeholders (the "Relevant Stakeholders") being –

a) organisations, including but not limited to body corporates, associations, public interest entities, and all entities having put in place or intending to put in place a whistleblowing policy; and
b) individuals, comprising namely, employees and whistleblowers;

  - assist the relevant stakeholders to identify and act upon corruption risks and targeted malpractices, and take relevant action via recommended channels;
  - raise awareness to relevant stakeholders concerning whistleblowing initiatives;
  - victimisation;
  - analyse trends and issue recommendations –

a) for and to the attention of relevant stakeholders;
b) to the relevant authorities for enactment and/or amendment of appropriate/applicable legislation; and

  - give recognition to whistleblowing initiatives.

Transparency Mauritius has signed MoU's for the Whistleblowing services with Sun Ltd and Meaders Feeds Ltd in February and April 2015 respectively. Terra Mauricia Ltd and Lux Hospitality Ltd renewed their MoU for the Whistleblowing services in February and October 2015 respectively.

For the year 2015, Transparency Mauritius entertained 17 concerns and relevant recommendations were submitted to the Boards or Ethics Committee of the different organisations.

TM has delivered 15 talks to the employees of Sun Ltd, Meaders Feeds Ltd and Les Gaz Industriels Ltd

Politics and Government

Transparency Mauritius had meetings with various stakeholders with regards to the Whistleblowing legislation, Review of the Declaration of Assets Act and for the advocacy of a Freedom of Information Act.

Transparency Mauritius also met the Minister of Financial Services, Good Governance and Institutional Reforms to discuss on the Good Governance and Integrity Reporting Bill.

TM was party of a sub-committee of the PPPAC which focused on procurement in the public sector. A report has been produced in 2015. At the same time, TM engaged meetings with the PPO and it is intended to have a workshop in Mauritius on the Integrity Pact in 2016 with experts from Transparency International-Secretariat and Transparency International India.

Anti-Corruption Awareness, Sensitization and Visibility Actions

Visibility actions throughout the year included adverts on television, newspapers and on buses, communiqués and interviews on corruption issues. All adverts carried messages and visuals to sensitize on the bad effects of corruption and to make the population understand what corruption is.

All the activities of Transparency Mauritius are published on the website www.transparencymauritius.org

During the year, TM has been present in the local media on several occasions:

- 24 interviews on different radio channels
- 40 articles and/or interviews in different newspapers
- 4 reports on national TV and online news channels.
- 36 online media

Youth

Transparency Mauritius has delivered a series of talks with the youth throughout the year. TM has organised an Essay Competition for the Lower VI students all over the islands on Freedom of Information where many students showed deep interest and participated actively in the competition. A series of talks have been conducted in universities, colleges and youth clubs around the island.

The team of Transparency Mauritius also conducted sensitisation campaigns with the youth of Rodrigues and there has been a deep interest from the audience there. The youth have been very keen not only to participate but to act as ambassadors for TM. This Youth Empowerment project is due to continue in 2016 in more schools, universities and clubs.

Media

TM recognises the contribution of the press in the fight against corruption. Following the first Investigative Journalism Award held in March 2014, Transparency Mauritius organised the second edition in September 2015 and encouraged the journalists to investigate properly and to expose cases of malpractices, injustice and corruption.

Furthermore, TM has engaged into the training of journalists of Le Défi Media Group in investigative journalism between 22 June 2015 to 10 August 2015. The course on Investigative Journalism is MQA approved.

Stakeholders and Partnerships

TM has recognised that the fight against corruption cannot be done in isolation. It has partnered with other stakeholders both in the public and private sectors as well as international partners for the realisation of its objectives.

Agreements were signed with the Embassy of the United States of America, the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives and Global Integrity.

The team of TM had meetings with the Minister of Financial Services, Good Governance and Institutional Reforms, Members of the US Embassy, Canadian Parliamentarians, the Director General of the ICAC, the DCP, the MIOD, the MRC, the MCCI, the MEF and the MACOSS.

Corporate Membership

In 2015, TM welcomed five new corporate members namely the MCB Group and Real Garments Ltd as Platinum Corporate members and Currimjee Jeewanjee & Co Ltd, GML Ltd and Mauritius Union Assurance as Gold Corporate members.

Transparency International

- <u>TI Corruption Perception Index</u>

  The Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International for 2015 was not published in December

  due to the decision of TI-Secretariat to schedule the launching on 27 January 1016.

Conferences

- Conferences and Annual Membership Meetings
  - The Executive Director was invited to the Pan Africa CSO – UNECA Consultative and Strategy meeting on Illicit Financial Flows in Africa held in Nairobi, Kenya on 18 & 19 February 2015
  - The Executive Director was also invited by Transparency International to a conference on Land Corruption in Africa which was held in Gaborone, Botswana on 10 & 11 June 2015
  - The Chairman attended the Transparency International Annual Membership Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 31 August to 01 September 2015
  - The Executive Director attended an International Conference organised by Transparency International India (TII) on Integrity Pact and Probity in Public Procurement on 17 & 18 September 2015 in New Delhi, India
  - The Executive Director attended a workshop on Investigative Journalism Training in Land & Corruption, organised by Transparency International held in Berlin, Germany on 14 & 15 December 2015

Board of Directors:

- Mr Philippe Hardy, Chairman
- Mr Jacques De Navacelle
- Mr Sivananda Vencatapillay
- Mr Balmick Molaye
- Mr Ibrahim Koodoruth
- Ms Vanndana Sungkur
- Ms Lovania Pertab

Company Secretary:
SIMO Corporate Services Ltd

Auditors:
BDO & Co

Contributors:

- Beemanique Stone Crusher Ltd
- Canadian High Commission in South Africa
- DMH Associates
- Embassy of the United States of America
- Global Integrity
- Les Gaz Industriels Ltd
- Le Defi Plus Ltd

Contributors:(cont'd)

- LUX Resorts
- Meaders Feeds Ltd
- Moollan & Moollan
- Pinkart Ltd
- Reinsurance Solutions(Mauritius) Ltd
- Radio Plus Ltd
- Sun Ltd
- Terra Mauricia Ltd

Corporate Members (Platinum):

- Air Mauritius
- State Bank of (Mauritius) Ltd
- MCB Group
- Real Garments Ltd

Corporate Members (Gold):

- AfrAsia Bank
- Ascent Investment Manager Ltd
- Ciel Group
- Currimjee Jeewanjee & Co Ltd
- ENL Group
- Evaco Ltd
- Food and Allied Group
- GML Ltd
- IBL
- Jade Group
- Jubilee Insurance
- Mauritius Union Assurance
- PwC Mauritius
- Rose Hill Transport

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE - DECEMBER 31, 2015

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the company has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the company.

SIMO Corporate Services Ltd
SECRETARY
Ground Floor, Ebène House
Hotel Avenue
33, Cybercity, Ebène

Date: 03 JUIN 2016

BDO

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Port Louis, Mauritius
P.O. Box 799

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Transparency Mauritius on pages 11 to 25 which comprise the statement of financial position at December 31, 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

BDO

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 11 to 25 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act 2001.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Companies Act 2001

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

We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

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

BDO & Co
Chartered Accountants

Port Louis,
Mauritius.
03 JUN 2016

Per Georges Chung Ming Kan, F.C.C.A
Licensed by FRC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Notes		2015	2014
ASSETS			**Rs.**	Rs.
Non-current asset				
Property, plant and equipment	5		**39,291**	75,489
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	6		**175,000**	100,600
Cash at bank			**118,571**	246,189
			293,571	346,789
Total assets		Rs.	**332,862**	422,278
FUND AND LIABILITIES				
Accumulated fund			**12,119**	26,716
Current liabilities				
Other payables	7		**320,743**	395,562
Total fund and liabilities		Rs.	**332,862**	422,278

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on: 0 3 JUN 2016

Signature	Signature	)
		) DIRECTORS
Mr. Jacques De Navacelle	Mr. Philippe Hardy	)
Name	Name	

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' report on pages 9 and 10.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Notes		2015	2014
			Rs.	Rs.
Contributions	8		**542,025**	455,000
Project contributions			**611,246**	1,199,226
Membership fees			**1,127,000**	861,970
			2,280,271	2,516,196
Project costs			**(826,305)**	(661,305)
Administrative expenses			**(1,959,419)**	(1,806,343)
Net operating (deficit)/surplus	9		**(505,453)**	48,548
Other income	11		**490,856**	4,827
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year			**(14,597)**	53,375
Other comprehensive income			**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		Rs.	**(14,597)**	53,375

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 9 and 10.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

		Accumulated Fund
		Rs.
Balance at January 1, 2015		26,716
Net deficit for the year		(14,597)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(14,597)
Balance at December 31, 2015	Rs.	**12,119**
Balance at January 1, 2014		(26,659)
Net surplus for the year		53,375
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		53,375
Balance at December 31, 2014	Rs.	**26,716**

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 9 and 10.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Note		2015	2014
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year			**(14,597)**	53,375
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation			**36,198**	26,506
Interest received			**(344)**	(4,827)
			21,257	75,054
Changes in working capital:				
Trade and other receivables			**(74,400)**	(29,000)
Other payables			**(74,819)**	(17,759)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations			**(127,962)**	28,295
Interest received			**344**	4,827
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities			**(127,618)**	33,122
Cash flows from investing activity				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment			**-**	(98,631)
Net cash used in investing activities			**-**	(98,631)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			**(127,618)**	(65,509)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents				
At January 1,			**246,189**	311,698
Decrease			**(127,618)**	(65,509)
At December 31,	12	Rs.	**118,571**	246,189

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 9 and 10.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Transparency Mauritius was incorporated in October 1988 as a public company limited by guarantee.

The Company is affiliated to Transparency International, a global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption, based in Berlin, Germany. Transparency Mauritius is one of the national chapters of Transparency International that falls under the Regional Department of African and the Middle East.

Transparency Mauritius is an independent, non-political, non-partisan, non-governmental and non-profit-making organisation. Its registered office is at 6th Floor, TN Tower, 13, Saint Georges Street, Port Louis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except that relevant financial assets and liabilities are stated at fair value, or carried at amortised cost as appropriate.

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19) applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and clarifies the treatment of such contributions. The amendment distinguishes between contributions that are linked to service only in the period in which they arise and those linked to service in more than one period. The objective of the amendment is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. Entities with plans that require contributions that vary with service will be required to recognise the benefit of those contributions over employee's working lives. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

IFRS 2, 'Share based payments' amendment is amended to clarify the definition of a 'vesting condition' and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period (cont'd)

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle (cont'd)

IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' is amended to clarify that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation'. It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration is measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in value recognised in profit and loss. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' is amended to require disclosure of the judgements made by management in aggregating operating segments. It is also amended to require a reconciliation of segment assets to the entity's assets when segment assets are reported. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 13 (Amendment), 'Fair Value Measurement' clarifies in the Basis for Conclusions that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be measured at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity (the 'management entity'). Disclosure of the amounts charged to the reporting entity is required. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 38, 'Intangible Assets' is amended to require an entity to take into account accumulated impairment losses when adjusting the amortisation on revaluation. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' is amended to clarify in the Basis for Conclusions that an entity may choose to apply either a current standard or a new standard that is not yet mandatory, but permits early application, provided either standard is applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the entity's first IFRS financial statements. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements, since the Company is an existing IFRS preparer.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period (cont'd)

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle (cont'd)

IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' is amended to clarify that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint venture under IFRS 11. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' is amended to clarify that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 40, 'Investment property' is amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive. IAS 40 assists users to distinguish between investment property and owner-occupied property. Preparers also need to consider the guidance in IFRS 3 to determine whether the acquisition of an investment property is a business combination. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

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

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

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

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19)
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contract with Customers
Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)
Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle
Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)
Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

All plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of assets to their residual values over their estimated useful life as follows:

Furniture and fittings	20%
Office equipment	20 - 25%
Computer equipment	33 1/3%

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

Gains and losses on disposal of plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

2.3 Financial instruments

The company's accounting policies in respect of the main financial instruments are set out below:

(i) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of provision is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Other payables

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

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

2.4 Impairment of assets

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

2.5 Revenue recognition

Contributions comprise of funds (cash or in kind) received from companies and other organisations. Membership fees consist of initial and annual subscriptions, and are accounted on an accrual basis.

Other revenues earned by the company are recognised on the following bases:

- Interest income - as it accrues unless collectibility is in doubt.

2.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 FACTORS

3.1 Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

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

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

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Company's management based on prior experience and the current economic environment.

The Company has policies in place to ensure contributions and membership fees are received from companies and organisations with an appropriate credit history. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial position.

The table below shows the credit concentration of the company at the end of reporting date:

	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.
Counterparties		
Others (diversified risk)	**175,000**	100,600

Management does not expect any losses from non-performance of these debtors.

Interest rate risk

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk

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

3. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

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

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At December 31, 2015				
Other payables	**320,743**	-	-	-
At December 31, 2014				
Other payables	395,562	-	-	-

3.2 Fair value estimation

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

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no 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.

Asset lives and residual values

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

Depreciation policies

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

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

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Furniture and Fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
(a) COST		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At January 1, 2015		86,891	102,267	57,031	246,189
Additions		-	-	-	-
December 31, 2015		**86,891**	**102,267**	**57,031**	**246,189**
DEPRECIATION					
At January 1, 2015		49,444	102,265	18,991	170,700
Charge for the year		17,378	-	18,820	36,198
At December 31, 2015		**66,822**	**102,265**	**37,811**	**206,898**
NET BOOK VALUES					
At December 31, 2015	Rs.	**20,069**	**2**	**19,220**	**39,291**

		Furniture and Fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
(b) COST		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At January 1, 2014		45,291	102,267	-	147,558
Additions		41,600	-	57,031	98,631
December 31, 2014		**86,891**	**102,267**	**57,031**	**246,189**
DEPRECIATION					
At January 1, 2014		44,252	99,942	-	144,194
Charge for the year		5,192	2,323	18,991	26,506
At December 31, 2014		**49,444**	**102,265**	**18,991**	**170,700**
NET BOOK VALUES					
At December 31, 2014	Rs.	**37,447**	**2**	**38,040**	**75,489**

Depreciation charge of Rs.36,198 (2014: Rs.26,506) has been charged in administrative expenses.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.
Membership fees receivables		**128,000**	67,100
Other receivables		**47,000**	33,500
	Rs.	**175,000**	100,600

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(i) The carrying amounts of receivables approximate their fair value.

(ii) As at December 31, 2015, none of the receivables were past due and impaired.

(iii) The carrying amounts of the company's receivables are denominated in Mauritian rupees.

(iv) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

7. OTHER PAYABLES

		2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.
Cash received in advance - Project ALAC		**295,588**	75,536
Accrued expenses		**25,155**	320,026
	Rs.	**320,743**	395,562

The carrying amounts of payables approximate their fair value.

8. CONTRIBUTIONS

		2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.
Cash received during the year	Rs.	**542,025**	455,000

9. NET OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS

	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.
Net operating (deficit)/surplus is arrived at after:		
Charging:		
Depreciation on plant and equipment	**36,198**	26,506
Employee benefit expense (Note 10)	**1,414,299**	1,372,979

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

		2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.
Wages and salaries		**1,329,903**	1,291,204
Social security costs		**84,396**	81,775
	Rs.	**1,414,299**	1,372,979

11. OTHER INCOME

		2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.
Payables written off		**184,000**	-
Interest income		**344**	4,827
CSR		**231,323**	-
Global Integrity		**75,189**	-
	Rs.	**490,856**	4,827

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.
Cash at bank	Rs.	**118,571**	246,189

13. TAXATION

The income, property and funds of the company, wheresoever derived, is being applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the company as set forth in its Memorandum of Association; and no portion thereof is payable or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever to the members of the company; and as such the company is not liable to taxation.