



Republic of Mauritius

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT & REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE RODRIGUES REGIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25

FEBRUARY 2026



Republic of Mauritius

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

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**ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE
RODRIGUES REGIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25**

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Republic of Mauritius

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

Making a Difference to the Lives of Citizens

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CONTENTS

Paragraph	Description	Page
	LIST OF TABLES	v
	LIST OF FIGURES	vii
	FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT	ix
	OVERVIEW	xi
1.0	CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT	xv
2.0	ANNUAL STATEMENTS	1
2.1	Preparation of Accounts-First Time Adoption of IPSAS Accrual Basis Financial Statements – Technical Human Resources and Capacity Building Inexistent	1
3.0	GOVERNANCE ISSUES	9
3.1	Governance Issues – Non-compliance with Legislations	9
4.0	CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE	13
4.1	Lapses in Budget Implementation	13
4.2	Airport Development Project – Recruitment of Specialist not yet finalised	19
4.3	Port Development Master Plan not yet finalised	21
4.4	Procurement for the supply, delivery and commissioning of Vehicles	24
4.5	Key Performance Indicators Not Achieved	25
4.6	Oversight Mechanism – Internal Control Unit Report for Financial Year 2024-25 not Submitted to Management	28
4.7	Follow up on Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24	31
5.0	DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE	37
5.1	Global Consultancy Services for Selected Development – ‘Termination’ of the Consultancy Contract	37

Continued

Paragraph	Description	Page
5.2	Construction of Parking Area, Walkways and Coastal Protection at Baie Lascar- Lapses in Contract Management	42
5.3	Trade Licence Arrears - Lapses in Revenue Management	44
5.4	Construction of 1,000 m ³ Concrete Circular Reservoir at Mt Piquant – Not yet operational	62
5.5	Follow up on Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24	68
6.0	COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FOOD PRODUCTION, FORESTRY AND PLANT AND ANIMAL QUARANTINE	75
6.1	Food Security – Inadequate Measures to Ensure Achievement and Sustainability	75
6.2	Coffee Processing Plant not yet operational since its handover in 2022	81
6.3	Lapses in Management of Alternative Livelihood Programme during Octopus Closed Seasons	86
6.4	Follow up of Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24	94
7.0	COMMISSION FOR HEALTH, FIRE SERVICES, SOCIAL SECURITY, PRISONS AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS, PROBATION AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION	99
7.1	Non-Operationalisation of Specialised Medical Equipment	99
7.2	Remand and Convict Prison Block at Pointe La Gueule still not operational	115
7.3	Setting up of a Lime and Honey Farm at Anse Ally and an Integrated Organic Chilli Farm at Montagne du Sable – Objectives Still Not Attained	119
7.4	Housing and Rehabilitation Programme - Lapses in Implementation	123
7.5	Follow up of Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24	128

Continued

Paragraph	Description	Page
8.0	COMMISSION FOR TOURISM, EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	143
8.1	Optimum use of Bandwidth and Internet Connectivity not made	143
9.0	COMMISSION FOR YOUTH AND SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE, MUSEUMS, ARCHIVES, HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS AND LIBRARY SERVICES	147
9.1	Construction of Stadium at Roche Bon Dieu - Major Delay, Poor Project Management and Unresolved Contractual Issues	147
9.2	Follow up of Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24	152
ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25		

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LIST OF TABLES

Table	Description	Page
1	Impairment of Investments	2
2	Partial and non-compliance with IPSAS	7
3	Share Certificates of Companies not produced	9
4	Companies not Submitting Annual Report since Incorporation	11
5	Comparison of original budget and actual expenditure	13
6	Actual expenditure after virement	13
7	Items with unspent balances for the 183 recurrent budget line items	15
8	Examples of Recurrent Items where Actual Expenditure was spent in excess	16
9	Projects where allocated budgets were underspent	17
10	Quotations for Works	22
11	Chief Commissioner's Office - Misreporting of Achievement	26
12	Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office – Misreporting of Achievement	27
13	Commission of Agriculture and Others – Misreporting of Achievement	27
14	Targeted KPIs not Achieved	28
15	Quarterly Auditable Areas	29
16	Payment Structure for Global Consultancy Services	38
17	Status of Projects	38
18	Examples of Projects where Works were Halted	39
19	Increase in Arrears for the past three financial years	45

Continued

Table	Description	Page
20	Budgeted and Actual expenses of School Feeding Project for financial year 2024-25	53
21	Increase in Disbursement for the past three financial years	57
22	Analysis of Book Deliveries	60
23	Uncertified Claims	64
24	Quantity of Seeds Produced	76
25	Achievement of Agricultural Permit Issuance against Annual Targets	79
26	Production of Berries and Coffee	82
27	Increase ALP expenditure over the past three financial years	86
28	Status of some Specialised Medical Equipment	100
29	Expenditure incurred over past 4 financial years ended 30 June 2025	111
30	Final certificate of Rs 4,210,082 wrongly computed	117
31	Pending Applications as of September 2025	124
32	Bandwidth Capacity Sold	144

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Description	Page
1 & 2	Geotextile material used for preventing soil erosion	44
3	Inside view of La Ferme Gymnasium	49
4	Terre Rouge Gymnasium not yet operational	51
5	Reservoir structure	65
6	Uninstalled valves, fittings & other accessories on site	65
7	Damaged Greenhouses at Oyster Bay – Torn plastic sheeting and unrepaired roof	77
8	Unutilised water for seeds	78
9	Plots of land covered with dense weeds production	78
10	Damaged Roof Greenhouse	83
11	Inadequate Coffee Plants	83
12	Three unutilised Water Lorries within Commission’s Premises	85
13	Five vessels docked at Pointe Monier in a deteriorating state	91
14	The ‘Francois Leguat’ fishing vessel lying idle since 2022	92
15	Research Vessel docked in a deteriorated state due to prolonged inactivity	93
16	Auto Refractometer	101
17	Phacoemulsification Machine	101
18	Audiometer and Tympanometer still kept in store	102
19	CT Scanner-out of service	104
20	ICU door opened	107
21	Deterioration and staining of doors	107

Continued

Figure	Description	Page
22	ICU Door Remaining Opened	108
23	Cluttered sterilisation room with mixed equipment and waste	109
24	Hallway cluttered with boxes and medical supplies	109
25	Sterilised Area Cluttered with Dismantled Equipment and Storage Containers	110
26	After clearing of Invasive Plants	121
27	Pigs Rearing in one pen	122
28	Unutilised Pens	122
29	Abandoned Agricultural Land	122
30	No boundary wall erected and no football pitch completed	148
31	Septic tank lying idle on site	148
32	Handrails have started to rust	148
33	Initial excavation works not completed, contributing to overall project delays	149

FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

I am pleased to submit my Certificate of Audit and Report on the accounts of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) for the financial year 2024-25.

It is my responsibility under Section 110 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius to audit and report on the public accounts of Mauritius and of all courts of law and all authorities and officers of the Government.

Section 20 of the Finance and Audit Act further requires me to submit a certificate of audit and a report upon my examination and audit of the accounts of the Regional Assembly.

I am sending this report to the Honourable Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Home Affairs and External Communications, Minister of Finance and Minister for Rodrigues and Outer Islands to be laid before the National Assembly, in accordance with Section 20 of the Finance and Audit Act, together with:

- (a) A Certificate of Audit on the Annual Statements; and
- (b) Copies of the Annual Statements of the RRA for the financial year 2024-25.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) which are the standards relevant for the audit of public sector entities.

Audit Observations

The audit once again revealed persistent weaknesses in key areas, including financial management, asset management, expenditure control, legislative compliance and project management. Despite the establishment of a Joint Monitoring Committee at the Prime Minister's Office (Rodrigues and Outer Islands Division), several lapses continued to adversely affect public finances, resource utilisation and service delivery.

A follow-up review of recommendations from the 2023–24 Audit Report was also carried out. While some corrective actions have been initiated, the assessment indicates that progress remains uneven and insufficient in several sectors, calling for stronger commitment and sustained remedial action.

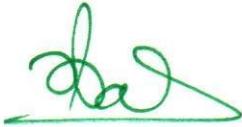
In view of the forthcoming construction of the new runway, it is imperative that RRA urgently addresses the shortcomings highlighted in this Report to ensure readiness to fully realise the expected socio-economic benefits upon completion.

Furthermore, greater use of the MARS Cable should be leveraged to enhance service delivery through expanded adoption of information technology and artificial intelligence, for the direct benefit of the population of Rodrigues.

Acknowledgement

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Acting Island Chief Executive, the Departmental Heads and all their staff for their full cooperation and collaboration.

I wish to also express my sincere thanks to the staff of National Audit Office (NAO), in particular those involved in the audit of the accounts of RRA, for their dedication and commitment, without which the submission of this Report would not have been possible.



DR D. PALIGADU
Director of Audit
National Audit Office

27 February 2026

OVERVIEW

The Report contains the most significant audit findings following the audit of the accounts of Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA), which in my opinion, may have a significant impact on finances, resources and service delivery, and may adversely affect financial governance and controls, if not corrected. These findings were communicated and discussed with the respective Accounting Officer of the Commission concerned.

Audit Mandate

Section 110 of the Constitution provides that the Director of Audit shall audit the public accounts of Mauritius and of all courts of law and all authorities and officers of the Government.

RRA has been established under Section 3 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act and by virtue of Section 48 of the Act, the accounts of RRA are public accounts of Mauritius for the purposes of Section 110 of the Constitution.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 110 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius and Section 20 of the Finance and Audit Act, I am required to submit my report upon the audit of the accounts of RRA for the financial year 2024-25, together with a certificate of audit, within eight months of the close of the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Scope of Audit

The scope of my audit includes determining whether:

- (a) the Annual Statements of RRA present fairly the financial transactions of RRA during the financial year 2024-25 and the financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
- (b) RRA is managing and utilising its resources economically, efficiently and effectively, and applicable laws and regulations are being complied with.

The Annual Statements of RRA are prepared in accordance with Section 19 of the Finance and Audit Act. The Act requires that the Commissioner responsible for the subject of finance under the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act, sign and submit to the Director of Audit, within three months of the close of every financial year, Annual Statements showing fully the financial position of the island of Rodrigues on the last day of such financial year.

In accordance with Section 16 (1) of the Finance and Audit Act, I am required to provide reasonable assurance to the National Assembly that:

- (a) all reasonable precautions have been and are taken to safeguard the collection of public money;
- (b) all laws, directions or instructions relating to public money have been and are duly observed;
- (c) all money appropriated or otherwise disbursed is applied to the purpose for which Parliament intended to provide and that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; adequate directions or instructions exist for the guidance of public officers entrusted with duties and functions connected with finance or storekeeping and that such directions or instructions have been and are duly observed; and

(d) satisfactory management measures have been and are taken to ensure that resources are procured economically and utilised efficiently and effectively.

Audit Approach

The National Audit Office (NAO) adopts a risk-based approach in determining areas to be covered in an audit. In selecting areas for audit, the key factors NAO considers are the materiality of the transactions and expenditures. NAO also considers other factors such as the potential impact of irregularity that may have on the finances of the RRA.

When carrying out the audit, NAO examines records, files, reports and other documents, conducts site visits and interviews with concerned officers and also considers internal controls that have been put in place.

The audit observations reported are based on the information and evidence gathered. As audits are conducted on a sample basis, they do not reveal all weaknesses and irregularities.

Reporting of Audit Observations

At the conclusion of the audit, an exit meeting is held with the Acting Island Chief Executive, the Departmental Head of each Commission to discuss audit findings. Thereafter, management letters are issued to the Accounting Officers who are given the opportunity to give their comments and explanations on the matters raised therein.

Audit findings which are considered significant and of a nature to be brought to the attention of the National Assembly, are communicated through “Reference Sheets” to the Acting Island Chief Executive and the Departmental Heads. They are given the opportunity to comment on the truth and fairness of these findings and to give any additional explanations they deem necessary. A summary of their comments is included in the Report, where relevant.

The reporting of the audit observations in the Report of the Director of Audit is an essential component of the public accountability system.

Responsibilities of Accounting Officers

The Accounting Officers have a crucial role in setting up a proper financial management system and ensuring that value for money is obtained from expenditure of public funds as stipulated in the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act and the Finance and Audit Act.

Section 35(1) of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act

In accordance with Section 35(1) of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act, the Executive Council is responsible for the carrying out of the functions of the Regional Assembly and the Chairperson, acting upon the advice of the Chief Commissioner, may, for that purpose, assign to a Commissioner the responsibility for one or more Departments of the Regional Assembly. The Acting Island Chief Executive is the administrative head and is responsible for the efficient administration of the functions of the Executive Council.

RRA comprises seven Commissions, each under the responsibility of a Commissioner with defined responsibilities. Each Commission is under the administrative responsibility of one or more Departmental Heads who is/are responsible for ensuring, amongst others, that:

- (a) funds entrusted to them are applied only for the purpose intended by the National Assembly and the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, which is to implement Government policy within the budgeted resources;
- (b) adequate measures have been taken to safeguard the collection of public money and ensure judicious utilisation of resources; and
- (c) all laws, directions or instructions relating to public money have been and are duly observed.

It is the responsibility of RRA to maintain proper financial records.

Finance and Audit Act

An Accounting Officer is an officer designated under section 21(1) of the Finance and Audit Act by the Minister responsible for the subject of Finance and who is charged with the duty of:

- (a) controlling expenditure on any service in respect of which public funds have been appropriated; and
- (b) collecting revenue and paying that revenue into public funds.

Section 21A of the Finance and Audit Act defines the overall responsibilities of Accounting Officers. The Accounting Officer is the officer who is answerable to the Public Accounts Committee.

Audit carried out for Financial Year 2024-25

The NAO audited the following:

- (i) the RRA financial statements; and
- (ii) the Seven Commissions

It is to be highlighted that NAO does not audit the statutory bodies and companies of RRA.

Financial Statements Audit

For financial year 2024-25, I have issued a qualified audit opinion on the RRA's financial statements which have been prepared for the first time under accrual-based International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Organisations not falling under the Administrative Control of RRA

The Judiciary, the Mauritius Police Force and the National Land Transport Authority do not fall under the administrative control of RRA. Revenues collected for the Mauritius Revenue Authority are remitted directly to the Consolidated Fund managed by the Accountant General.

Summary of Audit Findings

NAO's audit observations for financial year 2024-25 have been conveyed to the different Commissions through NAO's management letters for their follow up. The most significant audit findings are highlighted in this Report.

The key audit findings are as follows:

- Non-compliance with the Public Procurement Act;
- Lapses in the management of contracts/capital projects;
- Deficiencies in revenue management;
- Weaknesses in expenditure control; and
- Lapses in management of grants.

Follow-up of recommendations made in Audit Report 2023-24

As required by ISSAIs, Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) should report on follow-up measures taken by audited entities with respect to the findings and recommendations. The follow-up mechanism is intended to:

- (a) enable the SAI to report on the results of its follow-up actions appropriately to the legislature, executive, stakeholders and the public;
- (b) encourage the audited entity to take relevant corrective actions; and
- (c) demonstrate the value and benefit of the SAI and the impact of the audit report.

Accordingly, a follow-up of recommendations raised in the Audit Report for the financial year 2023-24 was carried out to determine whether RRA has taken appropriate actions to implement the recommendations made.

Based on RRA's response as at February 2026, out of 82 recommendations, 10 (12 per cent) of the recommendations have been implemented, 28 (34 per cent) have been partly implemented and 44 (54 per cent) have not been implemented.

Concluding Remarks

The National Audit Office audits serve to enhance public sector accountability and to assist those charged with public sector governance to strengthen the financial governance of the concerned entities. This report highlights the significant observations of the audits carried out for financial year 2024-25 and suggests that RRA put in place a mechanism to ensure the implementation of NAO's recommendations made in the Audit Report 2024-25.

**CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT ON THE
ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF THE
RODRIGUES REGIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25**

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TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the Financial Statements of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, submitted in accordance with Section 19(4) of the Finance and Audit Act, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets or equity, the cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget estimates and actual amount for the year then ended, other statements as required under Section 19(6) of the Act, and notes to the accounts, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) and Section 19(7)(b) of the Finance and Audit Act.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Transitional IPSAS Financial Statements

The first transitional IPSAS financial statements have been prepared for the financial year 2024-25. The Rodrigues Regional Assembly has taken advantage of transitional exemptions in compliance with IPSAS 33-*First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs*, which affected the fair presentation of the financial statements as disclosed in *Note 2.1(B)* to the financial statements. As such, it was unable to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with accrual basis IPSASs.

Property, Plant and Equipment - Rs 8,197,367,335

The completeness and accuracy of Property, Plant and Equipment could not be ascertained as IPSAS 17-*Property, Plant and Equipment*, was not complied with.

- State Lands of 9,000 hectares, representing some 90 per cent of total lands, are vested in the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. These were not recognised in the financial statements, although Property Income from the lease of State lands to the tune of Rs 24.7 million has been recognised during the financial year.

- Property, Plant and Equipment for a total amount of Rs 504 million was expensed as maintenance cost instead of being capitalised.
- Assets of the Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office and Commission for Youth & Sports and Others for the amount of Rs 171,681,400 and Rs 94,488,000 respectively, were not recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment.
- The list of buildings submitted for valuation exercise was incomplete as 19 buildings owned by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly were omitted therein and hence, not accounted for in Property, Plant and Equipment

Hence, Property, Plant and Equipment was understated.

Provisions - Rs 124,542,650

A provision of Rs 122 million was made in respect of an Arbitration case lodged by the contractor for the construction of the Administrative Block at Mont Lubin which could not be ascertained since the probability of an outflow of resources, in compliance with IPSAS 19-*Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, could not be assessed as the Rodrigues Regional Assembly has appealed against the case in May 2025.

Social Benefits - Rs 60,917,633

Assistance to Professional Fishers and Pension benefits for the amount of Rs 56,677,350 and Rs 2,396,665 respectively, were accrued as at 30 June 2025. However, the actual amounts of Rs 22,660,800 and Rs 143,600,000 were paid in July 2025.

Contingent Liabilities

Confirmation of any pending litigations, claims, judgments, settlements or any transactions or charges that might affect the accounts as of 30 June 2025 was not obtained from the Legal Adviser of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. Hence, I have not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to confirm the completeness and accuracy of provisions and contingent liabilities in the financial statements.

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* Section of my report. I am independent of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly in accordance with the INTOSAI Code of Ethics, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the Financial Statements of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to the following:

- The deficit for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 amounted to Rs 210.2 million as per the statement of financial performance prepared on an accrual basis.

- Provision of defined benefit pension plan and Civil Service Family Protection Scheme totalled Rs 9.2 billion for the year ended 30 June 2025 as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

My opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, I have determined that there are no other Key Audit Matters to communicate in my report.

Responsibilities of the Commissioner responsible for the subject of Finance and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Commissioner responsible for the subject of finance is required under Section 19(4) of the Finance and Audit Act, to sign and submit financial statements within 3 months of the close of every fiscal year, and is responsible for such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Those charged with governance are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records and providing, for the purpose of the Financial Statements, information that are accurate.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

I am required under Section 20 of the Finance and Audit Act to issue a certificate of audit on the Financial Statements of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, submitted in accordance with Section 19 of the Finance and Audit Act, within 8 months of the close of every fiscal year.

My 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 a certificate of audit that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 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 ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 controls.

- 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 Rodrigues Regional Assembly's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. I describe these matters in my certificate of audit, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my certificate because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management's Responsibility for Compliance

Management is responsible for controlling expenditure on any service in respect of which public funds have been appropriated and for collecting revenue and paying that revenue into public funds, as well as putting in place a sound system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding, amongst others, the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the safeguarding of assets and data, the prevention of fraud and irregularities, and the compliance with applicable laws, regulations and instructions, policies and established procedures.

Auditor's Responsibility

Finance and Audit Act

In addition to my responsibility to express an opinion on the Financial Statements described above, I am required under Section 16 of the Finance and Audit Act to satisfy myself that:

- (a) all reasonable precautions have been and are taken to safeguard the collection of public money;

- (b) all laws, directions or instructions relating to public money have been and are duly observed;
- (c) all money appropriated or otherwise disbursed is applied to the purpose for which Parliament intended to provide and that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it;
- (d) adequate directions or instructions exist for the guidance of public officers entrusted with duties and functions connected with finance or storekeeping and that such directions or instructions have been and are duly observed; and
- (e) satisfactory management measures have been and are taken to ensure that resources are procured economically and utilised efficiently and effectively.

I am also required, under Section 20 of the Finance and Audit Act, to submit a Report upon my examination and audit of the accounts of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

In my opinion, except for the matters mentioned in my Report for the financial year 2024-25, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial management principles laid down at Section 16 of the Finance and Audit Act have, in all material respects, not been adhered to.

Public Procurement Act

I am required to state whether the provisions of Part V of the Public Procurement Act regarding the bidding process have been complied with.

In my opinion, except for the matters mentioned in my Report for the financial year 2024-25, the provisions of Part V of the Act have been complied with as far as it could be ascertained from my examination of the relevant records.



DR D. PALIGADU
Director of Audit

National Audit Office
Level 14, Air Mauritius Centre
PORT LOUIS

27 February 2026

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT
ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE
RODRIGUES REGIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25**

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2 – ANNUAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Preparation of Accounts-First Time Adoption of IPSAS Accrual Basis Financial Statements – Technical Human Resources and Capacity Building Inexistent

Background Information

As per the S 19(6) Finance and Audit Act, the annual statements of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) shall, for the financial year 2024-25 and onwards, be prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

Findings

- The Finance Section of the RRA was not staffed with qualified accountants to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with accrual-based IPSAS. It relied heavily on the Accountants of the Treasury for the preparation of the financial statements.
- As part of the reform for a gradual implementation of accrual-based IPSAS, various missions were fielded by the Officers of the Ministry of Finance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Treasury. However, weaknesses were noted during the audit since the RRA was planning to achieve full compliance as from financial year 2025-26, as disclosed at Note 2.1 B (ii) of the Annual Statements.

Root Cause

The absence of professional Accountants impacted on the preparation and submission of statutory Annual Financial Statements in line with accrual-based IPSAS and the setting up of sound accounting and financial systems.

Recommendation

NAO strongly recommends the appointment of a Financial Controller and a core team of professional accountants, as a most urgent step, who will put in place a proper accounting and financial system to ensure the preparation of fully compliant accrual-based financial statements for financial year 2025-26.

2.1.1 Investments - Fair Value based on Old Net Asset Value, not reflecting current market conditions

The fair values of unquoted shares in companies owned by RRA were based on net asset figure from the latest available audited financial statements. When the latest audited financial statements are not available, IPSAS 41-*Financial Instruments (Implementation Guidance)* recommends that the net asset value from the last audited financial statements to be adjusted to reflect current market conditions or another appropriate valuation technique should be used to calculate the fair value of unquoted equity investments.

Findings

- **Valuation not in line with IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments***

In four cases, investments totalling Rs 39.1 million as of 30 June 2024 were fairly valued at Rs 65.5 million as of 30 June 2025 based on the financial statements for the year ended

30 June 2023. Furthermore, in two other cases, investments totalling Rs 7.6 million were valued at cost, as no audited financial statements were available since these companies were incorporated.

As such, these 6 investments were not measured in line with IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*. The fair values had therefore been misstated.

▪ **Impairment of Investments**

An analysis of the net asset figures of three companies revealed that the shareholders' fund was reduced from Rs 67.8 million measured at cost as of 30 June 2024 to Rs 33.7 million as of June 2025. One company, Rodrigues Trade and Marketing Company (RTMC), was granted an equity financing of Rs 10 million and a grant of some Rs 7.3 million during the financial year 2024-25, though it advanced an amount of Rs 5.8 million to an overseas company for the acquisition of specialised equipment in June 2019, which was not recovered as of September 2025. Table 1 depicts the impairment of investments.

Table 1 Impairment of Investments

Companies of RRA	Cost as at June 2024 Rs	Net Asset Value as at 30 June 2025 Rs
• RTMC	12,960,350	5,408,090
• RODCLEAN	25,188,590	5,389,266
• Rodrigues Public Utilities Company	29,672,017	22,919,705
Total	67,820,957	33,717,061

Source: RRA Records

The Board of these companies did not adhere to Section 25 (1) of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management) Regulations 2008.

Root Cause

The operating costs of the companies largely exceeded the revenues generated from the activities of the company.

Recommendations

- Accounting for investments should be in compliance with IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments*.
- The RRA should request the Boards of the Companies to prepare a plan for financial redress and review the existing business model of their Companies.

2.1.2 Property, Plant and Equipment - Material departure from accrual-based IPSAS

The RRA has taken advantage of the transitional exemptions, which affected the fair presentation of the financial statements. The Property, Plant and Equipment figure was materially misstated in the financial statements as at 30 June 2025. Major deficiencies are summarised in the following paragraphs:

(i) Partial Implementation of IPSAS

The RRA implemented IPSAS 17 '*Property, Plant and Equipment*' on a 'partial' basis as Buildings, Other Assets and Other Structures were either partially recognised or not recognised at all in the financial statements. The partial implementation of IPSAS 17 in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 affected the fair presentation and compliance with accrual-based IPSAS.

(ii) Government Asset Register still not complete

A simplified version of the Government Asset Register (GAR) was developed in July 2024 to enable the recording of non-financial assets by respective Commissions. However, the following shortcomings were observed:

- There was no evidence that the Fixed Asset Register (FAR) returns submitted by the Commissions were reconciled and validated by the respective Finance Sections, as in many cases, discrepancies were noted between GAR returns and the transactions as per Statement D1.
- Water Infrastructures like dams, reservoirs and feeder canals, were not included in the FAR/GAR and therefore were not recognised in the financial statements as of 30 June 2025.

Root Causes

- The Finance Section at Central Administration did not set up appropriate control mechanisms to ensure that capital expenditures on the Treasury Accounting System (TAS) were captured and allocated to specific class of assets.
- The GAR Coordinator at the level of each respective Commission did not ensure that the returns were complete.

Recommendation

A comprehensive survey should be undertaken to ascertain the completeness of all assets of the RRA, for recognition in the financial statements.

(iii) Buildings and Other Structures under the control of the RRA not recognised in the financial statements

In March 2025, the Chief Commissioner's Office solicited the expertise of the Valuation Department to carry out a valuation exercise for buildings, as per a list drawn by the RRA. The following shortcomings were noted:

- The Valuation Department submitted its report on 8 September 2025. Buildings worth Rs 1,182,782,100 were, thus, recognised for the first time in the financial statements as of 30 June 2025. A duly signed official copy of the report was, however, not available in relevant files.
- The soft copy of valuation figures regarding buildings was scrutinised and it was observed that it contained formula errors and, therefore, impacted the valuation figure under the Commission for Agriculture and Others, where the value provided for the main office, Procurement and Supply at Citronelle was stated as Rs 41,000,000 instead of Rs 4,100,000.
- The Coffee Processing Complex at Mont Plaisir, a building under the purview of the Commission for Agriculture and Others, was valued at Rs 9,630,000 when the contract value and amount paid were above Rs 20 million in the year 2022.
- The list of buildings provided to the Valuation Department by the RRA was incomplete as known buildings and its infrastructures were not included therein. Some examples include Slaughter House at Baie Diamant, Community School at Baie Malgache, former Pointe Venus Hotel acquired by RRA and Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Creve Coeur.

These omissions affected the fair presentation and compliance with accrual-based IPSAS for the year ended 30 June 2025. As a result of such omission, Property, Plant and Equipment was materially misstated in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Root Cause

The Chief Commissioner's Office did not ensure that the list of buildings submitted to the Valuations Department was complete prior to the valuation exercise.

Overall Recommendation

The Chief Commissioner's Office has to compile and submit a complete list of buildings to the Valuation Department to carry out a valuation exercise for the financial year 2025-26.

▪ Non-Recognition of State Land, in contradiction with the RRA Act

Rodrigues Island has an approximate area of some 10,000 hectares, out of which some 9,000 hectares are State Lands.

The management of State Land in Rodrigues was vested in RRA as per Section 54 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act and it satisfied all conditions for recognition as Property, Plant and Equipment in line with IPSAS 17 *'Property, Plant and Equipment'*. However, State Lands was not recognised in the financial statements as of 30 June 2025. Only a disclosure note was made that Stated Land was recognised by the Government of Mauritius in the Treasury Financial statements.

Recommendation

The RRA should address the non-recognition of State Lands in its financial statements with the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury.

▪ Bearer Plants not wholly accounted under Property, Plant and Equipment

The RRA accounted for mangrove plantations of an extent of 29.5 hectares at a total value of Rs 21.7 million under Property, Plant and Equipment since these plants were considered important for maintaining the ecosystem.

However, some 3,000 hectares of forests were not accounted under Property, Plant and Equipment. This is considered as a material departure from IPSAS 17 '*Property, Plant and Equipment*'.

Root Cause

The Acting Island Chief Executive did not ensure that a suitable working arrangement was in place between the Commissions, RRA's Finance Section and the preparer of Accounts for effective compliance with IPSAS.

Recommendation

Necessary actions should be initiated to recognise the bearer plants in their entirety.

▪ Assets considered under 'Other Structures' not recognised in the financial statements

Two out of seven Commissions submitted return of assets which were considered as 'Other Structures'. These assets were valued at Rs 266,169,400 but were not accounted for in the financial statements by the preparers of the accounts as the records were incomplete.

These material misstatements in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 as well as for the comparative year impacted on the true and fair view of the Annual Statements.

Root Cause

There was lack of coordination between the preparer of Accounts, that is, the Treasury team from Mauritius, and the RRA's Finance Section for the timely submission of accounting records.

Recommendation

The Finance Section should provide relevant, reliable and complete information about assets to be accounted for in the Annual Statements.

▪ **Investment in Mauritius Rodrigues Submarine Cable not recognised in the financial statements**

The contract for the procurement of internet connection bandwidth services through undersea fibre optic cable from Mauritius to Rodrigues Island was awarded to a Telecommunication Company on 20 September 2017 for a total amount of US \$ 44,784,694, VAT exclusive, payable in 20 years' instalments. The internet connection bandwidth through the Mauritius Rodrigues Submarine (MARS) cable came into operation in 2019, with a view to enhancing the digital development of the island.

Finding

The investment in MARS was not recognised in accordance IPSAS 43, *Leases*, in the financial statements and no appropriate disclosures were made in the notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Recommendation

The financial statements should reflect the above transaction to give a true and fair view.

2.1.3 Financial Guarantee Liabilities - Inconsistencies noted

According to Statement O (3), the extent of RRA's liability for credit facilities guaranteed amounted to Rs 60,877,570. However, the amount accounted as financial guarantee liabilities in the Annual Statements amounted to Rs 23,023,970. The difference of Rs 37,853,600 was due to:

- (i) Some of the guarantees to providers of finance did not have loan agreements and, as such, were not accounted as financial guarantee liabilities as of 30 June 2025.
- (ii) The guarantee for beneficiaries from a provider of finance was not accounted for under financial guarantee liability but instead as a loan, which was contrary to provisions as per the Finance and Audit Act.

Recommendation

The Statement O (3) - Statement of Credit Facilities guaranteed by the RRA and the financial guarantee liabilities as per Note 19 should be aligned accordingly.

2.1.4 Financial Statements not fully compliant with accrual-based IPSAS

The RRA has taken advantage of transitional exemptions, which affected the fair presentation as of 30 June 2025 and, therefore, RRA was not in a position to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with accrual-based IPSAS in preparing its transitional IPSAS financial statements. Table 2 depicts the partial and the non-compliance status of IPSAS.

Table 2 Partial and non-compliance with IPSAS

Accounting Standard	Details	Compliance Status	Key Non-Compliance/ Transitional Exemptions	Affected Fair Presentation
17	Property Plant and Equipment	Partial	Partial recognition of Buildings, Other Assets and Other Structures.	Yes
31	Intangible Assets	Partial	Measurement of Impairment.	Yes
39	Employee Benefits	Partial	Discounting for time value of money of Liabilities in respect of Other Long-term employee benefits.	Yes
43	Leases	Partial	Lessor Accounting-Assessment not carried out.	Yes
21	Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets	Not Complied	No assessment of impairment on an annual basis.	Yes
35	Consolidated Financial Statements	Not Complied	Transitional Relief Period.	No

Source: Annual Statements 2024-25

2.1.5 Contingent Liabilities – Pending litigations not confirmed by legal adviser

Note 45 of the financial statements, disclosed that as at reporting date, based on an assessment of legal cases lodged as at 30 June 2025, the estimated contingent liabilities amounted to some Rs 83 million.

Findings

- In the absence of confirmation from the legal adviser, any pending litigations in respect of lawsuits in which the RRA was involved and which could not be ascertained, were unresolved at the year end.
- Contingent liabilities were not disclosed in compliance with paragraph 36 of IPSAS 19, *Provision, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Recommendations

- The RRA needs to compile the list of pending litigations with the status of expected outcome that has been confirmed by the legal adviser.
- Appropriate provisions or disclosures should be made in the Annual Statements henceforth.

2.1.6 Difference in Accounting treatment between RRA and Techno Park Ltd

The RRA disbursed an amount of Rs 75 million to a Company to oversee the development and management of a Techno Park at Baladirou. The disbursement was accounted as an expenditure in Statement D1 (Detailed Statement of Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund) in the Annual Statements 2023-24, but it was accounted as a loan in the accounts of the company.

The Annual Statements for financial year 2024-25 had not been adjusted to correctly reflect the transaction in the comparative Annual Statements.

3 – GOVERNANCE ISSUES

3.1 Governance Issues – Non-compliance with Legislations

Background Information

Provisions have been made in various legislations to impose a statutory responsibility on the Accounting Officer to strengthen accountability and transparency in the public sector.

Findings

Non-Submission of Report on Performance

As of 31 December 2025, the Report on Performance of the RRA for the financial year 2024-25 was not submitted to the Ministry of Finance, despite the statutory deadline of 31 October 2025.

Non-Submission of Annual Report

As of December 2025, Annual Report for the financial year 2024-25 was not submitted to the Minister responsible for Rodrigues, contrary to Section 33 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act.

3.1.1 Non-Compliance with the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management Regulations 2008)

The Register of Investments was not updated due to outstanding share certificates as shown in Table 3. As such, paragraph 8 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management) Regulations 2008 was not complied with.

Table 3 Share Certificates of Companies not produced

Name of Company	Date Incorporated	No of shares in custody of RRA	No of shares as per Statement of Investment	Remarks
• Rodrigues Venture Capital and Leasing Fund Company Ltd	19.10.1994	-	12,500	No share certificates since incorporation.
• Rodrigues Public Utilities Corporation	21.06.2021	3,275,485	29,672,017	Share certificates for 26,396,532 shares not available.
• Rodrigues Trade and Marketing Co. Ltd	31.12.2021	1,753,501	2,453,501	No transfer of shares equivalent to value of vehicles transferred.

Source - Statement of Investment as at 30 June 2025 and Files

Root Cause

The Board members of these companies have not complied with the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management) Regulations 2008.

Recommendation

The Board members of the companies should ensure that the share certificates are submitted to the Manager, Financial Operations of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, in compliance with the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management) Regulations 2008.

3.1.2 Amount of Rs 5.8 million advanced to an overseas company not recouped

The Commission for Women's Affairs and Others, through the Rodrigues Trade Marketing Company (RTMC), embarked on the project for the setting up of a Lemon Essential Oil Extraction Unit at Graviers.

The RRA advanced an amount of Rs 5.8 million to RTMC in July 2019, representing 30 per cent of the cost of equipment to be supplied by an overseas Company.

One of the conditions, as specified in the signed agreement dated 27 June 2019, was that the RTMC would repay the RRA the funds advanced in one instalment within a period of one month from the date the loan from the bank is credited to the Company's bank account.

After more than six years, no action was taken by the Commission to recover the advanced amount of Rs 5.8 million.

Root Cause

The Accounting Officer of the Commission did not initiate actions to recover the advanced amount.

Recommendation

The Accounting Officer should take necessary action to recover the advanced amount of Rs 5.8 million at the earliest.

3.1.3 Loan from Government of Mauritius – Rs 140.8 million

Procurement of Fibre Glass Boats – Rs 14.7 million

The above figure of Rs 14.7 million represents the amount due by the RRA to the Central Government. This amount had been used for financing the purchase of five fibreglass boats for the benefit of five Cooperative Societies in 2011. Contrary to their respective agreements, practically no refund of the principal and interest amounts due on the loan was effected by the five Cooperative Societies.

As such, the RRA did not refund the amount due to the Government since financial year 2017-18. Following non-repayment of their loans, the Executive Council had on 22 August 2022 decided to repossess the five fishing boats from the Cooperative Societies.

A Consultant was hired, and proposed the rehabilitation of only three out of the five available vessels. However, as of September 2025, the planned use of the vessels was not implemented by the Commission for Agriculture and Others.

High Expected Credit Loss Allowance

As at 30 June 2025, an amount of Rs 23.2 million was recognised as expected credit loss allowance in respect of the total outstanding loan balance recognised at amortised cost of Rs 24.42 million.

Root Cause

The Commission did not implement the recommendation made by the Consultant.

Recommendations

- The Commission should, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, consider the writing-off of the outstanding loan, given that there is a high expected credit loss allowance, or
- An appropriate decision has to be taken by RRA and implement the recommendation of the Consultant.

3.1.4 Annual Report not submitted by Companies

Section 20 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management) Regulations 2008 requires the Board of Directors to publish an annual report, including the audited accounts, in relation to the company's functions, activities, affairs and financial position for the previous financial year and submit same to the Commissioner, who should lay it on the table of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

As of September 2025, annual reports including the financial statements were submitted by only three out of ten companies. Three companies, as listed below, have not submitted an annual report since their incorporation. Refer to Table 4.

Table 4 - Companies not Submitting Annual Report since Incorporation

Companies of RRA	Date of Incorporation
• Rodrigues Venture Capital and Leasing Fund Ltd	19.10.94
• Rodrigues Business Park Development Company Ltd	11.02.19
• Rodrigues Tourism Development Company Ltd	28.02.18

Source: Statement of Investment

Recommendation

The Companies should be requested by the RRA to submit their annual report in accordance with Section 20 of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Investment Management) Regulations 2008.

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4 – CHIEF COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE

4.1 Lapses in Budget Implementation

Background Information

For the financial year 2024-25, the estimates for RRA were around Rs 6.5 billion, comprising Rs 5.1 billion for recurrent expenditure and Rs 1.4 billion for capital expenditure. As of 30 June 2025, the actual recurrent expenditure amounted to Rs 5.5 billion, exceeding the initial recurrent budget by some Rs 430 million, that is, by 9 per cent and the actual capital expenditure was Rs 634.1 million, that is, 45 per cent lower, resulting in net capital underspending of Rs 765.9 million. Table 5 refers.

Table 5 Comparison of original budget and actual expenditure

Expenditure Description	Original Budget	Actual Expenditure	Amount (Overspent)/ Underspent	% (Overspent)/ Underspent
	Rs million	Rs million	Rs million	
Recurrent	5,056.5	5,486.5	(430)	(9.0)
Capital	1,400.0	634.1	765.9	45.0
Total	6,456.50	6,120.6	335.9	

Source: RRA Abstracts

Findings

▪ Budgetary Variances

Virements were effected to finance the over-expenditure on certain recurrent items, resulting in a total recurrent and capital expenditure of Rs 6.1 billion, as detailed in Table 6.

Table 6 Actual expenditure after virement

Expenditure Description	Original Budget	Overspent Against Approved Budget	Underspent Against Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure
	Rs million	Rs million	Rs million	Rs million
Recurrent	5,056.5	774.6	(344.6)	5,486.5
Capital-Rs 1.4 billion of which Rs 68.8 million was reallocated for item ‘Special Rodrigues Holiday Package and Subsidy on Air fare from Rodrigues’ of Parent Ministry	1,331.2	38.2	(735.3)	634.1
Total	6,387.7	812.8	(1,079.9)	6,120.6

Source: RRA Abstracts

4.1.1 Inefficient Utilisation of Budgeted Funds

(i) Over-expenditure of Rs 774,554,314

There was a significant over-expenditure of Rs 774.5 million in respect of 61 recurrent budget line items and Rs 38.2 million for 12 capital expenditure items.

(ii) Funds not utilised for Intended Recurrent Expenditure

Budget execution was also marked by an under-expenditure of Rs 344.5 million across 183 recurrent items.

The excess expenditure of Rs 774.6 million, was offset by savings of Rs 344.6 million across 183 other recurrent lines. An amount of Rs 30 million for “Contingencies” was reallocated to meet part of the excess expenditure. This meant that a significant portion of the budget was not used as originally planned.

(iii) Significant underspending in some recurrent budget items-Rs 344.5 million

Table 7 shows details of 18 budget line items that recorded significant underspending totalling Rs 192.6 million and other 165 budget line items amounting to Rs 151.9 million.

Table 7 Items with unspent balances for the 183 recurrent budget line items

Item code	Details	Original Budget (Rs)	Actual Expenditure (Rs)	Underspent Amounts (Rs)
26313155	Grant to sustainable watersheds maintenance and management programme	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
22900138	Promoting Entrepreneurship by consolidating value chain	15,000,000	9,902,149	5,097,851
28212012	Casting of slabs	22,600,000	17,150,749	5,449,251
22900013	Promotion of ICT business Development	6,000,000	282,331	5,717,669
28212022	Support to small and medium enterprises	9,000,000	3,060,447	5,939,553
21110009	End-of-year Bonus	91,928,000	85,058,877	6,869,123
28212031	Nine Years schooling	10,000,000	3,071,632	6,928,368
22070006	Cleaning Services of premises	8,000,000	794,294	7,205,706
21110003	Extra Remuneration	133,256,000	125,976,721	7,279,279
21110011	Service to Mauritius Programme	12,144,000	4,468,189	7,675,811
22900926	Technical and Vocational training	13,000,000	4,844,700	8,155,300
22900927	Training and student sponsorship	35,000,000	26,760,186	8,239,814
26313156	Grant to Lycée Agricole and Redco	28,000,000	17,891,747	10,108,253
22900100	Incentive for consolidating the agricultural Value chain	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
22140001	Medicine, drugs and vaccine	45,000,000	29,373,777	15,626,223
22900959	Incentive for agricultural crop production	35,200,000	17,143,134	18,056,866
27210002	Social Aid	72,000,000	47,700,107	24,299,893
29000001	Contingencies	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>192,648,961</i>
<i>Other 165 budget line items</i>				<i>151,905,352</i>
Grand Total				344,554,313

Source: RRA Abstracts

(iv) Amount overspent of Rs 774.5 million for some recurrent budget items

Significant expenditure of 13 items out of the 61 recurrent items totalling Rs 686.6 million, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Examples of Recurrent Items where Actual Expenditure was spent in excess

S/N	Item Code	Details	Original Budget (Rs)	Actual Expenditure (Rs)	Excess of Actual Expenditure over Original Budget (Rs)
1	27110001	National Pension	1,500,000,000	1,863,341,258	363,341,258
2	21110004	Allowances	143,325,000	251,601,065	108,276,065
3	27210005	Assistance to professional fishermen	125,000,000	181,677,350	56,677,350
4	21111100	Overtime	25,000,000	49,900,934	24,900,934
5	22070005	Cleaning Services	110,000,000	129,056,561	19,056,561
6	22900002	Accommodation cost	40,000,000	58,754,044	18,754,044
7	22010001	Electricity	41,000,000	57,491,737	16,491,737
8	21210003	Contribution Social Generalise	52,000,000	67,493,811	15,493,811
9	28211002	Block grant to RCEA	146,000,000	160,185,738	14,185,738
10	27210008	Assistance to patient needing specialised treatment	26,000,000	39,935,512	13,935,512
11	21110001	Basic Salary	1,003,138,000	1,015,452,192	12,314,192
12	22120034	Operational fees to RPUC	52,200,000	64,015,608	11,815,608
13	25110005	Subsidy to Shipping services	25,600,000	37,003,707	11,403,707
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,289,263,000</i>	<i>3,975,909,517</i>	<i>686,646,517</i>
		<i>Other 48 budget line items</i>			<i>87,907,797</i>
		Grand Total			774,554,314

Source: RRA Abstracts

Recurrent expenditure was reported to be in excess of budgets, mainly due to:

- (a) increase in assistance to professional fishermen and payment of bad weather allowance totalling Rs 57 million;
 - (b) increase in compensation of employees and salary in line with National Remuneration Board of Rs 108 million;
 - (c) increase in basic retirement pension of Rs 363 million; and
 - (d) payment of national measures such as 14th month BRP, interim allowance, and Sunday allowance.
- (v) *Capital budget underspent*

Several key projects were only partially implemented or not implemented as a result of the following underlying causes.

- The postponement or cancellation of infrastructural projects and development initiatives, such as the contract for building housing units could not be awarded as tenders were cancelled and not relaunched as of September 2025 and Health Infrastructure Development projects were not undertaken.
- Some existing projects could not be developed due to cessation of the corresponding Consultant’s monitoring services.
- Contracts for the upgrading of roads and bridges were not awarded. The Commission did not issue new work orders for the launching of the construction of the remaining 17.5 km of track roads. Furthermore, work orders for Lot 5 were never reissued. Consequently, residents of the affected areas were deprived of track road facilities.

Table 9 shows the amounts underspent in respect of 13 out of the 63 projects.

Table 9 Projects where allocated budgets were underspent

Economic Classification	Amount Underspent Rs	Percentage (Underspent)
1. Housing	103,060,824	(93.69)
2. Development of Human Resources	15,662,340	(97.89)
3. Crop Production	25,903,980	(97.19)
4. Pre-primary Education	20,448,053	(93.37)
5. Acquisition of Medical equipment	5,794,374	(73.98)
6. Health Infrastructure Development projects	46,867,847	(72.33)
7. Livestock Production	16,150,758	(63.34)
8. Promotion of Community Development	25,501,142	(49.71)
9. Construction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges-Road Safety	15,593,725	(47.98)
10. Promotion of Family Welfare and protection from Gender Based Violence	16,100,000	(62.11)
11. Construction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	56,411,330	(31.39)
12. Improvement of Public Infrastructure in Villages	92,509,304	(21.86)
13.General	10,000,000	(100.00)
<i>Sub-total for 13 capital projects</i>	<i>434,253,192</i>	
<i>Sub-total for 51 other capital projects</i>	<i>301,020,085</i>	
<i>Capital Expenditure Underspent</i>	<i>735,274,017</i>	
<i>Reallocated to Parent Ministry</i>	<i>68,800,000</i>	
Total underspending	804,074,017	

Source: RRA Abstract

4.1.2 Transfer of funds from RRA budget to fund expenditure of the Parent Ministry (Ministry for Rodrigues, Outer Island and Territorial Integrity)

In January 2025, the Parent Ministry requested the Ministry of Finance (MOF) for additional funding to meet expenditure for ‘*Special Rodrigues Holiday Package and Subsidy on Air fare from Rodrigues*’. Financial year 2024-25 budget for the Parent Ministry for the above project was insufficient since:

- (i) previous financial year's outstanding payments for the corresponding budget line item were funded out of this financial year budget as per MOF's instruction; and
- (ii) The Parent Ministry did not obtain adequate/supplementary budgets for the payment of prior years' commitments, resulting in a shortfall of the current financial year budgets.

In January 2025, MOF advised the Parent Ministry to make a reallocation of fund from the budget 26 321 001- Rodrigues Regional Assembly to meet the Parent Ministry's commitments and instructed the latter to submit a relevant virement application.

The transfer/reallocation was not initiated by RRA. A Virement Warrant for Rs 68.8 million was submitted by the Parent Ministry to RRA to give effect to the above.

Thus, an amount of Rs 68.8 million, representing some 74 per cent of the RRA's approved capital budget for 'Acquisition of medical equipment' of Rs 93 million, was shown as a Virement in its budget.

The RRA had to forego the acquisition of the following as detailed below.

Project details for Vote /item 31122004	Original Budgets	Actual Expenditure
	Rs million	Rs million
• Medical Equipment	40	18.4
• Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) for Radiology Unit	10	-
• Setting up of Oxygen & compressed Air and Accessories	5	-
• Acquisition of 1 Specialised Vehicle (Buggy) for QEH	3	-
• Acquisition of a New CT Scan	35	-
Total	93	18.4

Source: RRA Abstracts

4.1.3 Special Funds not fully utilised

The capital budget of Rs 1.4 billion comprised funding by special funds such as the Projects Development Fund and the National Environment Fund, with budget estimates of Rs 75 million and Rs 40 million respectively, for the construction of track roads and environmental projects.

However, only Rs 24 million and Rs 8.9 million from both Funds were spent as the Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office did not launch work orders for the construction of track roads and implement budgeted environmental projects.

Root Causes

- Poor budget planning and execution by the RRA led to both overspending and underspending across various budget line items.

- The post of Head of Finance was not filled despite past Audit recommendations on the filling of the post and upgrading the qualifications. The non-filling of the position had limited the continuous improvement of the budgetary controls, among others.
- Inadequate monitoring by RRA as to whether voted budget were implemented as per their intended objectives.

Recommendations

- There should be an improved forecasting and a more effective budgetary monitoring system to ensure that voted financial resources are used for their intended purposes.
- The projects as voted in the budgets of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly should be implemented as capital projects to enhance the socio-economic infrastructure leading to potential economic growth in the future.
- The post of Head of Finance should be filled as soon as possible.

RRA's Response

- Expenditure exceeded initial estimates for certain budget items following the implementation of National Budget Measures and due to the settlement of arrears from previous years that were delayed by prior financial constraints.
- Various Commissions experienced procurement difficulties that significantly delayed project implementation and equipment acquisition. These setbacks were primarily driven by challenges in securing and mobilising consultancy services.
- A correspondence has been issued by the Commission responsible for Finance to monitor progress of implementation of budget measures effective as from 1 July 2025.

4.2 Airport Development Project – Recruitment of Specialists not yet finalised

Background Information

In the financial year 2022-23, the cost of the Airport Development project was estimated at Rs 8.8 billion (US \$200 million). The financing of the project comprised a loan of US \$184 million from the World Bank and a grant of US \$16 million from the European Union. The loan agreement was signed on 23 September 2024 by the Ministry of Finance, the Ambassador of the European Union and the World Bank Country Director.

A Project Steering Committee has been set up at the Prime Minister's Office to provide regular oversight and strategic direction, as well as monitor progress and coordinate actions for a smooth implementation.

The project comprised 5 components, of which 3 were to be implemented by the Airport of Mauritius Ltd (AML) and Components 3 and 4 were to be implemented by the RRA.

Component 1: Infrastructure Development - Airport of Mauritius Ltd

Infrastructure development in relation to the construction of the new airport, included new control tower, meteorological building, rescue and firefighting station. The budget estimate was US\$ 170 million.

A request for bids was launched by AML on 8 January 2026 for this component.

Component 2: Project Implementation and Sector Reforms - Airport of Mauritius Ltd

This component concerned the technical assistance to support the project implementation and the aviation sector. The budget estimate was US\$ 10 million.

Component 3: Rodrigues Sustainable Integrated Development - Rodrigues Regional Assembly

The component was about support to Rodrigues Sustainable Integrated Development with focus on access to water and food security. The budget estimate was US\$ 10 million.

Component 4: Tourism Sector Development - Rodrigues Regional Assembly

The component comprised technical assistance to the sustainable development sector in Rodrigues with respect to tourism promotion skills development and strengthening of tourism infrastructure. The budget estimate was US\$ 10 million.

Component 5: Contingency

This component included contingency emergency response to allow for access to financing by allowing reallocation of uncommitted funds.

Findings

As of September 2025, the Draft Terms of Reference for the recruitment of Specialists in the field of Agriculture, Tourism and Accounting, among others, as per the project implementation plan, were submitted to the Prime Minister's Office and the World Bank for vetting. Only 4 out of 16 Specialists were recruited.

Recommendation

The remaining 12 Specialists in the different fields should be recruited at the earliest so that RRA fully benefits when the project is completed.

RRA's Response

Out of 17 specialists of the PIU, 12 have already been recruited. The recruitment of the remaining 5 is in progress.

4.3 Port Development Master Plan not yet finalised

Background Information

A Port Master Plan study was carried out in 2016 and the main recommendations for a long-term development were:

- (i) to construct a new quay to the west of the existing port, removing the port facilities from the centre of the town;
- (ii) to develop a dedicated fishing port at Pointe L'herbe; and
- (iii) to construct yacht facilities.

On 9 January 2019, following a bidding exercise through request for proposal method to three consultancy firms, the Commission awarded a contract for “*Consultancy Services for dredging and reclamation works at Pointe L'herbe and Allied works in Port Mathurin, Rodrigues*” to a Consultancy firm for a total amount of Rs 7,480,750 and 340,000 US\$.

The scope of the works consisted of:

- Construction of mooring and associated facilities for yachts;
- Dredging of a new navigational channel for fishing boats to Oyster Bay;
- Construction of a dedicated fishing port; and
- Removal of coral outcrops for a safe and deeper navigational channel.

Findings

▪ Additional Costs due to Changes in orientation to a Fishing Port at Pointe Monier

In view of the new orientation for a Fishing Port at Pointe Monier, which had been worked out, the Executive Council, on 23 July 2021, approved that the Commission should consider the ongoing contract of consultancy services as a variation, which consisted of the following:

- Construction of new quay accommodating vessels of 300 metres; and
- Dredging of navigation channel.

The Consultant submitted its revised feasibility study report in April 2022. According to the report, the technical feasibility of the proposed Port Development was assessed and it was confirmed that a new boat channel and the new quay to accommodate up to 300-metre length overall commercial vessel were technically viable.

An amount of Rs 250,000 and US\$ 32,100 was approved and paid to the Consultant on 28 June 2022 for the variation works.

These included:

- an alternative channel with the development of a Fishing Port;
- the feasibility of the proposed channel; and
- a revision of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.
- **Termination of Consultancy Contract - Nugatory expenditure of Rs 1.27 million**

The Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) reviewed the report and recommended that the following studies be carried out.

- Detailed geotechnical study;
- The financial and economic impact of the new development in the Port; and
- Cost of implementation of the project.

On 1 December 2022, a quotation for the above works was submitted by the Consultant as shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Quotations for Works

Description of Works	Amount (US\$)
Financial and Economic Study	40,000
Detailed Geotechnical Study and Design	300,000
Supervision of works	225,000
Total	565,000

Source: RRA Records

Detailed geotechnical, and financial and economic studies were not initiated through the original consultancy contract because the total amount of US \$565,000 quoted represented some 166 per cent of the contract amount and hence, would not be within the acceptable threshold of 25 per cent for variation works.

In February 2024, the RRA, upon the advice of the Procurement Policy Office, decided to terminate the existing consultancy contract and to proceed with a new procurement exercise for site investigation, financial and economic study, detailed design, project management and supervision in connection with a new Fishing Port at Pointe L'herbe. Subsequently, the Consultant was informed that its contract was terminated.

The amount of US \$23,250 and Rs 225,000 were paid on 23 May 2025 to the Consultant as per the General Clause 2.6.3 of the contract, payment under termination of contract. This was wasteful expenditure as the RRA did not receive any services in return.

- **Expenditure on Consultancy works not judiciously spent**

Due to changes in the orientation of the Port from the original concept, expenses in connection with the Consultancy services of some Rs 16.9 million on the Port Development were not effectively used.

- **New orientation from a Fishing Port at Pointe L’Herbe to a Commercial Quay at Port Mathurin not yet finalised**

In February 2024, the RRA reviewed its vision and preferred to proceed with the development of a new commercial quay at Port Mathurin.

As per the Port Master Plan 2016, the MPA had already submitted a request for proposal for the appointment of another Consultant for the construction of a new commercial quay at Port Mathurin.

As of August 2025, the scope of services comprised the planning, design and project supervision of the following:

- (i) Quay of 175 metres long with a dredge depth of 9 metres;
- (ii) Dredging works and land reclamation of about 15 hectares; and
- (iii) Construction of a container stacking yard and associated facilities.

However, nine years after the recommendation made in the Port Master Plan 2016, the concept of the new port had still not been finalised.

Root Cause

A Project Steering Committee was not set up at the level of RRA that would have given a clear policy direction on the ways and means to develop the Port. There was a change from the initial concept of the Port Development from a Fishing Port and Marina at Pointe L’herbe to a Commercial Quay at Port Mathurin.

Recommendation

The Chief Commissioner’s Office should set up a Project Steering Committee, consisting of relevant stakeholders such as the MPA, the Parent Ministry and other stakeholders, to oversee the port development project.

RRA’s Response

There was an urgent need, not only to increase the space for the handling of increased number of containers but also to increase the water depth in the Port Maturin area through urgent dredging works to remedy the situation. The MPA had advised that further dredging in the actual port was not recommended.

Policy decision was taken in 2024 to adopt a holistic approach for the implementation of the Port Mathurin Port Master plan by integrating the construction of a new commercial quay under phase 1, together with the removal of two outcrops at the entry of Port Mathurin channel.

During the technical meeting held on 17 May 2024, the office was advised to stay action with tender procedures for consultancy services for the time being, pending a decision to be taken by the appropriate authorities.

The RRA conveyed its concurrence to the development of the option for the setting up of a new commercial port on the west of existing port, as recommended under the Port Master Plan 2024-2050.

4.4 Procurement for the supply, delivery and commissioning of Vehicles

Background Information

The Executive Council Committee of 17 January 2025 approved the procurement for the supply, delivery and commissioning of 6 EV Double Cab Pick Up 4 x 4, one cane loader and 2 tipper trucks. The procurement was carried out through the open national bidding method in the e-procurement system in February 2025.

The costs for the procurement which amounted to Rs 25.4 million are detailed below.

Description of Vehicles	Quantity (unit)	Total Amount Including VAT (Rs)
• EV Double Cab Pick Up 4 x 4	6	16,560,000
• Cane loader	1	3,793,143
• Tipper Trucks (waste lorry)	2	5,015,323
Total		25,368,466

The EV Double Cab Pick Up 4 x 4 were commissioned and delivered on 4 June 2025.

Findings

▪ Non-compliance with the specifications for the EV electric Double Cab

The bidder did not comply with the three technical criteria as shown below:

- No. 18 - for the maintenance and repair contract, that is, to provide conditions of a contract for all maintenance and repairs at its own or representative workshop in Rodrigues during the whole warranty period. No such contract and information regarding the supplier's representatives in Rodrigues were obtained;
- No. 19 - for the training to RRA Auto Electricians, whereby the bidder to provide for the training of RRAs Auto Electrician on the Electric vehicle. No training was dispensed to the auto electrician as of September 2025; and
- No. 20 - Request was made for the installation of fast chargers that stated 'installation of fast charging terminal at 6 different locations and RRAs tradesman should be briefed about regular maintenance of the charging terminals. A fast charger has charging time of 60 minutes as compared to charging time through household electric

supply which ranges from 7 to 12 hours. No commissioning report(s) for the installation of the five fast chargers was seen and one charger was still not installed in the expected location at the airport as of August 2025.

No action was taken by the Commission against the supplier for non-compliance of contractual criteria.

▪ **Lack of adequate planning for more cost-effective acquisition of vehicles**

The voted provision under the item 2-101 (*Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment*) for Central Administration was Rs 16 million for the purchase of Double Cab vehicles. However, no report was prepared prior to the decision to acquire electric vehicles despite the significant costs associated.

Root Cause

The Commission did not assess the cost effectiveness for the acquisition of the EV vehicles.

Recommendations

- Appropriate actions should be taken for non-compliance of conditions by the supplier of the EV Vehicles.
- A cost benefit analysis has to be carried out, in the future, for the procurement of EV Vehicles.

4.5 Key Performance Indicators Not Achieved

Background Information

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are key metrics to ensure accountability to improve value for money in the delivery of services, assist the Accounting Officer in taking appropriate corrective actions and to effectively plan for the short, medium and long term.

The strategic direction for each Commission relates to the years 2024-2027. Key Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators were defined in the financial year 2024-2025 Estimates.

A comparison of the progress report of Achievements and Performance of each Commission was carried out for the financial year 2024-25 with that reported in the Estimates 2025-2026.

Findings

▪ **Misreporting of Achievements of KPIs in Estimates 2025-2026**

The following key achievements against the targets of financial year 2024-25 were misreported in the Estimates 2025-2026 for three Commissions, namely the Chief Commissioner's Office (CCO), the Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office (DCCO) and the Commission of Agriculture and Others (CAO). In some cases, the indicators of

achievements were not considered in measuring whether each Commission achieved the target set. For instance, no data was available for:

- (a) 2 out of 4 targets for CCO;
 - (b) 3 out of 6 targets for DCCO; and
 - (c) 3 out of 4 targets for the CAO.
- The misreporting of achievements impacted on the performance metrics that were used to measure whether the Commissions were on the right track to achieve their strategic objectives.

Tables 11 to 13 refer for the above three Commissions.

(i) *Chief Commissioner's Office*

Table 11 Chief Commissioner's Office - Misreporting of Achievement

SN	Outcome Indicator	Financial Year 2024-25		Achievement as per 2025-2026 Estimates
		Target	Achievement	
1	Percentage of accuracy of weather records region wise	55	55	50
2	Number of leases issued	1,200	672	600
3	Number of sensitisation campaign programmes carried out at the level of community villages	30	30	No data
4	Number of green spaces rehabilitated	5	5	No data

Source: Annual Statements 2024-25 and Estimates 2025-2026

(ii) Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office

Table 12 Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office – Misreporting of Achievement

SN	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Financial Year 2024-25		Achievement as per 2025-2026 Estimates
			Target	Achievement	
1	Modern and safe road network	No. of kilometres of tracks road	30	3.25	8
2	Improvement of water quality	No. of tests carried out on annual basis	9,600	3,200	No data
3	Improve the Community and increase development in villages	No. of sensitisation campaigns	30	27	No data
4	Self-confident professional performers and future undertakers	No. of Trainees enrolled in the training programme	600	487	No data
5	Issue of trade licenses	No. of trade licences issued	200	193	163
6	Verification of trader equipment	No. of instruments assized	225	318	198

Source: Annual Statements 2024-25 and Estimates 2025-26

(iii) Commission of Agriculture and Others

Table 13 Commission of Agriculture and Others – Misreporting of Achievement

SN	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Financial Year 2024-25		Achievement as per 2025-26 Estimates
			Target	Achievement	
1	Improving quarantine	Percentage flight coverage	99.5 per cent	99.5 per cent	No data
		Livestock production (Head of Ruminants)	2,800	2,647	No data
2	Sustainable and judicious use of land resources	No. of aquaculture projects implemented	2	2	No data
3	Preserve and protect endangered fauna and flora species of Rodrigues	No. of fruits trees planted	20,000	2,000	No data
4	Control proliferation of Acacia Nilotica	Area under Acacia Nilotica (Hectares)	200	20	No data
5	Reafforestation of bare land	Area of bare lands Reafforested (Hectares)	100	51	50

Source: Annual Statements 2024-25 and Estimates 2025-26

▪ **High percentage of KPI Targets not met**

All the seven Commissions of the RRA did not meet the targeted KPIs as depicted in the Table 14.

Table 14 Targeted KPIs not Achieved

Commissions	No. of KPIs	KPI Target Not Met	% Not Met
• Chief Commissioner's Office	9	6	66
• Deputy Chief Commissioner's office			
State Land	2	2	100
Education	19	10	52
Water	3	3	100
• Commission for Agriculture and Others	25	12	48
• Commission for Health and Others	7	6	85
• Commission for Women and Others	13	5	38
• Commission for Tourism and Others	12	8	66
• Commission for Youth and Others	9	6	66

Source: Annual Statements

Performance across the 7 Commissions was not satisfactory, with percentage of non-achievement ranging from 38 to 100 per cent. The Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office did not meet any of its targeted KPIs in respect of State Land and Water and in case of 'Education' division, it did not meet 52 per cent of its targets.

It was not clear on what basis and framework the KPIs of all the Commissions had been prepared. It could not be ascertained that the KPIs set were realistic based on the resources available at the Commissions.

Root Cause

A defined framework and methodology for preparing and reporting of KPIs was not formulated by the Accounting Officers of the different Commissions.

Recommendation

The RRA should develop an appropriate framework and methodology for the setting up of KPIs and monitoring of same which should be in line with the performance-based budgeting approach.

4.6 Oversight Mechanism – Internal Control Unit Report for Financial Year 2024-25 not Submitted to Management

Background Information

Internal Audit and Audit Committees are recognised as key components of good governance for effective public sector management, performance and good stewardship of public money. They play a crucial role in improving management and accountability, both financial and non-financial, of the Commissions of the RRA.

Findings

▪ **Internal Control Unit Report for financial year not submitted to Management due to a fire incident**

On 30 October 2024, a fire incident occurred in the office housing the Internal Control Unit (ICU). All the internal audit working paper files and reports were reported to have been destroyed by the fire.

An Annual Internal Audit Plan, signed in July 2024, included four quarterly plans of activities with the corresponding assignments to be audited. The auditable areas in respect of the four quarters are shown in Table 15.

Table 15 Quarterly Auditable Areas

Quarters	Auditable areas
1st quarter	Bank scheme, subsistence allowance to patients on treatment in Mauritius and Asset management system.
2nd quarter	Overtime-General-Hospital/ AHC Warehouse Management- General store.
3rd quarter	Domiciliary Medical visits Construction and upgrading of roads/ tracks roads.
4th quarter	Upgrading and maintenance contracts. Bad weather allowances.

Source: Audit Programme 2024-25

▪ **Backups of Audit Working Paper files not kept**

The ICU did not have backups of completed works as these were effected at the beginning of each month and were kept on site, resulting in substantial data loss.

▪ **Internal Control Unit understaffed**

At paragraph 2 (iii) of the Audit Report for financial year 2023-24, it was reported that the ICU was not adequately staffed. The Unit could not fully execute its planned assignments, since only 2 out of 4 officers were in post during the financial year 2024-25.

Root Causes

- The Commission did not ensure that the vacant posts were filled.
- Inadequate human resources at the ICU restricted the Unit's ability to deliver all planned assignments.

Recommendations

RRA should take necessary measures:

- to ensure that the ICU is adequately staffed to enable it to deliver its full scope of internal audit reviews and planned assignments; and
- to devise a policy for backups of working paper files and other documents with a view to preventing loss of data in case of fire or other events.

4.6.1 Audit Committee not set up

Background Information

An Audit Committee is an integral part of public accountability and governance system. It assists the Accounting Officer in maintaining sound control systems, promoting good governance, oversee compliance with financial, administrative and procurement regulations, assess prevailing and future risks and identify procedures that would avoid or mitigate the impact of those risks.

The Office of the Public Sector Governance (OPSG) is mandated to ensure that Audit Committees are effectively set up in the public sector. In this context, an Audit Committee Charter had been developed, which has as its objectives to:

- (i) set out the Audit Committee's purpose, objectives and mandate;
- (ii) outline the roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee and its members; and
- (iii) lay out guidance on operational procedures and responsibilities of the Committee with regard to internal control, compliance, values and ethics, governance processes, risk management, and assurance providers.

The Audit Committee Charter requires that the Accounting Officer of a Ministry/Department enters into a Performance agreement (PA) with the Chairperson, Members and Secretary of the AC of their respective Ministries and Departments.

Findings

- The Audit Committee did not meet during the financial year 2024-25. As of September 2025, an action plan and status report had not been submitted. The Audit Committee failed to adhere to the terms of the Performance Contract, which stipulates that at least six meetings should be held per year.
- In a letter dated 17 February 2025, the OPSG stated that the operation for the financial year 2024-25 of the Audit Committee was deferred for more than 18 months and according to Audit Committee guidelines, the submission date of the revised Action Plan and a status report to the OPSG were not complied with.
- The ideal composition of the Audit Committee and attributes of its members were dependent on several factors such as the Commission's size, complexity, responsibilities and specificity. However, each Commission of the RRA had set up its own Audit Committee, irrespective of size, complexity, and responsibilities.

- Selection and appointment of the Chairperson and members were still effected among officers from the Commission concerned, and this compromised their independence of the Audit Committee.
- Extensive hands-on training with focus on the preparation of action plans, quarterly status reports, notes of meetings, and the overall operation of the Audit Committee was given to members and Chairpersons by the OPSG in July 2025. However, as of September 2025, these essential components for effective functioning of the Audit Committee were not put into practice.

Root Cause

The RRA had not ensured that the Audit Committee for each Commission was operational as per the role and responsibilities defined in the Performance Contract.

Recommendation

The RRA should continue to work together with the OPSG for the operation of an efficient and effective Audit Committee.

4.7 Follow up on Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24

The status of actions taken on key findings and recommendations since the publication of the Audit Report 2023-24 is summarised below. Out of the 14 recommendations, 2 (14 per cent) has been implemented, 7 (50 per cent) has been partly implemented and 5 (36 per cent) have not been implemented.

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Approval not obtained for disbursement of Shareholder's loan of Rs 75 million (Page 17)				
1	In September 2024, more than 3 years after the award of contract, construction of the Techno Park had still not been completed. <i>(Pg 17, Para 4.3)</i>	The Commission should take necessary steps to expedite the project completion that can add value to the local economy by creating employment opportunities for the youth. <i>(Pg 18, Para 4.3)</i>	Tendering procedures have already been initiated for the construction of access road to render the Techno Park Building operational.	Not Implemented
Amount contributed under Retiring Allowance Scheme for Members of the RRA wrongly accounted for (Page 18)				
2	This figure was wrongly accounted for as a Revenue in the Annual Statements. This was not in line with Section 3(1)(b) of the National Assembly (Retiring Allowance Act). <i>(Pg 18, Para 4.4)</i>	The amount contributed for financial year 2023-24 and for previous years should be transferred to the Consolidated Fund as the members of the RRA are paid retiring allowances by the Central Government. <i>(Pg 19, Para 4.4)</i>	Action taken in November 2025. All pension collected for RRA members has been transferred to the Consolidated Fund of the Accountant General.	Implemented
Absence of Risk Management Framework (Page 20)				
3	As of September 2024, all the Commissions of the RRA had not developed a Risk Management Framework and a policy to identify, assess and mitigate risk, among others. <i>(Pg 20, Para 4.6)</i>	The Accounting Officer of each Commission should ensure that adequate systems are put in place for the identification and management of risks so as to comply with MoFEPD Circular No. 8 of 2021. <i>(Pg 20, Para 4.6)</i>	The RRA will reactivate the setting up of Risk Management Framework at the level of all Commissions upon consolidating and strengthening of its staffing structures in the administrative/technical and professional cadres to enable efficiency and follow ups. The PRB has recommended the creation of several grades in its report 2026.	Partly Implemented
Key Performance Indicators Not achieved (Page 20)				
4	Outcomes were not achieved by 6 out of the 7 Commissions of the RRA for the financial year 2023-24. <i>(Pg 20, Para 4.7)</i>	The Accounting Officers should exercise close monitoring on the key indicators to ensure that the deviations are remedied promptly. Any deviations from targets should be dealt with appropriate corrective actions. <i>(Pg 24, Para 4.7)</i>	This issue will be addressed in the context of the reintroduction of the PBB at the RRA for financial year 2026/2027, through the setting up of a Budget Monitoring Committee at the level of each Commission.	Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Upgrading of 4 Schools' Playgrounds for a total cost of Rs 17.3 million (Page 24)				
<i>Procurement guidelines and conditions of contract not complied with</i>				
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the evaluation stage, the Bid Evaluation Committee was of opinion that a pre-bid meeting should have been held on 26 July 2022. ▪ A proper site evaluation was not carried out by the Commission and the Consultant prior to the design of the project. ▪ The Consultant in its practical certificate of completion, mentioned that the completion date was extended to 24 March 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commission should, henceforth, ensure that the Project Engineer hand over the sites to the Contractor as soon as a contract is awarded so as to avoid undue delay in starting and completing the works. 	<p>Technical assistance has been requested from the Commission for Public Infrastructure for the preparation and submission of the scope of works and cost estimates required to address and rectify the identified defects.</p> <p>The schools concerned are ensuring the proper maintenance of the playgrounds, including regular grass cutting.</p>	Not Implemented
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assessment of the extended completion date from 6 November 2022 to 24 March 2023 was not seen in file. ▪ The Commission had charged an amount of Rs 1 million as liquidated damages instead of Rs 1,737,682 for 138 days, that is, from 24 March 2023 to 11 August 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Project Engineer should ensure that the Contractor complies with all the conditions of contract, in future projects. 		Not Implemented
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to the management of Anse Quito Community School, the newly constructed playground was not in use as it represented a hazard to the pupils. The playground was covered with shrubs and was not properly maintained. <p><i>(Pg 24-26, Para 4.8.1)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commission should consider setting up a Project Steering Committee for all future capital projects. <p><i>(Pg 26-27, Para 4.8.1)</i></p>		Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments	
Production and Distribution of Potable Water in Rodrigues – Objectives not Attained (Page 27)					
8	<p><i>Insufficient Production of Potable Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Absence of a Master Plan on Water Sector Development</i> – RRA did not develop the Master Plan and long-term strategy for the development of water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commission should prepare a Master Plan, including a long-term strategy, for the development of water resources. 	<p>We acknowledge the concerns raised regarding the absence of a Master Plan and the underperformance of desalination plants. A Water Sector Management Strategy 2025–2030 is currently under preparation, which will incorporate the Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets.</p>	<p>Partly Implemented</p>	
9	<p><i>No Strategic Plan to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6</i></p> <p>The Commission had not yet devised a plan for meeting Sustainable Development Goal 6, that is access to water and sanitation for all by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to address the low level of production of water of the desalination plants, the services of experts in the maintenance of these type of desalination plants should be solicited. 			<p>Partly Implemented</p>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low Output of water from Desalination Plants - Pointe Coton</i> Desalination Plant was functioning at a production capacity of 538 m³ per day, that is, 50 % of its maximum capacity. (Pg 28, Para 4.9.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A joint Maintenance and Operations Committee comprising officers of the Commission and the RPUC, should be set up to ensure better coordination and alignment of the operational objectives. (Pg 29, Para 4.9.1) 			<p>Partly Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Meters not yet installed and Regulations for tariff not finalised				
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of August 2024, a water metering system and regulations for tariff were not yet finalised by RRA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations for tariffs should be finalised for the commercial and industrial sites as per the decision of the Executive Council. 	<p>Progress has been made on the drafting of a Water Regulations. These are currently under review before submission to the Regional Assembly.</p>	Partly Implemented
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no Project Steering Committee at the level of the Commission to finalise the regulations concerning water tariffs as per the business plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RRA should request RPUC to expedite the installation of water meters to enable the detection of potential water leakages through discrepancies between the production and the consumption of potable water. 	<p>The installation of water meters is a priority project under the RRA–AFD performance-based loan, and funding is available under this facility.</p>	Partly Implemented
13	<p>(Pg 29, Para 4.9.2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Monitoring Committee, comprising officers of the Commission and the RPUC, should be set up to ensure that the decisions of the Executive Council are effectively implemented. <p>(Pg 29-30, Para 4.9.2)</p>		Partly Implemented
Financial Procedures for Disbursement of Rs 20 million not followed (Page 30)				
14	<p>Disbursement of Rs 20 million was not supported by vouchers, contrary to Financial Regulations and was accounted for as an expenditure instead of accounting it as a grant.</p> <p>(Pg 30, Para 4.9.3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Accounting Officer should always comply with all Financial Regulations. <p>(Pg 30, Para 4.9.3)</p>	<p>Measures will be implemented to ensure full compliance with Financial Regulations in future.</p>	Implemented

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5 - DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

5.1 Global Consultancy Services for Selected Development Projects – 'Termination' of the Consultancy Contract

Background Information

In August 2018, the contract for Global Consultancy Services for selected development projects in Rodrigues was awarded by the Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office (DCCO) to a Consultancy Firm to be completed within a period of 36 months, that is, by 26 September 2021 plus a 12-month maintenance period.

The scope of services comprised preliminary design, detailed design, tendering and supervision, and provision of services during the maintenance period.

Findings

▪ Non-adherence with Terms of Reference in respect of Provision of Services beyond Contract Expiry

The Consultant provided consultancy services after the expiry of the extension of contract for another period of 12 months up till November 2024, without adherence to Clause 5.3 of the Terms of reference (ToR) for the submission of '*advanced/ timely notification*'.

Additionally, the provision of services during the extended period was not supported by:

- (i) a revised agreement(s);
- (ii) a total estimated project value to be implemented under the extension period; and
- (iii) a revised contract price.

The Departmental Bid Committee meeting held in December 2023, did not agree for further extension of the contract as it had officially lapsed.

▪ Lack of Oversight by the Commission

The Commission relied excessively on the Consultant and did not initiate timely procedures to:

- (i) ensure monitoring and certification of ongoing projects; and
- (ii) follow up and settle all of the Consultant's outstanding claims.

Non-Settlement of these claims contributed to the Consultant's termination of services.

▪ No Reconciliation of Claims and No Updated Project Status provided

On 4 June 2024, the Consultant's legal representative submitted a claim of Rs 2,843,232 in respect of a feasibility study completed in January 2022. This claim was resubmitted on 18 June 2024, with a 45-day settlement deadline.

A formal notice of termination of services was again submitted in August 2024. In October 2024, the legal representative submitted the following two additional claims:

- Rs 2.8 million for the feasibility report on desalination projects in Rodrigues; and
- Rs 8.8 million for services rendered across several projects.

The payment structure pertaining to the terms and conditions are as follows:

Table 16 Payment Structure for Global Consultancy Services

SN	Stage of Payment	Rate on Project value (per cent)
1	Submission & approval of Preliminary report & design	10
2	Submission & approval of tender documents & details drawings	25
3	Award of contract	5
4	Supervision	55
5	Submission & approval of final completion report	5

Source: Contractual Documents

Findings

- No reconciliation of the amounts claimed with the Commission’s records was effected to ensure the accuracy of claims of Rs 8.8 million submitted.
- No update on project status between December 2023 and November 2024 was available, and as such, the amounts claimed could not be verified.
- **No Updated Project Status Provided**

As per records, a list of 116 projects as at December 2023 was submitted by the Consultant with different stages of completion. The status for 98 projects with a cost estimate of Rs 3,667 million is shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Status of Projects

Stages of completion	No. of Projects
• Up to preliminary design	11
• Up to supervision	10
• Finalised up to tender documents	44
• Up to application of defects liability	33
Total	98

Source: Records of RRA

- No cost estimates were available for 18 out of the 116 projects;
- The latest status of projects under Global Consultancy Services was as of December 2023; and
- Claims remained unsettled as of mid-September 2025.

RRA's Response

The Consultant has submitted a detailed breakdown of consultancy fees per project in support of its claim, which is presently under examination at the level of this Commission.

Operational Disruption of Infrastructural Works

Due to the Consultant's termination of its services:

- (i) Project supervision was not carried out;
- (ii) Interim payment certificates could not be finalised; and
- (iii) Completion certificates for nearly-completed projects were still pending.

Examples of projects where works were halted are summarised in Table 18.

Table 18 Examples of Projects where Works were Halted

Project	Estimated Costs (Rs million)	Remarks	Commission
• Roche Bon Dieu Gymnasium	66.0	Site abandoned; contractor incurring additional costs	Youth & Sports
• CLAC Port Sud Est	10.3	Significant delay; huge EoT claims	Youth & Sports
• Le Chou Football Ground	11.54	Missing information on variations	Youth & Sports
• Additional classrooms	6.9	Missing information on variations	Education
• La Ferme Gymnasium	91.4	No technical assistance	Education
• La Ferme College Gymnasium	105.1	Payment unsettled; Amicable settlement requested	Environment
• NGO Resource Centre	22.5	No handing over	Environment
• Community Centre Bay Malgache	11.47	Handing over not completed	Environment
• Reservoir Mt Piquant	33.0	Payment applications unsettled; Mise en demeure received	DCCO

Source: RRA Records

RRA's Response

Actions are being taken for proper completion of ongoing projects and resolution of outstanding issues.

▪ No Proper Procedure for Appointment and Replacement of Consultant

Following the cessation of services of Global Consultancy Services, the different Commissions engaged other Consultants without having recourse to any procurement exercise, contrary to the Public Procurement Act (PPA).

- (i) The Commission for Youth and Sports and Others sought the services of a Consultant already engaged by the Commission of Women's Affairs and Others without procurement procedures.
- (ii) The Commissions for Education and for Environment sought assistance from Consultants already contracted for unrelated predetermined project which was again outside any contractual provision.

No advice was sought from the Procurement Policy Office (PPO) prior to these arrangements.

RRA's Response

Both parties have agreed on amendments to contracts.

▪ Performance Rating and Exclusion Procedure Not Initiated

According to Directive 75 of the PPO and Section 35 A of the PPA, "*a public body may exclude a bidder from participating in a bidding exercise or award of a procurement contract for a period of six months*".

However, following the termination of the Global Consultancy Services contract, the Commission did not comply with legal provisions and relevant directive so as to exclude the Consultant from any subsequent bids.

As a result, the Commission had to face challenges such as:

- (i) delays in handing over of projects and the certification of interim payments;
- (ii) inadequacy of project supervision; and
- (iii) *mise en demeure* by both Contractors and Consultant.

Findings

- The Commission did not:
 - (i) Adhere to the Terms of Reference (ToR) with respect to 4 extensions of contract that were granted;

- (ii) exercise independent review of the Consultant's works;
 - (iii) ensure timely approval of Consultant's claims; and
 - (iv) conduct a performance review of the responsibilities of the Consultant and Contractors to ensure accountability in case of project mismanagement.
- There was too much reliance on the Consultant and no Management Committee was convened at the level of the Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office to oversee the works of the Consultant. Moreover, there was no Contract Management Committee at the level of the different Commissions during the Consultant's terms of service.

Root Causes

- Absence of clear monitoring mechanisms within the Commission;
- Weak enforcement of Terms of Reference;
- Limited technical expertise within the Commission to critically review the Consultant's work; and
- Over-reliance on the Consultant due to the absence of a Management Committee and Contract Management Committee.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- Initiate prompt actions to invest in capacity building to reduce over-reliance on Consultant's works who assist in monitoring projects so as to avoid future challenges from both Contractors and Consultants.
- Establish oversight mechanism by reinstating Management Committees and Contract Management Committee at the level of the different Commissions.
- Ensure adherence to Terms of Reference at all stages of contract execution and extension.

NAO's Comment

Many contractors under the Global Consultancy Services contract have served *mise-en-demeure* to the RRA, which may potentially involve financial liabilities of several million of rupees. A comprehensive list of the *mise-en-demeure* together with the amount was not available as at September 2025.

5.2 Construction of Parking Area, Walkways and Coastal Protection at Baie Lascar-Lapses in Contract Management

Background Information

The project, which comprised the construction of a parking area, walkways, and coastal protection, was located on a portion of land that was reclaimed in the early 90s at the time when the harbour at Port Mathurin was dredged.

Two Work Orders, that is WO 29-22-24 and WO 30-22-24 for the amount of Rs 20,758,014 and Rs 27,159,432 respectively, were awarded to a Contractor on 14 February 2025 under the 2022-24 Contract for Maintenance, Upgrading, Resurfacing and Construction of Roads in Rodrigues.

The scope of works under WO 29-22-24 and WO 30-22-24 were as follows:

- Excavation works, laying of kerbs and crushed stones, supply and laying of geotextiles, and coastal protection works of 165 metres, among others; and
- Excavation works, applying bituminous wearing course, laying fibre reinforced concrete and masonry structure single face, among others.

The works started on 10 March 2025 and was to be completed on 23 September 2025.

Findings

▪ No Justification for executing the project over other road projects

Although the project comprised works in relation to coastal protection, the Commission awarded 2 Work Orders for this project in priority over other essential road projects, such as the construction of access road to the Techno park at Baladirou, which was earmarked to be constructed under the 2022-24 Contract for Maintenance, Upgrading, Resurfacing, and Construction of Roads in Rodrigues.

▪ Non-compliance with Directive 1 of 2019 - Capital Project Process Manual issued in accordance with Section 22A of the Finance and Audit Act

Approval in line with Directive 1 of 2019 - Capital Project Process Manual was not seen. Financial clearance from the Ministry of Finance was not obtained prior to the start of the project.

▪ Non-compliance with Standard Bidding Documents

As per the Particular Conditions of Contract of the 2022-24 Contract for Maintenance, Upgrading, Resurfacing, and Construction of Roads, the value of a Works Order should not exceed Rs 25 million.

The Central Procurement Board (CPB), in a meeting held on 19 September 2018 with officers of the Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office (DCCO), agreed among others, that minor contracts for road projects should be split up with Works Orders capped at the prescribed amount of Rs 25 million, and major road projects should be removed from the contract and floated separately.

However, in order to circumvent the need to float separate tenders, the project was split into two components and allocated on the same date of 14 February 2025 to the same Contractor.

Approval of the CPB was not seen for splitting of this contract, and the DCCO did not provide explanations for the split.

▪ **Feasibility Study not done**

As of August 2025, the Commission could not confirm the following information, among others, concerning the project;

- that a feasibility study was carried out and approved by the necessary authorities;
- that the scope of works was clearly identified, defined and examined; and
- that the quantities in the cost estimate were in line with the project's scope and were in order.

▪ **Lack of Consultation with Relevant Authorities**

According to the Port Master Plan, there was a possibility that the dredged materials would be used to reclaim a buffer zone along the coastal line from the Millennium Square to the Community Centre of Anse Aux Anglais. No approval of the Mauritius Ports Authority for the construction of parking areas, walkways, and coastal protection at Baie Lascar was sought. The Land Drainage Authority also was not consulted.

▪ **Environmental Impact Assessment and Feasibility Study not done**

No Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was conducted. This was crucial to understand the site's soil stability and tidal dynamics before any construction project. Instead, in a letter dated 11 April 2025, the Commission of Environment instructed the Contractor to abide by the following instructions:

- (i) The rehabilitation work involved revamping of the existing breakwater but without modification of the coastline;
- (ii) All generated sand materials should be returned to the shore; and
- (iii) Only surface boulders generated from land rehabilitation at Grenade were to be used for the seawall rehabilitation project.

▪ **Assessment of Fairness of Price and Quality of Geotextile Material not done**

The Commission requested the Contractor to quote for the Geotextile material after the award of the 2 Works Orders as no pre-approved pricing for the Geotextile material was available since the Contractor did not originally quote for same.

The Contractor quoted an amount of Rs 2.4 million for Geotextile membranes of 4,800 m² following the request of the Commission. No assessment of the fairness of the amount of Rs 2.4 million quoted was seen. Figures 1 and 2 show geotextile material used to prevent soil erosion.

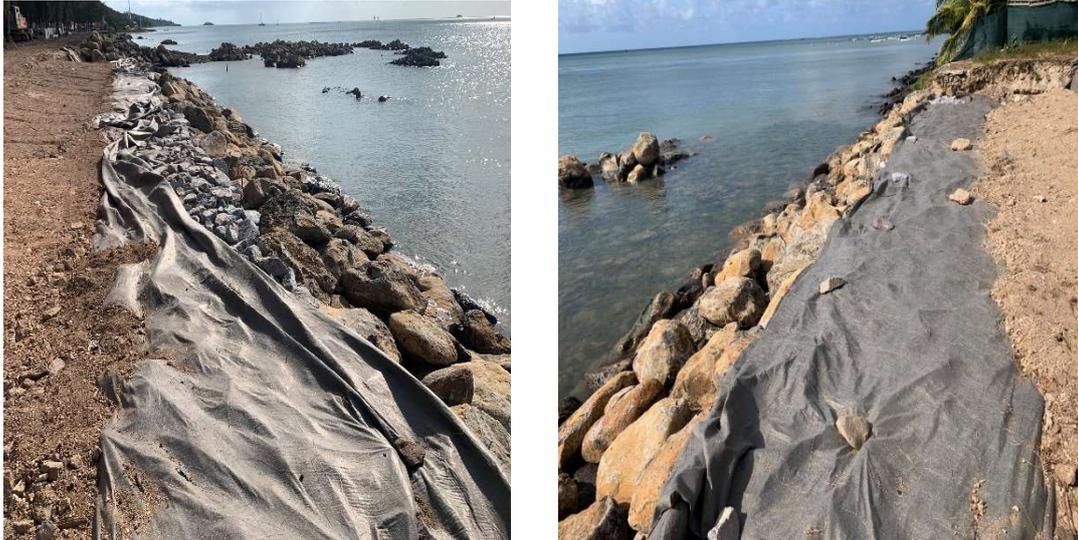


Figure 1 and 2 - Geotextile material used for preventing soil erosion

▪ **Delay in completion of project**

As of November 2025, the project was still ongoing despite that the expected completion date was 23 September 2025. The total payment effected as of September 2025 amounted to some Rs 12.9 million and Rs 4.4 million under WO 29-22-24 and WO 30-22-24, representing some 62 and 16 per cent of works completed respectively.

The delay was attributed to the fact that after the award of the 2 Work Orders in February 2025, the Commission was of the view that the Contractor did not have the expertise to handle such a project. The Contractor had to hire a Consultant for the design of the project.

Root Cause

Poor project planning and non-compliance with rules and regulations.

Recommendation

Henceforth, the Commission should ensure compliance with rules and regulations in the implementation of capital projects.

5.3 Trade Licence Arrears - Lapses in Revenue Management

Background Information

The Trade, Commerce and Licensing Unit is responsible for issuing and renewing trade licences to businesses operating in Rodrigues, collection of fees, monitoring of arrears and ensuring compliance with trade licensing laws under the RRA (Licences) Regulations 2003.

According to the return submitted by the Unit, arrears of revenue in respect of trade licence amounted to some Rs 26.1 million as at 30 June 2025.

Findings

▪ Increase in Arrears of Trade Income – Weak Recovery Actions

The arrears of trade income, for the past 3 financial years continued to increase, due to lack of effective follow-up and recovery actions. Table 19 refers.

Table 19 Increase in Arrears for the past three financial years

Financial Year	Arrears Amount (Rs million)
2022-23	27.9
2023-24	30.3
2024-25	33.7

Sources: Computerised System of Trade, Commerce and Licensing Unit

▪ Non-Compliance with Regulations-Non-availability of two weekly newspapers

Section 13 (1) of the RRA (Licences) Regulations 2003 provides that a licensee needs to give notice of cessation of business in two successive occasions in the Gazette and in two local weekly newspapers.

However, the existence of only one local weekly newspaper in Rodrigues is a major barrier for compliance with the requirement concerning publication.

▪ Absence of an Enforcement Team

In the absence of an Enforcement Team, no inspection was carried out to ensure that ongoing businesses and new applicants complied with the Regulations.

▪ Follow Up not done for past 6 years

Legal actions against debtors, such as serving notices and summons, were not initiated since 2019.

▪ Inaccurate Figures Reported In Annual Statements

A difference of Rs 7.6 million was noted between arrears reported in the computerised system of Rs 33.7 million and the manual compilation of arrears of Rs 26.1 million, net of:

- (i) Licences that were no longer regulated under the RRA (Licences) Regulations; and
- (ii) Licences which was no longer under the responsibility of the Trade, Commerce and Licensing Unit.

The reported figure of Rs 26.1 million prepared in Excel was not subject to independent reviews.

The absence of regular system upgrade and timely reporting of outstanding revenue led to inaccurate data such as discrepancies in the reported arrears figure in the financial statements.

The computerised system did not generate key reports such as yearly collection, arrears collected on a yearly basis, ageing analysis of arrears and status of licensees, among others.

▪ **Arrears of Rs 6,989,265 awaiting approval for write-off**

On 19 December 2019, the Executive Council decided to cancel non-operational businesses from the licensing system.

Subsequently, in 2020, approval was sought to write-off irrecoverable trade licences arrears totalling Rs 6,989,265, to comply with Financial Instructions No 1 of 2013- *Losses, Arrears of Revenue, Write-off and Advances*.

Five years later, non-operational businesses were still not removed from the computerised system.

Root Cause

Appropriate monitoring was not carried out by the Commission to ensure that the trade licence figure reported was reliable.

Recommendations

The Accounting Officer should:

- ensure that the arrears database is updated regularly, and reconciliations carried out;
- initiate a review of Regulations to ensure that they are aligned with the local context and cater for the provisions of an appropriate monitoring mechanism; and
- upgrade the computerised system to allow generation of key financial and monitoring reports.

RRA's Response

- Proposals have been made to review the organisational structure of the Unit and to create the post of Licensing Enforcement Officer so as to ensure enforcement of regulations, among others.
- The Trade and Licensing Unit has sent notices of claims to licence holders having accumulated arrears for the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25.
- It has been proposed since the financial year 2021-22 to update the present Licensing System to generate the following:
 - (i) Notice of claim directly from the system for licence holders having arrears on payment;

(ii) Reports in excel format; and

(iii) Analytical data through appropriate tools on the system.

- The Head of Section, that is, the Analyst (Trade) has the responsibility to provide accurate and complete information within his scope of duties.
- Necessary action is being initiated to cancel the Trade Licence of activities which no longer appear in the RRA (Licences) Regulations 2003.
- Most of the reports are generated by the IT Unit of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly as the officers of the Trade, Commerce and Licensing Unit have limitations on the system.
- Necessary actions have been initiated to amend the present RRA (Licences) Regulations 2003.

5.3.1 Construction of Gymnasium at La Ferme College

Background Information

In the Audit Report 2022-23, poor project management in respect of the construction of La Ferme College Gymnasium was highlighted.

The project, costing some Rs 105.1 million, was intended to provide facilities for college activities and training to enable participation in sporting events at national, regional and international level.

Contractor A took possession of the site on 24 September 2020 and was expected to complete the works by 31 December 2021. Following delay, the completion date was revised to 26 May 2022.

As of September 2025, the project was still not completed and a delay of more than 1,190 days was noted with the revised completion date of 26 May 2022.

Several disputes arose between Contractor A and the Commission for Education and Others and the Project Manager.

In November 2024, the Consultancy Firm terminated the contract with RRA, impacting negatively on the project.

Findings

▪ Extension of Time (EOT) Issues

In August 2022, the Contractor submitted a request for a total of 498 days as extension of time (EOT). However, in October 2022, the Consultant granted only 146 days EOT. The Commission did not engage promptly with the Consultant for resolving the EOT dispute, despite implications on the project timelines and deliverables.

Consequently, the Contractor declared dispute for non-issuance of a Certificate of Completion following the termination of the Project Manager's Contract.

▪ **Non-application of Liquidated Damage**

The Departmental Bid Committee (DBC) approved the application of a maximum of Rs 4.5 million of liquidated damages (LD) on 2 August 2024 due to significant project delay in accordance with the relevant contract clause.

Deduction of liquidated damages of Rs 4.5 million were to be made from Interim Payment Certificate (IPC) No. 23 and IPC No. 24 which amounted to Rs 272,765 and Rs 2,099,239 respectively.

On 9 September 2024, the Contractor issued a Notice of Dispute and contested the proposed deductions.

Following negotiations held in October and November 2024, the Commission for Education and Others agreed to release the payments under IPC 23 and IPC 24 without any deduction and deferred the settlement of LD. The decision was not in line with that of the DBC of 2 August 2024 and the LD were yet to be recovered as of September 2025.

▪ **Performance Rating and Exclusion of Consultant not Initiated**

According to Directive No.75, pursuant to Section 35A of the Public Procurement Act, a public body may exclude a bidder from participating in a bidding exercise or from being awarded a procurement contract for a period of six months.

This directive was not complied with. Hence, the poor performing Consultant was not excluded from the bidding exercise.

▪ **No Consultant for taking over the works**

IPC No. 26 amounting to Rs 47 million was submitted in December 2024 but was not paid within the contractual timeframe of 56 days. IPC No.27 for an amount of Rs 78.5 million for works completed was submitted on 25 April 2025.

On 29 April 2025, 4 months after submission of IPC 26, assistance of the Commission for Public Infrastructure was sought for technical advice on the way forward on both IPCs 26 and 27 submitted by the Contractor. However, as of September 2025, no response was received from the Commission for Public Infrastructure. No follow up was done by DCCO. Delay in seeking technical advice led to work remaining uncompleted for more than 3 years.

▪ **Site visit**

A site visit was conducted by NAO Officers at La Ferme College Gymnasium on 17 September 2025 accompanied by the Contractor. The project was stated to be 98 per cent completed.

The structural works were completed. However, the facility was not yet operational. Handing over of the gymnasium was delayed despite most works were substantially completed. Hence, the gymnasium was not available for its intended purpose.

Several outstanding works were noted during the visit, included floor line marking and other snags. These works had to be completed before the gymnasium could be officially handed over and become fully functional.

Figure 3 shows an inside view of the gymnasium.



Figure 3 - Inside view of La Ferme Gymnasium

Root Causes

- Poor project monitoring by the Commission for Education and Others.
- Upon the termination of the Global Consultancy Services contract, continuity of consultancy services was not ensured.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- Ensure timely appointment of qualified Project Manager to maintain continuity in project supervision;
- Set up a Project Monitoring Committee to ensure close monitoring for the completion of the gymnasium;
- Prepare Performance Report of the Consultant in line with Directive No. 75 of the PPO; and
- Request the assistance of the Ministry of National Infrastructure, if deemed necessary.

RRA's Response

- The Commission does not have the technical capacity to issue a certificate of completion. As such, same is issued by the Consultant, Project Manager and not by the Commission.

- The Commission decided to apply liquidated damages at its meeting held on 2 August 2024 to the maximum amount Rs 4,500,000. However, following negotiation held on 9 October 2024 in the presence of Legal adviser of Rodrigues Regional Assembly and subsequent to the latter's advice the Commission in line with the DBC decision decided to release Interim Payment. The decision was taken after negotiation whereby the Contractor showed his good faith to complete the project and the funds were required for same.
- Following the letter dated 5 June 2025 from the Commission for Public Infrastructure, the Commission in a letter dated 25 June 2025 reported on the performance of the Consultant to the said Commission that hired the services of the Global Consultant for selected development projects in Rodrigues.
- In the absence of a Consultant, that is, a Project Manager, the works could not be taken over. As such, the Commission has no option but to rely heavily on either the expertise of an appointed Consultant or Technical staff, namely Engineers or Senior Technical Officers.

This dependency also led to delay in decision making especially when coordination with external parties is required. However, most of the time subsequent to the absence of technical staff from the Commission for Public Infrastructure due to their hectic schedule, no further action could be taken.

5.3.2 Terre Rouge Gymnasium not yet operational

Background Information

The project for the completion of works at Terre Rouge Gymnasium was launched through open advertised bidding method on 6 December 2019.

The Commission for Education and Others awarded the contract to Company B for the construction of the Terre Rouge Gymnasium at a contract value of Rs 55,712,454 on 9 March 2021, with Consultant A appointed as Project Manager to supervise the works. The scheduled completion date was set for 23 March 2022.

However, due to the RRA failure to pay the amount due to Consultant A for other assignments under the Global Consultancy Services, the latter terminated the contract with the Commission in November 2024.

Findings

▪ Delayed completion of works

The Terre Rouge Gymnasium project was not completed within the contractual timeline of March 2022 and the project was under dispute as of September 2025, with delays of more than 3 years.

▪ Consultancy Services were not replaced

The termination of the Project Manager's consultancy services contract in November 2024 resulted in:

- Disruption in continuous supervision- This led to non-verification of works and accumulation of snags.
- Risk of non-recovery of liquidated damage due to weak enforcement and Contractor's counterclaims. In accordance with Clause 46.1 of the Contract, the Project Manager recommended the application of liquidated damages, with a maximum amount of Rs 4.5 million. This recommendation was approved by the DBC on 10 October 2023. However, the deduction was contested by the Contractor which stated that the delays were not attributable to its performance.

Only Rs 1 million was deducted from IPC No. 9 dated October 2024. This was attributable to weaknesses in contract management, whereby the Project Manager failed to determine the Contractor's request for EOT within the stipulated 21 days as per Sub-clause 26.2 of Conditions of Contract. This failure constituted a breach of the Project Manager's obligations under the Contract and caused unnecessary disputes and possible legal actions by the Contractor.

Continued disputes over EOT and LD had delayed formal handing over and commissioning of the gymnasium.

- No consultancy services were yet procured as of September 2025. The Commission's inability to take timely decisions resulted in poor contract governance and weak oversight mechanisms.

- **Non-renewal of Insurance Policy and Performance Security**

The Insurance Policy was not renewed after the maintenance period ended in March 2024. Also, the Performance Security was not renewed after its expiration on 31 August 2024.

- **Site Visit**

A site visit effected by NAO Officer on 17 September 2025 confirmed that the gymnasium was almost completed, including main hall, stage, flooring and lighting installation as illustrated in Figure 4.



Figure 4 - Terre Rouge Gymnasium not yet operational

However, testing, commissioning and certification required for taking over were not yet effected. Delay to deliver the project within the agreed timeline deprived the citizens of intended benefits to be derived from sport activities.

Root Causes

- The Accounting Officer did not ensure that the liquidated damages clause was applied within the stipulated 21 days as per Sub-clause 26.2 of Conditions of Contract, when the expected completion period was over.
- Poor project management and supervision by the Commission for Education and Others.

Recommendations

The Commission should, henceforth, ensure that:

- Consultants comply with contract provisions relating to EOT applications and that these are approved within the prescribed time limits;
- the Departmental Bid Committee's decisions are binding and are not deferred. The risk of non- recoupment of the whole amount of liquidated damages could thus be avoided;
- Directive 75 of the Procurement Policy Office (PPO) concerning performance report on Consultant be applied; and
- Consideration be given for the services of Civil Engineers to be resorted from the Ministry of National Infrastructure for issuing the certificate of practical handing over of the gymnasium could be considered.

RRA's Response

- To date, no further certificates have been issued as there was no Consultant to enable the deduction of liquidated damages.
- Upon technical advice received from the Commission for Public Infrastructure, technical assistance was sought on 3 February 2025 from a Consultant for monitoring of ongoing projects until completion thereof. On 13 May 2025, the Commission for Public Infrastructure advised to set up a technical committee given the complexity of the task. The Consultant requested for additional information regarding the contract entered between the Global Consultant and the Commission for Public Infrastructure. To date, a reply was still being awaited from the Commission for Public Infrastructure.

5.3.3 School Feeding Project – Rs 86,747,232

Background Information

The School Feeding Project, which initially consisted of the provision of tea, juice, bread and cakes to Pre-primary and Primary students, was enhanced with the project 'Hot Meals' following the decision of the Executive Council of 13 January 2023 to provide financial

grants to the Parent Teacher’s Association of all Primary Schools and Associations des Ecoles Maternelles for the provision of Hot Meals once weekly as from 20 February 2023.

Subsequently, the Executive Council decided to provide a meal once daily as from 19 August 2024 with the same objective of providing nutritious meals to improve children’s learning and attendance, especially for the disadvantaged and to promote lifelong healthy eating habits through the Healthy Food for Life guidelines.

With the introduction of the provision of a daily meal, the Commission discontinued the direct supply of bread and other food items previously procured and delivered to schools.

During the financial year 2024-25, some Rs 77.4 million was disbursed for the provision of hot meals as compared to Rs 42.6 million for financial year 2023-24. The actual expenditure in respect of the School Feeding Project for financial year 2024-25 amounted to Rs 86.7 million. Table 20 refers.

The disbursement was made to 17 Parent Teacher’s Association of Primary Schools benefiting some 5,200 pupils and to 34 Associations des ‘Ecoles Maternelles’ covering some 1,500 pupils.

Table 20 Budgeted and Actual expenses of School Feeding Project for financial year 2024-25

Details	Budget (Rs)	Actual (Rs)
• Hot Meal	78,000,000	77,459,034
• Bread Juice, Milk and Sugar	-	9,288,198
Total	78 000,000	86,747,232

Source: RRA Abstract

Findings

▪ Inadequate planning led to excess Butter in stock

- (i) The decision to discontinue the provision of bread within the school feeding project led to an excess quantity of butter in stock.
- (ii) According to the Commission's record, 540.5 kg of butter was last purchased on 24 July 2024 at a cost of Rs 132,368.
- (iii) 11 Schools reported to have 329 kg of butter in stock, out of which 178 kg was nearing expiry date.

Root Cause

No proper planning was done to adjust procurement requirement upon the decision to stop distributing breads to pupils, leading to an excess quantity of butter in stock.

Recommendation

Proper planning should be undertaken to prevent unnecessary food wastage, particularly during changes in the modalities of the School Feeding Project.

RRA's Response

- Following notification from school regarding the quantity of butter in excess, they were instructed during a Management meeting to provide buns filled with butter during coaching sessions which are held after school hours.
- A survey was carried out by the Procurement and Supply Division and it was found that there was excess butter at Terre Rouge Primary School.

▪ Absence of a Memorandum of Understanding

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Commission and relevant parties detailing the modalities of provision of Hot Meals was not seen. In the absence of an MOU, the following were not known:

- (i) The responsibility of each party in case of non-compliance with the Food Act;
- (ii) The action to be taken in case of the late delivery;
- (iii) The quality and variety of foods as agreed between parties; and
- (iv) Monitoring and reporting framework for accountability.

RRA's Response

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding was not undertaken as the grants were provided under existing Government financial instructions and approved grant mechanism applicable to Parent Teachers Association.

Complaints about the quality of ‘Hot Meal’

Several complaints were received from schools/parents on ‘poor quality of food’ being served at schools.

Root Cause

Absence of an MOU between the relevant parties outlining the procedures and responsibilities for addressing ‘poor quality of food’.

Recommendations

- To protect the health of pupils, stricter terms and conditions that would encourage proper handling of food and compliance with the Food Act would need to be set and included in an MOU.
- Ongoing training should be delivered to the Caterers to sensitise them on the proper ways of preparing and handling food. This training must be reinforced through regular follow up sessions.
- The services of the Health Inspectors may be solicited to conduct regular school and Caterer’s inspections, thereby ensuring sanitary compliance and safeguarding pupil’s health and educational benefits.

RRA’s Response

- The period under review whereby complaints were received from four schools regarding the poor quality of food being served at schools coincided with episodes of excessive heats as confirmed by meteorological reports for January to March 2025. These conditions adversely affected the preservation and handling of food items.
- Immediate corrective measures were taken upon identification of the issue to mitigate any health risks.
- A special training session was run by Officers of the Public Health Division and Nutritionist with all caterers on 12 February 2025 to advise all on actions to be taken to ensure proper food handling and preservation.
- Training is delivered on a regular basis by Officers of the Public Health Division and Nutritionist to sensitise Caterers on food handling techniques and importance of quality service as well as delivery.
- **Inadequate control over disbursement of financial grant to PTA**

Applications for grant disbursement were to be submitted by the PTA together with an actual and forecast cash flow statement, a progress report, revised estimates and the Caterer’s claim in accordance with Financial Instruction No 2 of 2014- Administration of Government Grants to the Commission.

However,

- (i) Progress report, Annual Return/ Financial Report and Cash Flow Statement submitted by the PTA for the last financial year, were not always signed, thereby not ensuring authenticity of documents.
- (ii) Payment vouchers submitted by a school did not always bear the seal of the school.
- (iii) No evidence was seen to indicate that these documents were verified by an Officer of the Commission prior to disbursement of funds.

Recommendation

The name of the Officer verifying all the required documents and date need to be inserted on the documents as evidence of check.

RRA's Response

- Following satisfactory verification, the disbursement was authorised at the appropriate level in accordance with Financial Instructions/Guidelines.
- The Commission remained committed to further strengthening documents verification and record keeping processes to ensure compliance with grant disbursement modalities.
- **No evaluation of the effectiveness of 'Hot Meal' Project**
 - (i) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the project were not set to measure its success.
 - (ii) No survey was carried out to measure the outcome of the project.
 - (iii) An evaluation of the 'Hot Meal' project was not carried out to determine whether the intended objectives were met and to identify any action needed to enhance the School Feeding Project.

Recommendation

A formal evaluation of the 'Hot Meal' project needs to be carried out to measure its impact on the student performance and attendance.

RRA's Response

A survey entitled 'Etude sur l'Alimentation Restauration Scolaire' is being carried out.

5.3.4 Supply and Delivery of Secondary Textbooks for Academic Year 2025 under the Free Book Loan Scheme – Rs 16.9 million

Background Information

A Free Book Loan Scheme was introduced aiming at relieving parents' financial burden to procure textbooks for their wards.

The modalities for provision of textbooks were as detailed below:

- Provision of prescribed and supplementary textbooks, excluding past examination papers to students of Grades 10 to 13;
- Provision of additional textbooks not prescribed by the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE) for students of Grades 7 to 9; and
- Delivery of textbooks to be made at the level of schools.

The Commission procured 372 book titles, comprising 34,886 copies of textbooks for Grade 7 to Grade 13, for eight secondary schools in Rodrigues, for an amount of Rs 16,619,282 and disbursed an amount of Rs 286,250 and Rs 41,000 for the payment of allowance to school caretakers/rectors involved in the distribution of books and transportation cost respectively for the financial year 2024-25.

Findings

- The budget estimate for the Free Book Loan Scheme for the financial year 2024-25 was Rs 9 million based on the requirements submitted by the eight Secondary Schools. However, an additional amount Rs 7,947,218, that is, an increase of some 88 per cent of appropriated estimates was reallocated to meet the increased quantities and revised book prices.
- Disbursement under the scheme during the past 3 financial years ended June 2025 increased substantially. Table 21 refers.

Table 21 Increase in Disbursement for the past three financial years

Financial Year	Amount (Rs)
2022-23	3,787,721
2023-24	12,388,167
2024-25	16,947,217

Source: TAS Records

RRA's Response

There has been overlapping of expenditures and some payments have not been effected in its current financial year due to late submission of claims from schools.

- **Inadequate Planning and Monitoring of the Free Book Loan Scheme**
 - (i) A plan for the number of books to be purchased per school and per grade, taking into consideration available stock of textbooks, was not available. Thus, an additional amount of Rs 7,947,218, that is some 88 per cent of appropriated estimates was reallocated to meet the increase in quantities of books and revised book prices.

- (ii) A yearly return was not seen submitted by schools regarding the stock of books that were in good condition and could be redistributed to other students.
- (iii) There was no evidence that returned books, if any, were checked for reusability based on the syllabus and their physical condition before new books were procured.

The contract for procurement of textbooks was awarded to multiple suppliers, each selected for the specific items, based on the lowest price among all bidders.

- **Evaluation conducted by Departmental Bid Committee instead of Bid Evaluation Committee**

A Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) was not set up as per Section 37 of the Public Procurement Act (PPA).

The evaluation was, however, conducted by the Departmental Bid Committee (DBC) which was contrary to Public Procurement Act.

RRA's Response

The DBC did not set up a Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) as selection of bidders was based solely on price criterion in the absence of technical specifications for the procurement of books.

- **Absence of a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Commission and Secondary Schools**

- (i) There was no signed MOU between the Commission and the private Secondary Schools to formalise the roles, responsibilities and terms of collaboration, particularly in relation to the supply, distribution, return and redistribution of textbooks.
- (ii) The absence of formal procedures for managing the Free Book Loan Scheme raised governance issues, making it difficult to ensure proper implementation and accountability.

RRA's Response

Being given that this measure was approved by the Executive Council and was already mandated by an educational initiative/measure through a formal letter conveying the necessary instructions/guidelines since its implementation, it was found unnecessary to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with schools as there is already a strong established collaboration between the Commission for Education and the schools for the implementation of measures/initiatives undertaken by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

- **No Guidelines and/or Documented Procedures obtained for the Free Book Loan Scheme**

There were no guidelines on the operation of the Scheme regarding policies for return of books and redistribution processes. The following information was not produced to NAO:

- (i) records for books returned at the end of the academic year;

- (ii) whether used books were redistributed in subsequent years;
- (iii) assessment of whether returned books were in reusable condition; and
- (iv) a register of returned books and issue of used books to schools was not seen.

RRA's Response

- All books provided on loan should be returned in a condition suitable for further use at the end of each academic year.
- After collection, books are sorted by subject.
- Books are then distributed to students.
- **Approval of relevant authorities not seen**
- Textbooks were supplied to a Private Secondary School and 7 Secondary Schools managed by REDCO Ltd.
- Managers/Heads of Private Secondary Schools were required to forward a list of textbooks to the Director of the Private Secondary Education Authority (PSEA) for approval.
- No evidence was seen at the level of the Commission confirming that PSEA's approval was obtained.

RRA's Response

Being given that the Ministry of Education through the Private Secondary Education Authority (PSEA) provides free textbooks prescribed by the Mauritius Institute of Education to students of Grade 7 to 9 since Academic Year 2000, no approval is subsequently required from the PSEA for the provision of these textbooks.

- **Lack of monitoring by the Commission over deliveries and distribution of textbooks**

Textbooks purchased under the Scheme were supplied directly to schools by the approved suppliers.

- (i) There was an absence of oversight by the Commission to ensure that proper records were kept by schools.
- (ii) Inadequate control over returned textbook and inventory management, increased the risk of inefficiency, misuse, or loss of books.

- **Absence of independent review or verification at school**

Notwithstanding the contractual obligations in place, payments were authorised solely on the basis of suppliers' invoices certified by school representatives upon delivery of the textbooks.

A sample of book deliveries made by one supplier, for which payments were processed in February 2025, was examined, as shown in Table 22.

Table 22 Analysis of Book Deliveries

Supplier	Invoice Date	School delivered	Amount (Rs)	Acknowledgement of Receipt (Signed by School) but no delivery note seen
A	11.12.24	Marechal College	875,327	√
	11.12.24	Rodrigues College	1,053,749	√
	11.12.24	Le Chou College	556,942	√
	11.12.24	Songes College	102,850	√
	11.12.24	Terre Rouge College	193,150	√
	11.12.24	La Ferme College	99,690	√
	11.12.24	Mont Lubin College	722,662	√
	11.12.24	Grande Montagne College	327,465	√
Total			3,931,835	

Source: Commission of Education's Records

The following observations were made:

- (i) The invoices were not stated to be '*certified correct*' by school representatives; they were simply signed to acknowledge receipt of the books, and important information such as the full name and rank of the officer was not seen inserted.
- (ii) No evidence of verification of prices charged, quantities delivered against the approved bid or contract rates was seen.
- (iii) A list of outstanding books was not seen drawn up to confirm whether deliveries aligned with actual needs.
- (iv) The recapitulation sheet, summarising the total amount payable for deliveries to each school was neither signed by a preparer nor reviewed.

RRA's Response

- The insertion of Officer's name on the invoice submitted by the supplier indicates that the verification and approval have already been completed at the time of delivery.
- The remaining contents thereof are well noted for remedial action.

▪ **Delayed Deliveries of Textbooks and Non-Application of Liquidated Damages**

The supply and delivery of textbooks to schools were to be completed within 10 weeks from the date of the letter of award issued on 8 November 2024, that is delivery of all textbooks should have been made by mid-January 2025. However,

- (i) several complaints were received from schools for the first quarter of the academic year 2025 regarding undelivered books. These delays disrupted the academic schedule and might have impacted on students' preparation for examinations; and
- (ii) a list of books not yet delivered was not available at the Commission.

No liquidated damages were applied in accordance with the General Conditions of Contract.

RRA's Response

- No liquidated damages were applied for the following reasons:
 - (i) At the time of award, there were few books that were not quoted by suppliers due to unavailability on the market. Schools were informed of the matter and they were requested to replace these books by another titles; and
 - (ii) There were changes in shipping schedules from December to early January, whereby priority was given to the shipment of essential commodities and petroleum products to Rodrigues.

However, necessary action will be taken in the future to apply liquidated damages if suppliers fail to comply with delivery period.

Pending the delivery of all textbooks in all schools, the Heads of Schools were requested to make necessary arrangements at their level to provide copies of required chapters to students so as to ensure the smooth teaching and learning process.

- Non-enforcement of Special Conditions of Contract

The supplier was required to issue a delivery note to the Commission upon delivery of the books.

This requirement was, however, not fulfilled.

Root Causes

Absence of:

- guidelines/procedures clearly defining the roles of the Commission and schools under the Free Book Loan Scheme.
- a plan for the procurement of textbooks and control over the distribution of textbooks and their payments.

Recommendations

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) should be signed with participating schools to:
 - (i) formalise and document the procedures for managing the Free Book Loan Scheme;
 - (ii) ensure effective implementation, proper accountability and efficient use of resources; and
 - (iii) provide clear guidelines for textbook distribution, returns, inspections and inventory management.
- The Commission should develop a procurement plan for the acquisition of books based on the actual needs of each school.
- A Free Book Loan Scheme Committee should be set up to review the whole process and ensure that the Standard Operating Manual is drafted and remedial actions are taken in a concerted way.

RRA's Response

- We have taken good note of the recommendations to improve processes regarding the Book Loan Scheme.
- Subsequently, a meeting will be held with all stakeholders concerned to implement the recommendations for more efficiency and effectiveness in the management of the Book Loan Scheme.

5.4 Construction of 1,000 m³ Concrete Circular Reservoir at Mt Piquant – Not yet operational

Background Information

The contract for the construction of a 1,000 m³ Concrete Circular Reservoir at Montagne Piquant was awarded on 3 October 2023 to a contractor for the sum of Rs 24.9 million. The project was to be completed on 25 August 2024.

The objective of the project was to improve the storage and supply of potable water to the inhabitants of Rodrigues.

The project was considered urgent as it would improve the living conditions of the inhabitants. The works consisted of:

- (i) Construction, testing and commissioning of a 1,000 m³ circular reservoir in reinforced concrete and associated plumbing works;
- (ii) Supply and installation of all valves, fittings and other accessories to make the system function;

- (iii) External works consisting of fencing works, upgrading of entrance access and construction of reinforced concrete chamber for gates valves, manifold and washout; and
- (iv) Any other miscellaneous works.

Findings

▪ Delay in Completion of Project

The works as specified in the contract, along with any additional instructed works, were completed on 17 March 2025 with a delay of some 7 months as from contractual date of completion of 25 August 2024.

▪ Absence of a Completion Certificate

The completion of works as stated in the contractor's letter of 18 March 2025 required independent verification during the handing process before the certificate of completion could be issued.

As of September 2025, a completion certificate was not issued and as such, the status of works could not be ascertained and the snag lists were not known.

▪ Liquidated Damages not Applied

The Consultant for the project had terminated its contract on 12 November 2024 for non-settlement of claims in respect of past services provided. In the absence of a completion date and approved EOT:

- Revised contractual completion date could not be determined; and
- Liquidated damages could not be applied.

▪ Non-renewal of Performance Security and Insurance Cover

The Insurance Cover and Performance Security expired on 17 October 2024 and 31 October 2024 respectively. These were not renewed up to the end of the defects liability period.

▪ Non-settlement of Claims of Rs 9,232,577 (excluding VAT)

As of September 2024, the total value of works certified and disbursed totalled some Rs 13.7 million. On 9 May 2025, the contractor issued a '*Mise En Demeure*' to the Commission, formally notifying that the contractual deadline for payment had significantly lapsed. The notice required settlement of the outstanding amount, inclusive of interest and legal costs, within one month of issuance and failure to comply might result in legal proceedings.

The Interim Payment Applications (IPAs) No 7, No 8 and No 9 amounted to Rs 9,232,577 (excluding VAT) submitted by the Contractor between October 2024 to March 2025, were not yet settled as detailed in Table 23.

Table 23 Uncertified Claims

Application No.	Date submitted	Amount Excluding VAT (Rs)	Latest date by which payment was to be settled
No.7	23 October 2024	2,889,960	3 December 2024
No.8	24 December 2024	1,878,355	3 February 2024
No.9	23 March 2025	4,464,260	3 May 2025
Total		9,232,575	

Source: Commission of Public Infrastructure Records

Due to the delay in certification of IPAs as of September 2025, the Commission was faced with the Contractor's intent to sue the Commission for remedial actions.

▪ **Additional Costs arising from Employer's failure to fulfil GCC**

The Commission failed to comply with the General Conditions of Contract (GCC) and the Contractor, in their letter dated 5 May 2025, stated that they had no alternative but to maintain 24-hour security measures at the project site since 17 March 2025, thereby incurring substantial unnecessary costs.

▪ **Appointment of new Consultant not in line with procurement procedures**

The former Consultant terminated its Consultancy services on 12 November 2024. The Commission entrusted the project to a new Consultant.

No tender procedures were resorted for the procurement of the second consultancy service. The Departmental Bid Committee (DBC), approved the appointment of the Consultant/Project Manager in June 2025.

Additional costs of Rs 632,500 was, thus, incurred for certifying three IPA's amounting to some Rs 9.2 million. This was on the high side as the percentage of consultancy fee to works certified amounted to 6.8 per cent as compared to the 2.9 percentage paid under the Global Consultancy Services.

New assignment treated as Contract Variation

The new assignment was treated as a variation of the original contract rather than a new consultancy engagement. However, the variation was not assessed to ensure that it did not exceed the threshold of 25 per cent, as stipulated in the Public Procurement Act.

Revised Consultancy Agreement Not Yet Concluded

The new Project Manager requested that a revised appointment agreement be prepared and duly executed, clearly incorporating its limitations, disclaimers, and defined scope of services.

As of September 2025, a revised appointment agreement between the newly appointed Consultant and the Commission was not yet finalised.

Site Visit

During a site visit effected by NAO Officers and an Engineer on 12 September 2025, it was observed that:

- (i) The reservoir structure was completed, but not yet commissioned.
- (ii) Valves, fittings and accessories were found uninstalled and stored on-site, exposed to the risk of damage or corrosion and theft due to prolonged exposure.
- (iii) A steel scaffolding structure remained around part of the reservoir.
Refer to Figures 5 and 6.



Figure 5 Reservoir structure



Figure 6 Uninstalled valves, fittings & other accessories on site

Root Cause

The project was not supervised up to the completion stage as the Project Manager had terminated its consultancy contract before the completion of works.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- ensure that any additional services, such as the appointment of a new Consultant complies with the requirement of the Public Procurement Act; and
- set up a Project Steering Committee to supervise and monitor the completion of the project.

5.4.1 Construction of 1,000 m³ Concrete Circular Reservoir at Montagne Goyaves - Defects in Construction

Background Information

The objective for the construction of a 1,000 m³ Concrete Circular Reservoir at Montagne Goyaves was to improve the water distribution network from Montagne Goyaves Reservoir to Baladirou.

The works consisted of:

- (i) Construction, testing and commissioning of a 1,000 m³ circular reservoir in reinforced concrete and associated plumbing works;
- (ii) Supply and installation of all valves, fittings, other accessories to make the system function; and
- (iii) External works consisting of fencing works, construction of turning bay and construction of reinforced concrete chamber for gates valves and washout.

The contract was awarded on 12 July 2021 for the sum of Rs 25,298,671. The project was to be completed on 25 February 2022.

Findings

▪ Non-justification for Delay

However, the Contractor had failed to complete the contract at the Intended Completion date and informed the Project Manager of events that had resulted in the delay without proper justifications. A claim for an extension of time of 24 days was made by the Contractor in January 2023. The Consultant determined that the Contractor was entitled to an overall extension of the Intended Completion date, which would set the completion date to 21 March 2022.

The Contractor submitted its final application for payment No 13 amounting to Rs 683,661 on 1 September 2024 which was not certified as of August 2025.

▪ Defects in Construction

In June 2024, the DCCO's Office informed the Consultant of a leakage at Mt. Goyaves Reservoir. No subsequent updates or progress reports were received regarding this matter as of September 2025.

Site Visit

During a site visit effected by NAO Officers and the Technical Officers on 12 September 2025, it was observed that:

- The reservoir was operational and the water level reached only 2.90 metres, including a reserve of one metre. Thus, water distribution was not possible, as confirmed by the technical officers.
- The buoy was damaged, and workers were using a small ball to gauge the water level.
- The manhole was misaligned, thus rendering the control of water supply difficult.

Root Causes

- Poor supervision of construction works; and
- Absence of Project Monitoring Committee for providing essential oversight and ensuring accountability.

Recommendation

A Project Monitoring Committee should be set up to monitor effective completion of the construction works.

5.4.2 Revenue from Sales of Water by Rodrigues Public Utility Corporation (RPUC) not credited to Rodrigues Consolidated Fund

During the financial year 2024-25, RPUC collected an amount of Rs 621,836 from the sales of water from the operators of the tourism sector.

Findings

Revenue was recorded in RPUC's accounts instead of being remitted to the Rodrigues Consolidated Fund. This practice is not in compliance with Section 50(a) of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act 2001.

Revenue was, thus, understated in the financial statements of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly for the financial year 2024-25.

Recommendations

- Henceforth, all revenues collected from the sales of water by the RPUC should be credited to the Rodrigues Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Rodrigues Regional Act.
- The RPUC's operations should be funded through approved budgetary allocations from the RRA.

RRA's Response

Proceeds from water sales amounting to Rs 621,836 for financial year 2024-25 were deducted from RPUC's operational account. Measures will be taken for the revenues of RPUC to be credited to the Rodrigues Consolidated Fund.

5.4.3 Conflict of Interest-Chairman assigned as Acting Manager

Background Information

Following the resignation of the manager of RPUC, the Executive Council, at its meeting of 9 August 2024, assigned the Chairman of RPUC, the responsibility of Manager with effect from 1 August 2024 with a monthly allowance of Rs 70,000 and travelling expenses of Rs 10,000 until a qualified Manager was recruited.

Finding

The decision to assign the Chairman the position of Manager was not in line with good governance practices.

Recommendations

The Commission should ensure that RPUC abides by good governance practices for the appointment of the Manager.

The Commission should seek legal advice as to whether the decision was legally in order and take appropriate decision accordingly.

RRA's Response

The Executive Council's decision of 9 August 2024 to assign the Chairman as Acting Manager was an interim measure pending the recruitment of a qualified Manager. The recruitment process is ongoing.

5.5 Follow up on Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24

The status of actions taken on key findings and recommendations since the publication of the Audit Report 2023-24 is summarised below. Out of 12 recommendations, 6 (50 per cent) have been partly implemented and 6 (50 per cent) have not been implemented.

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Lapses in the Implementation of Roads Projects (Page 44)				
<i>Absence of a Master Plan and Database for road projects</i>				
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A strategic plan which includes a Long-term Master Plan and an Annual Plan for the construction of roads was not available. ▪ The Commission did not have a complete database of all the constructed roads to facilitate planning of future road projects. (Pg 45, Para 5.2.1) 	<p>The Accounting Officer should prepare a Strategic Plan and an Annual Plan for road projects to provide a guideline for the future development of the road networks around the island. (Pg 45, Para 5.2)</p>	<p>Actions shall be initiated for preparation of Road Network Master Plan.</p> <p>An inventory of constructed roads is also being compiled. The implementation of a GIS-enabled database for planning purposes is being considered.</p>	Partly Implemented
<i>Project Implementation Monitoring Committee not regularly held</i>				
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only 2 Project Implementation Monitoring Committees were held during the past 3 financial years. ▪ No evidence that recommendations made by the Committee had been implemented by the Commission as no minutes of proceedings were available in relevant files. (Pg 45, Para 5.2.2) 	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that the Project Implementation Monitoring Committee meets regularly to ensure that all road projects are properly implemented. (Pg 46, Para 5.2)</p>	<p>Arrangements are being made to hold Implementation Monitoring Committee meetings at least on a monthly basis, with records to be systematically archived.</p>	Partly Implemented
<i>Weaknesses in Management of Works Orders</i>				
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A provision of Rs 155,162,000 was made in the budget estimates for the construction of roads and bridges in the financial year 2023-24. 	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that Works Orders are issued within the budgeted amount during each financial year. (Pg 48, Para 5.2)</p>	<p>The budget overrun has been noted.</p> <p>All site meetings will be recorded, and completion percentages submitted on a monthly basis.</p>	Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expenditure amounting to Rs 233,657,465 was actually incurred as of 30 June 2024, exceeding the budgeted amount by Rs 78,495,465, that is, by 50.5 %. ▪ Out of the 26 Works Orders issued, 14 pertained to the financial year 2023-24, of which 6 were still ongoing as of September 2024. ▪ Due to unavailability of the minutes of site meetings in files, the percentage completion of each of the 6 Works Orders was not known. <p><i>(Pg 46, Para 5.2.3)</i></p>		Corrective action is being taken regarding the management of Works Orders.	
Construction of Roads from La Ferme to Marechal (Phase 1) – Not yet completed				
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Works Order 12, construction of roads from La Ferme to Marechal (Phase 1), was issued on 18 May 2023 for the contract sum of Rs 25,928,449. ▪ Although, the works were completed on 16 November 2023, the Practical Completion Certificate was not issued to the Contractor. ▪ On 27 February 2024, the Commission instructed the Contractor to carry out variation works, namely chain-link fencing of 1.2 metre high with GI pipes of 1.8 metre high. This gave rise to an extension of time of 95 days with cost that the Contractor would eventually claim. <p><i>(Pg 46-47, Para 5.2.4)</i></p>	<p>The Project Engineer should always ensure that the Contractor complied with all the conditions of contract, especially to carry out independent road laboratory test.</p> <p><i>(Pg 48, Para 5.2)</i></p>		Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Construction of road from Citron Donis to Anse Raffin - Split into Phases and Zones				
7	Approval of CPB was not seen for the splitting of this major project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Accounting Officer should ensure that Works Orders are issued within the budgeted amount during each financial year. 	Measures are being taken to ensure that Works Orders are issued within the budgeted amount during each financial year.	Not Implemented
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the road which started in 2022 was still not completed as at mid-September 2024. (Pg 47-48, Para 5.2.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Engineer should always ensure that the Contractor complied with all the conditions of contract, especially to carry out independent road laboratory tests. (Pg 48, Para 5.2) 		Not Implemented
Construction of 30 kilometres of Track Roads – Poor Contract Management (Page 49)				
Absence of Strategic Plan for Track Road Construction				
9	The Commission did not prepare an indicative implementation schedule for the short, medium and long term, for a period of at least 3 to 5 years. (Pg 49, Para 5.3.1)	The Commission should prepare a Strategic Plan, including the regions that require track roads together with the estimated cost. (Pg 50, Para 5.3)	A programme for Track Road Development will be prepared to identify priority regions and provide cost estimates.	Not Implemented
Underutilisation of budgeted amount resulting in non-construction of 17.5 kilometres of Track Roads				
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of Rs 57 million, representing 30 % of the budgeted amount of Rs 192.7 million for financial year 2023-24, were disbursed. The fund was mostly used for the payments of Works Orders issued in the previous year. The Commission reallocated an amount of Rs 38.9 million to other expenditure items and did not utilise the remaining balance of Rs 96.8 million. 	<p>The Commission should ensure that funds budgeted for the construction of track roads are utilised for that purpose for the benefit of inhabitants living in remote areas.</p> <p>The Commission should consider having a framework agreement with Contractors so as to expedite the construction of track roads. (Pg 50, Para 5.3)</p>	<p>Measures are being taken to ensure that future allocations are fully utilised.</p> <p>Two New contracts have already been allocated.</p>	<p>Partly Implemented</p> <p>Partly Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although funds were available in the budget estimates 2023-24, only 12.5 km of track roads were constructed. ▪ The Commission did not launch fresh bids for the construction of the remaining 17.5 km of track roads. (Pg 49, Para 5.3.2) 			
	<p>Quantity of works awarded not in accordance with contract The Commission awarded works below the contractual requirement of 5 km to the Contractor under each lot. (Pg 50, Para 5.3.3)</p>			
Flaws in Work Orders Works Order 3 (Lot 2)				
12	<p>Works Order 3 was issued in June 2022 for the construction of 1,499 metres of track road at 27 locations in the region of Citron Donis to Riviere Coco for a contract amount of Rs 8,253,253. Works were completed, at several locations, after the contractual completion date of 24 December 2022. (Pg 50-52, Para 5.3.4)</p>	<p>The Commission should set up a Project Monitoring Committee to properly monitor the implementation of the track road projects and should ensure that conditions of contract are always complied with. (Pg 52, Para 5.3)</p>	<p>All delayed works are being reviewed. Applications for extension of time have been made by the Contractor which have been duly assessed by the Project Manager.</p>	Not Implemented

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6 – COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FOOD PROTECTION, FORESTRY AND PLANT AND ANIMAL QUARANTINE

6.1 Food Security – Inadequate Measures to Ensure Achievement and Sustainability

Background Information

The Commission for Agriculture and Others prioritised food security under its Strategic Direction 2023-26, aiming to increase crop production, promote green growth and improve climate-resilient agriculture.

While there were some positive actions taken during the financial year 2023-24 such as increased in the number of agricultural permits processed and some progress in seed production, these were not sufficient to meet the expected outcomes.

Findings

▪ Significant Portions of Land Underutilised

During the financial year 2024-25, project implementation remained weak, and infrastructures were inadequately maintained. Significant portions of available land continued to be underutilised or abandoned, thereby limiting seed production and crop yields.

▪ Budgeted Funds underutilised for strategic agricultural development

- (i) An analysis of the actual expenditure for the financial year 2024-25 revealed that, the Commission did not fully utilise the funds allocated for key agricultural development initiatives. Out of the Rs 33.3 million earmarked for enhancing food crop production, some Rs 11 million, were spent on items other than food crop production, such as grant of Rs 7.3 million to the Rodrigues Trade and Marketing Company and Rs 3.9 million reallocated for the extension of the building of the Commission.
- (ii) The underutilisation of budgeted funds can delay progress towards achieving agricultural resilience and food security targets as outlined in the Strategic Direction of 2023-2026.

▪ Fluctuations in quantity and variety of seed production

An analysis of the total seed production revealed that production had increased marginally from 423 kg in financial year 2023-24 to 449.5 kg in financial year 2024-25. However, the overall performance in terms of crop diversity has to be improved. Refer to Table 24.

Table 24 - Quantity of Seeds Produced

SN	Production	Financial Year 2023-24 (kg)	Financial Year 2024-25 (kg)
1	Onion bulbs Local	50	283
2	Onion seeds Local	5	4.8
3	Onion bulb Bellarose	-	108
4	Onion seeds Francia	-	1.8
5	Maize seeds	-	49.5
6	Red beans Local	24	-
7	Onion bulb Francia	341	-
8	Onion seeds Bellarose	2	-
9	Pumpkin seeds	1	2.4
	Total	423	449.5

Source: Records Agricultural Stations

- Total production of seeds rose by 6 per cent but no production was recorded in Red Beans local, Onion Francia varieties and Bellarose.
- Production of several seed types, such as Red Beans local (24 kg in financial year 2023-24) and Onion Bulb Francia (341 kg in financial year 2023-24), were neglected in financial year 2024-25. This impacted on the variety of crops available.
- Some seeds, like maize and onion bulb Bellarose, were produced only in the financial year 2024-25. This showed that seed production was not consistent from year to year, and made it difficult for farmers to plan their production.
- Out of 9 possible crop types, only 6 were produced in financial year 2024-25. This showed a limited focus, which did not support the full range of crops needed by farmers.
- Fluctuations in quantity and variety of seeds production reflected inconsistencies in planning and lack of clear strategic direction.

RRA's Response

Action was taken to produce seed varieties. However, the island was faced with a very long dry period in 2025. The summer rainfall which was expected in January and February 2025 started to fall during the last week of April 2025. Therefore, production of summer crop seeds was not possible.

6.1.1 Poor State of Infrastructure at Crop Stations

The objectives of the crop stations, among others, were to:

- (i) produce high-quality vegetable seeds for the farming communities;
- (ii) introduce new crop varieties that were high-yielding, resilient and better suited to local conditions; and
- (iii) contribute to the overall goal of increasing food crop production to satisfy local demand, reduce reliance on imports and enhance food security.

Findings

- During a site visit effected by NAO Officers on 17 September 2025 at 3 crop stations, namely Citronelle, Grand La Fourche Mangles, and Oyster Bay, it was observed that the agricultural lands were invaded with overgrown weeds and much of the infrastructure was in poor condition.
- At Oyster Bay Station, all greenhouses had remained unrepaired since 2022. Damaged roofs and torn plastic sheeting exposed the seedlings to adverse weather conditions. Consequently, the greenhouses were deemed unsuitable for effective crop propagation. Refer to Figure 7.
- The lack of proper maintenance of the facilities did not ensure improved agricultural production.



Figure 7 - Damaged Greenhouses at Oyster Bay – Torn plastic sheeting and unrepaired roof

- The Commission did not plan effectively for the maintenance of crop stations, thus affecting the production of seeds and plants.

RRA's Response

- A Consultant was appointed to design the Oyster Seed Production Centre as certain works required engineering skills. The project was put on hold due to budgetary constraints.
- There were also unsuccessful procurement procedures for the numerous purchase

requests.

6.1.2 Land utilisation for Seeds and Plants Production at Crop Stations not adequate

During the site visit in September 2025, namely at Citronelle, Grand La Fourche Mangues and Oyster Bay having a total extent of some 9,400 m² land for seed cultivation, it was observed that crop production activities were minimal or non-existent at these sites.

The underutilisation of these agricultural lands, intended for seed propagation and plant production, raised concerns regarding operational efficiency, and negatively impacted the stations' capacity to contribute to seedling development and crop variety enhancement.

- At Citronelle Crop Station (Figure 8), land near a pond remained uncultivated and neglected, reflecting missed opportunities to utilise water resources for irrigation and food production.
- At Grand La Fourche Mangues Station (Figure 9), the majority of the land was uncultivated and was covered with weeds.
- At Oyster Bay Station, no cultivation activity was observed, and the area was overgrown with dense weeds and vegetation.



Figure 8 - Unutilised water for seeds



Figure 9 - Plots of land covered with dense weeds production

RRA's Response

Warm season crops such as maize have not been planted as planned. Based on same, only after the first summer rain in the month of April-May, winter crops which are less land intensive, were grown/planted despite a crop calendar was prepared in January 2025.

6.1.3 Targeted Agricultural Permits not achieved

The targeted Agricultural Permits for the expansion of cultivated land and support food production for the financial year 2024-25 were 250. Another 300 Agricultural Permits were expected to be issued under the World Food Day 2024 initiative.

The actual number of agricultural permits issued during the past three financial years ended 30 June 2025 are as shown in Table 25.

Table 25 – Achievement of Agricultural Permit Issuance against Annual Targets

Financial Year	Targeted Agricultural Permits	Issued Agricultural Permit	Achievement (%)
2022-23	500	160	32
2023-24	500	215	43
2024-25	550	377	68

Source: Records Agricultural Stations

Although an improvement was noted in the financial year 2024-25 compared to previous years, the actual issuance represented only 68 per cent of the set target

RRA's Response

In order to increase the number of Agriculture Permits, there is a need to properly staff the Cadastre Unit.

6.1.4 Inadequate Land Mechanisation and Agricultural Support

Background Information

The Commission is the main service provider for mechanised land preparation, ploughing, and derocking works. Approximately 60 per cent of the 3,500 farmers were involved in crop production and they requested ploughing of some 254 hectares during the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Findings

- Requests for ploughing of land were not completely responded to, leaving the request for ploughing of 165 hectares as of August 2025 unattended. Land preparation was considerably delayed which negatively impacted on the area of land under cultivation.
- The Commission was operating at 50 per cent machinery capacity due to ageing equipment and frequent breakdowns. Hence, it could not satisfy the increasing demand and had launched a Mechanisation Refund Scheme of Rs 3,000/acre which received 102 applications.

RRA's Response

At the very beginning of the financial year 2024-25, the policy of the Commission for Agriculture and Others was to encourage private operators to take over the Land Mechanisation Services. In this respect, management decided to transfer this activity to Rodrigues Facilities, a proposed company owned by RRA. However, its incorporation was not successful for reasons which were not under the control of the RRA. Following the non-approval for its incorporation, it was decided to implement an Individual Tractor Scheme, but was not successful.

6.1.5 Unutilised Rainwater Harvesting Structures for 7 years

- Two rainwater harvesting structures, constructed at Montagne Goyaves and Baie Malgache for a total cost of Rs 16.8 million and Rs 20.6 million respectively, were commissioned early 2018. However, as of September 2025, more than 7 years later, both structures remained non-operational due to outstanding works and technical defects. The prolonged non-utilisation of these facilities hindered agricultural development in the respective regions.
- On 25 April 2023, the then Island Chief Executive informed the Departmental Head, Commission for Agriculture and Others, that two *Mises en Demeure* had been issued to the RRA, in connection with these projects. The disputes arose following the issuance of a draft final payment certificate dated 23 July 2021 for an amount of Rs 15,466,663, as well as an Interim Payment Certificate No. 9 amounting to Rs 1,153,768.
- As at September 2025, the disputes remained unresolved, and both rainwater harvesting structures remained to be unutilised.

Root Causes

- The Commission did not prepare a Strategic Plan and an Operational Plan, defining output and resources, among others.
- Unresolved legal and administrative issues left major investments, like rainwater harvesting systems idle for years.
- A Strategic Agricultural Management Committee to oversee the planning, execution and monitoring of a sustainable strategic agriculture sector development was lacking.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- Set up a Strategic Agricultural Management Committee with different sub-committees devoted to land planning, seed production, and others as necessary.
- Ensure that the Manager of Agricultural Research and Extension Service presents a Strategic Plan for the optimal utilisation of land and for sufficient production of a variety of seeds to meet the potential demand of planters.
- Develop a Land Mechanisation Plan to meet the increasing demand for land ploughing.
- Set up a Monitoring Committee to ensure that the plans are realised and take corrective actions in case of deviations; and
- Prioritise the operationalisation of dormant rainwater harvesting structures and resolve the disputes against the Contractors.

6.2 Coffee Processing Plant not yet operational since its handover in 2022

The Coffee project was initiated in 2012 with the technical support from 'Centre de Co-operation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement de la Reunion' for the revival of Rodriguan economy and to make the island of Rodrigues' coffee known to the world.

A Coffee Processing Plant was constructed at a cost of some Rs 25 million in 2019 and was handed over to the Commission in 2022 to process 'Coffee Arabica of Bourbon', which was introduced in Rodrigues in 1804.

Findings

▪ Absence of a Strategic and Implementation Plan

A Strategic and an Implementation Plan were not yet prepared to ensure:

- (i) sufficient production of berries for the processing of coffee;
- (ii) the operation of the coffee processing plant; and
- (iii) the marketing of coffee produced.

Three years after the handing over of the Coffee Processing Plant, it was still not used for its intended objectives, that is, of establishing Rodrigues coffee as a world-class brand by focusing on a high-end niche market and turning it into a global specialty.

▪ Criteria for Selection of Beneficiaries not Known and Agreement not seen

Five hectares of land were rehabilitated at Saint Gabriel and 7,400 seedlings were planted under the agro-forestry system for growing coffee plants. These plantations were entrusted to 13 beneficiaries of Cooperative Societies for a period of 5 years. However,

- (i) records relating to the basis on which these beneficiaries were selected was not seen; and
- (ii) the agreements in respect of coffee plantation and evidence of their renewal, if any, were not obtained.

▪ Action Plan for Abandoned Parcels by Beneficiaries not obtained

It was reported that 8 out of there 13 beneficiaries, abandoned their plantation owing to bad climatic conditions.

An Action Plan was being worked out by the Agricultural Research Extension Services (ARES) Unit since May 2025 regarding the management of the abandoned parcels with the intention to ensure coffee plantation re-establishment. However, a copy of the Action Plan was not obtained.

▪ Sites for extension of coffee plantation not allocated

A total area of 2 hectares of land at L'Union and another one hectare at Le Chou were identified since January 2020 for coffee plantations so as to ensure production of sufficient volume of berries for sustainable operationalisation of the Coffee Processing Plant.

The project could not be started as the members of the Cooperative Societies of L'Union and Le Chou were reluctant to begin plantation because of the significant distance that needed to be travelled to the project sites. It was decided that priority be given to planters living in the vicinity of the earmarked sites.

However, as at mid-September 2025, these sites were still not allocated to planters for coffee plantations.

▪ **Non-availability of data on coffee berries**

According to records at the Commission, the number of fresh berries cultivated since 2022 were as follows:

Table 26– Production of Berries and Coffee

Year	Production of Berries (Kg)	Coffee Produced (Kg)
2022	500	75
2023	569	Data not available
2024	Data not available	Data not available
2025	Data not available	Data not available

Source: File Commission of Agriculture

The non-availability of data in respect of production of berries and coffee did not allow the Commission:

- (i) to assess the sustainability of actual coffee production; and
- (ii) to develop an appropriate action plan for the operationalisation of the Coffee Processing Plant.

▪ **Policy decision for Alternative use of the Coffee Processing Plant not obtained**

In order to optimise the use of the infrastructure, the Commission had envisaged to convert same into a multipurpose fruit processing plant.

However, policy decision was not obtained for the conversion of the Coffee Processing Plant for alternative use.

▪ **Site visit**

During a site visit carried out by NAO Officers and a Scientific Officer of ARES in September 2025, the following were observed:

- (i) Part of the roof of the coffee greenhouse was damaged. Refer to Figure 10;

(ii) Plantation of coffee plantlets was inadequate. Refer to Figure 11.



Figure 10 - Damaged Roof Greenhouse *Figure 11 - Inadequate Coffee Plants*

Recommendation

A policy decision has to be taken by the Commission and the RRA on the Coffee Plant Project.

6.2.1 Procurement of Water Lorries

Background Information

Livestock production remains a vital component of Rodrigues socio-economic development. However, the prolonged drought experienced in 2023 severely impacted farm production, livestock trade, and the livelihoods of farmers.

The Commission for Agriculture and Others in its initiative to address the impact of the drought, decided to procure water lorries for water distribution purposes to planters and farmers.

Procurement Process and Quantity Variation

The procurement of 2 water lorries was launched through the Open National Bidding method on 30 September 2024, with a bid submission deadline of 5 November 2024. Approval of the Departmental Bid Committee (DBC) was obtained on 24 September 2024 for an estimated cost of Rs 8 million.

In January 2025, the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) recommended to award the contract to a company for the supply, delivery and commissioning of 2 water lorries for an amount of Rs 6,809,968, excluding VAT.

Findings

- **Approval of Executive Council for the Procurement of Water Lorries not obtained**

The request for the procurement of the 2 water lorries was made by the ARES on 10 September 2024. Same was approved by the Commission without obtaining the prior approval of the Executive Council.

- **Committee of Needs not Established to Consider the Purchase of Water Lorries**

A Committee of Needs was not established for the purchase of lorries in line with paragraph 4 of the '*Guidelines for Procurement Structure in Public Bodies*' issued by the Procurement Policy Office (PPO) under Circular 3 of 2017.

The Commission did not assess the following:

- (i) number of lorries needed for transportation of water;
- (ii) whether the option of rental/lease was considered; and
- (iii) the best choices between acquisition and rental.

- **Submission of Project Request Form after Completion of Procurement Exercise**

The Project Request Form was submitted to the Economic Planning and Monitoring Unit on 5 August 2025, after the procurement exercise had been completed.

- **Non-Compliance with PPO Guidelines**

A meeting of DBC was subsequently held on 4 February 2025 to authorise an increase in the number of lorries from 2 to 3. The cost of the 3 lorries amounted to Rs 10,214,952.

The increase was justified by the Commission as Instructions to Bidders (ITB) 32.1, clause permits a quantity variation of "one unit each." However, the Commission had used the *Standard Bidding Document for Simple Goods*, which did not apply to vehicle procurement.

The procurement was not in compliance with established procurement principles.

- **Prior Financial clearance not obtained**

The procurement of the 3 water lorries was not included in the Commission's approved list of capital projects. Financial clearance was not sought before initiating the procurement exercise, which was a significant procedural lapse. Absence of prior financial clearance was contrary to sound financial management principles.

Financial clearance was sought only on 9 June 2025 to settle outstanding payments.

- **Delay in Delivery of Lorries and Commissioning Certificate not Seen**

As per contract terms, the lorries were to be delivered within 16 weeks of the Letter of Award of 6 March 2025, setting the expected delivery deadline to 4 July 2025. However, records showed that the lorries were received on 27 August 2025, with a delay of more than 1 month and were handed over to the Transport Unit on 12 September 2025.

No Commissioning Certificate was obtained to confirm that the lorries were commissioned as per bidding documents conditions.

▪ **Vehicles lying idle**

As of end of September 2025, the vehicles were seen lying idle at the Commission's premises, thus delaying the implementation of the water distribution programme. Refer to Figure 12.



Figure 12 - Three unutilised Water Lorries within Commission's Premises

Root Cause

The Commission did not follow established procurement guidelines and procedures for the acquisition of the lorries.

Recommendations

The Commission should, henceforth, ensure that for similar future procurement:

- A proper cost-benefit analysis is carried out;
- Appropriate bidding documents are used in line with the nature of goods being procured;
- Procurement of assets are properly planned; and
- Necessary approval and clearances are sought prior to fund commitment pertaining to any procurement.

6.3 Lapses in Management of Alternative Livelihood Programme during Octopus Closed Seasons

Background Information

The Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP) was introduced in 2012 as a compensatory support mechanism to provide temporary employment and income to fishers and other persons directly or indirectly involved in the octopus fishing value chain during the bi-annual Octopus closed seasons. The closures are implemented as a sustainable fisheries management measure under the RRA (Octopus Closed Season) Regulations 2012.

For the financial year 2024-25, the 2 octopuses' closures were scheduled as follows:

- Winter Closure: 5 August to 3 October 2024
- Summer Closure: 15 January to 28 February 2025

During the financial year 2024-25 octopus closure periods, some 1,700 persons on average, comprising registered fishers and non-registered fishers and support personnel were enlisted under the ALP. These individuals were deployed in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, environmental management and public infrastructure maintenance, under the purview of the RRA.

The actual expenditure incurred for the ALP for the financial year 2024-25 amounted to some Rs 44.5 million against the total estimates of Rs 47.8 million for both closures.

Findings

▪ Increased expenditure over the years

As per the Commission's records, actual amounts disbursed in respect of ALP over the past 3 years ended 30 June 2025 are shown in Table 27.

Table 27 - Increase ALP expenditure over the past three financial years

Financial Year	Actual Amount (Rs) million	Comments
2022-23	33.3	-
2023-24	41.1	23 per cent increase over financial year 2022-23
2024-25	44.5	Rs 3.1 million in respect of overtime payments included.

Source: RRA Abstracts

The following were noted:

- (i) There was an increase in disbursements of Rs 11.2 million, that is, some 33 per cent more as in financial year 2024-25 compared to financial year 2022-23.

- (ii) During the financial year 2024-25, an amount of Rs 3.1 million was disbursed in respect of overtime payments which were not part of the original ALP budget. These related to overtime performed by administrative, finance and technical staff during the periods August to October 2024 and January to February 2025, amounting to Rs 537,098 and Rs 2,633,205 respectively.

▪ **Absence of database**

Prior to each closure, a communiqué was issued inviting individuals who had participated in the previous closure to report to their respective supervisors and to sign a contract for a new site of work.

However, the Commission for Fisheries and Others did not maintain a beneficiary's database, for the past 13 years since the operation of the programme.

Selection process not clearly defined

The eligibility criteria for ALP's beneficiaries, as approved by the Commission, were as follows:

- (i) holders of a lagoon fisherman card;
- (ii) holders of a valid fishmonger licence; and
- (iii) regularly involved in the octopus fishing value chain, supported by records from the Marine Academy Research Centre (MARC) or other institutions.

For each closed season, a list of beneficiaries was submitted by the Research Department of the Commission, which included the following details, Names, Addresses and National Identity Card Number.

However,

- (i) No supporting documentation or verification records were made available to confirm whether the eligibility criteria had been consistently applied for all beneficiaries;
- (ii) The lists did not contain essential information such as previous participation eligibility verification and attendance history;
- (iii) No records were available to confirm whether a formal assessment of all beneficiaries was made; and
- (iv) There might be a risk that funds were disbursed to ineligible participants.

The involvement of the Scientific Officers in the management of the programme and the preparation of the monitoring reports may not be in line with good governance.

- **No action taken following Post closure reports**

Low Attendance of registered fisherman and ageing workforce

The reopening Attendance Report for the months of March to May 2025 regarding the trends of fishers' participation and demographics details for a total of 420 beneficiaries who possessed fisherman cards revealed:

- (i) Low engagement with attendance rates, ranging from 28 to 32 per cent, for the months of March to May 2025;
- (ii) A zero-attendance record for 28 registered fishers who failed to report to any landing station during the entire reopening season; and
- (iii) An ageing demographic in the sector, that is, 166 individuals were aged above 60 years, representing some 12 per cent of the beneficiaries.

With a very low attendance on the reopening of the octopus' season and inadequate control on eligibility criteria, the ALP did not attain its economic and environmental objectives.

- **Lapses in Framework and Management Mechanisms - Octopus Closed Season Monitoring report**

The MARC submitted a monitoring report in June 2025 aimed at determining if the seasonal closures successfully mitigated fishing pressure and impacted on the catch trends.

A gradual decline in catch volume was noted due to inadequacy in the management mechanisms. Non-compliance reduced the overall effectiveness of the closures in allowing octopus population to regenerate.

Studies conducted on Octopus fishing in Rodrigues over 12 years recommended:

- (i) 4 to 5 sampling size spread geographically across the most important areas; and
- (ii) the monitoring to be conducted at peak fishing periods around spring tides to collect information on the fishers, gear used, total daily catch and number, length, weight and sex of octopus.

However, a change in policy was not yet considered.

- **Absence of an Implementation Plan to Address Weaknesses in Oversight, Coordination and Supervision of ALP**

Despite key implementation challenges raised by Coordinators and Officers involved in the management of the ALP, the Commission did not devise an Implementation Plan to address the issues raised regarding the following:

- (i) Inadequate enforcement presence at sea during closed seasons.
- (ii) Absence of a clear reporting line for infractions committed during closure periods.

- (iii) No pre-established communication protocol between surveillance officers and the responsible authorities.
- (iv) Lack of essential equipment on site to carry out monitoring duties.
- (v) Weekly coordination meetings with surveillance staff not held as planned.

Lack of Manual Works Coordination

Due to an absence of supervisors on work sites, manual works coordination was insufficient. Moreover, a lack of discipline was reported among participants in the ALP.

Lack of Supervisors engaged in activities of Environment Unit

Officers of the Environment Unit could not adequately oversee ALP activities due to their ongoing actual commitments.

▪ **Illegal activities during closed season 2025**

The Fisheries Protection Service reported that:

- (i) On 22 January and 30 January 2025, illegal nets and fresh octopus were seized by Fisheries Officers and Surveillants at South East Marine Protected Areas (SEMPA);
- (ii) On 6 February 2025, 50 kg of fresh octopus were seized at Petit Gabriel; and
- (iii) Poaching activities were observed in the areas surrounding Ile aux Fous, Grand Bassin and Pointe Corail near Ile aux Crabs.

Root Cause

The Commission did not assess the Alternative Livelihood Programme in light of the various technical reports and remedial actions were not taken for weaknesses identified.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- set up an ALP Committee to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, comprising relevant stakeholders, and consider including the Albion Fisheries Research Centre and the Fisheries Protection Services of Mauritius;
- assess the skills of the beneficiaries who were deployed in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, environmental management and public infrastructure maintenance to ensure that they have acquired different types of skills;
- consider reskilling the fishers into fields like masonry, plumbing, carpentry and electrician, automobile technician, lorry mechanic, and gardening over and above the existing ones.

- strengthen communication campaigns on the ecological and economic rationale for the closure and initiate corrective measures in light of the recommendation made in the post closure monitoring report; and
- develop and maintain a database of all ALP beneficiaries. The selection and verification process for future ALP cycles should be strengthened through the use of objective eligibility criteria.

RRA's Response

- A new policy for the octopus' closure Alternative Livelihood Programme was adopted as from the second octopus closures in 2022. Under this policy, all beneficiaries directly or indirectly involved in octopus fishing activities were registered in the alternative livelihood program. The same policy is maintained.
- Major activity of the Commission require assistance and contribution of all technical staff.
- Monitoring is ongoing.
- After each closure, consideration is being given as far as possible to address weaknesses such as:
 - (i) Redeployment of beneficiaries on work sites as and when required, including Regional Supervisors; and
 - (ii) Specific team of fishers (fishing community) involved in alternative livelihood to provide support to Fisheries Protection Service for more surveillance during closure.

6.3.1 Management and Utilisation of Outer Lagoon Fishing Vessels in Rodrigues

Background Information

At paragraph 6.5 of the Annual Report 2023-24, issues related to the leasing of fishing vessels to Cooperative Societies under various financing schemes, were reported.

Findings

(i) Scheme aimed at promoting outer lagoon fishing in Rodrigues under the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

▪ Insignificant repayment of loan

In 2011, the Commission for Agricultural and Fisheries and Others implemented an IFAD Funded Scheme to provide 5 fishing vessels to Cooperative Societies at a total cost of Rs 54,938,000, with 25 per cent recoverable through loans.

The total outstanding loan amount stood at Rs 14.7 million on 30 June 2025 as per records of the Commission. Contrary to the signed agreements, the 5 Cooperative Societies did not repay the principal and interest amounts due on the loans. As of September 2025, only Rs 153,000 had been recovered from one Cooperative Society.

▪ **Non-operation of vessels**

Due to the non-repayment of loans, the Executive Council decided on 22 August 2022 to repossess the five fishing vessels. The latest repossession of a vessel took place on 6 August 2025 from a Cooperative Society. After repossession, the vessels were moored at Pointe Monier and remained non-operational as of September 2025. Refer to Figure 13.



Figure 13- Five vessels docked at Pointe Monier in a deteriorating state

▪ **Unsuccessful bidding exercise for the rehabilitation of vessels**

A Consultant was hired on 6 April 2022 to assess the seaworthiness of the vessels and to devise a plan for their re-utilisation. The report concluded that all 5 vessels required rehabilitation before being operable.

Tenders for rehabilitation works for the 3 IFAD boats were launched on 8 November 2023, but the process was cancelled due to issues in the bidding documents. A second tender was launched on 31 July 2024. Only one bidder quoted and the bid was not substantially responsive.

▪ **Non-Implementation of planned use of vessels**

The plan outlined in the Consultant's report proposed the rehabilitation of only 3 out of the 5 available vessels. According to the plan:

- One rehabilitated vessel was to be allocated to MARC for activities such as Fish Aggregating Devices deployment, sea training and research; and
- The remaining 2 rehabilitated vessels were to be reallocated to Cooperative Societies or outer lagoon fishers through an Expression of Interest process.

However, as of September 2025, the plan was not implemented.

- **Records not updated**

The 5 repossessed boats were not recorded in any of the ledgers at the Commission, indicating a lapse in proper inventory management and accountability.

The absence of any record of the repossessed boats indicated non-compliance with financial regulations.

- (ii) **Repossession of other boats under Food and Agriculture Organisation project and Decentralised Cooperation Programme**

- **Non-compliance with Lease Agreements**

The Francois Leguat fishing boat, built in Mauritius in 1992 under the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) project and costing some Rs 800,000, was leased to Cooperative Societies to promote outer lagoon fishing and training. However, following the repeated non-compliance with the lease terms and conditions by the lessee, the Commission repossessed the vessel on 26 April 2022. Refer to Figure 14.



Figure 14 - Francois Leguat fishing vessel lying idle since 2022

- **Prolonged non-utilisation of boats resulted in assets remaining idle and risk of deterioration**

Six boats acquired under the Decentralised Cooperation Programme (DCP) and leased to Cooperative Societies in March 2015 were repossessed in April 2021 due to prolonged non-utilisation and non-compliance with leasing arrangements.

Since repossession, all 7 boats (1 under FAO and 6 under DCP) were berthed at Pointe Monier and exposed to environmental vagaries.

Root Cause

The Commission did not have a clear strategy as to how to optimise the use of the vessels.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- conduct a technical assessment of the current condition of the repossessed boats to determine any deterioration or required repairs;

- develop and implement a maintenance plan for all repossessed or idle assets, ensuring routine inspection and preservation activities; and
- evaluate and take appropriate action either to scrap or to sell as it is or to repair them.

RRA's Response

- There was a Board of Survey Committee on the repossession of the IFAD fishing vessels.
- A Technical paper was submitted in September 2022 titled “A business model management of fishing boats in Rodrigues.”

6.3.2 Research Vessel ‘Diego Rodriguez’ use for deployment and maintenance of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)

Background Information

A Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) is a man-made object used to attract pelagic fish such as marlin, tuna and dolphin fish. They consist of buoys or floats attached to the ocean floor. Since 1994, FADs have been deployed around the island to support fishing activities.

Findings

- **Prolonged inactivity of vessel**

Diego Rodriguez, a 14.5-metre adapted vessel built in 1986, had remained non-operational since 2018. Previously, the vessel was utilised for the deployment and maintenance of FADs and served as a platform for training fishers in off-lagoon fishing techniques. Its prolonged inactivity had adversely affected the continuity of key fisheries support services, including the upkeep of FADs and the delivery of training programmes. Refer to Figure 15.



Figure 15- Research Vessel docked in a deteriorated state due to prolonged inactivity

- **Renting of boat to maintain FAD**

The research vessel *Diego Rodriguez* remained non-operational for more than 7 years due to engine problem. As a result, the Commission for Agriculture and Others has been renting

private boats for MARC to facilitate sea activities, including the maintenance of FADs and research on fisheries.

After a tendering exercise, a contract for hiring of vessel was awarded to a private company in January 2024. The contract made provision for 30 sea trips at a rate of Rs 34,000 per trip, amounting to over Rs 1 million per year. However, only 16 trips were effected due to its high cost.

▪ **Loss of FADs at sea**

Ten new FADs at an estimated cost of Rs 640,000 were deployed during period January to October 2025. Only one of these buoys located at Île aux Fous was currently operational.

Implications

- The Commission incurred significant annual rental costs of boats for the MARC as the research vessel *Diego Rodriguez* was still not operational as of August 2025.
- There was a lack of proper FADs maintenance.

Recommendation

The Commission should take appropriate action as to whether to sell, scrap or to repair and reactivate the vessel *Diego Rodriguez* for restoring in-house capacity for sea-based operations and to reduce long-term costs in the maintenance of FADs.

RRA's Response

- Only 16 trips were performed because there was no favourable condition for FADs deployment, and the non-availability of boat (Dry dock period).
- Out of 10 FADs, only 3 have been lost at sea: out of the 3 FADs lost, 2 drifting FADs are being monitored in the North of Mauritius via satellite Sensors installed on the FADs.

6.4 Follow up of Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24

The status of actions taken on key findings and recommendations since the publication of the Audit Report 2023-24 is summarised below. Out of 11 recommendations, one (9 per cent) has been partly implemented and 10 (91 per cent) have not been implemented.

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
	Food Security – Inadequate measures to ensure Achievement and Sustainability (Page 63)			
1	<p>Funds provided in the RRA's Budget were not fully utilized. (Pg 63, Para 6.1.1)</p> <p>Significant decrease in Seeds and Plant Production</p> <p>The areas of land allotted for seeds cultivation was not optimally utilised by the Agricultural Research and Extension Services (ARES). For the financial year 2023-24, less than 50 per cent of the extent of land was utilised by the 3 crop stations for seeds cultivation. (Pg 63-65, Para 6.1.2)</p>	<p>The Manager, ARES should have a Strategic Plan to:</p> <p>(i) ensure that the area of land available for the cultivation of seeds and plants are optimally utilised at the 4 crop stations and there is uninterrupted supply of agricultural seeds to the planters in the local community to achieve food security.</p> <p>(ii) improve the production of animals at the 3 LPUs with imported new breeds so as to meet the breeders' demand; and</p> <p>(iii) improve the strength of milking cow and milk production.</p>	<p>Commission takes note of the recommendations and same will be implemented as far as possible, taking into consideration budget allocations.</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p>
2	<p>Decrease in Livestock Production</p> <p>During the financial year 2023-24, out of 710 applications received, 12 young sheep and 154 young pigs were sold for a total amount of Rs 319,270.</p> <p>▪ At Baie Topaze LPU, only 154 weaners/piglets were sold during financial year 2023-24 out of a total demand of 564. (Pg 65-66, Para 6.1.3)</p>	<p>A Committee at the level of the Commission should be set up to monitor the situation at the different stations and to take appropriate actions. (Pg 68, Para 6.1)</p>	<p>Recommendations duly noted for implementation.</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response- as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Agricultural Lands - Reduction in the area under Cultivation (Page 68)				
3	Poor Mechanisation Service Less than 50 per cent of the farmers who applied for land preparation facilities were able to crop their land, resulting in the reduction of crop production. (Pg 69, Para 6.2.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commission should develop a land mechanisation strategy that clearly sets out its vision to meet the increasing demand for land preparation by planters so as to increase food crop and livestock production. 	About fifty-two (51.75) hectares of land at Grenade, La Boucherie and Camp Pintade were cleared during FY 2024-2025.	Not Implemented
4	Inadequate agricultural facilities provided to farmers Due to the frequent and prolonged breakdown of mechanical agricultural machineries, land preparation process was being considerably delayed. (Pg 69, Para 6.2.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With a view to sustain a population of some 45,000 inhabitants and the development of the airport in the near future, with an expected increase in tourist visits to some 150,000 annually, there is an urgent need to undertake food production on a larger scale and in a more professional manner by tapping the use of latest technology and developing a smart agriculture. 		Partly Implemented
	Inefficient control on proliferation of Acacia Nilotica More than 52 per cent of the island's forest have been invaded with Acacia Nilotica. (Pg 69-70, Para 6.2.3)	(Pg 70, Para 6.2)		
Watch Tower - Constructed in 2016 not utilized (Page 73)				
5	Causes of inclination of Building not available After the Watch Tower was operational, the building had inclined, thus constituting a security threat to the users. (Pg 73, Para 6.3.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commission should take appropriate actions following the submission of the awaited report from the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. 	Recommendation duly noted	Not Implemented
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RRA should, henceforth, carry out geotechnical tests before the construction of any building. 		Implemented
		(Pg 73, Para 6.3)		

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Payment of Bad Weather Allowance – Eligibility Criteria not followed (Page 74)				
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper administrative records were kept. The administrative records for registered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Officer in Charge of the FPS must implement appropriate control mechanisms to ensure payments are made as per the set criteria. 	Noted	Not Implemented
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fishers, fishing boats, fishing gears and fishmongers at the FPS were fragmented and inadequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission should have a computerised system whereby data and information are readily available for timely decision making, information analysis and for operational control and monitoring. 	Budget proposal submitted for implementation during 2026/2027.	Not Implemented
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of monitoring and control of Registered Fishers. No verification of all eligibility criteria. Verification of duplicate payments of social benefits not done. (Pg 74-75, Para 6.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An in-depth review of the BWA payments should be made to identify the inherent weaknesses in the BWA payment system and take appropriate remedial actions. (Pg 76, Para 6.4) 	Noted	Not Implemented
Lagoon fish catch exceeded Off-Lagoon fish catch (Page 78)				
10	<p>Lesser Fish Catch for Off-Lagoon Fishers</p> <p>The reported fish catch for off-lagoon was some 500 tonnes which represented some 648 kg per fisher for the whole year while the fish catch for lagoon was 1,400 tonnes, representing 3,357 kg per fisher per year. (Pg 78-79, Para 6.6.2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission should prepare its strategies in terms of incentives for larger vessels and appropriate equipment to the off-lagoon fishers coupled with the required conducive environment for economic and social progress of the fishers' community. 	Budget proposal submitted for implementation during 2026/2027.	Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
11		The Commission should consider carrying out a complete review of the fishing industry, including lagoon and off-lagoon sector, with the assistance of the Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries as part of Food Security initiative. <i>(Pg 79, Para 6.6)</i>		Not Implemented

7 – COMMISSION FOR HEALTH, FIRE SERVICES, SOCIAL SECURITY, PRISONS AND REFORMS INSTITUTIONS, PROBATION AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

7.1 Non-Operationalisation of Specialised Medical Equipment

Background Information

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) in Creve-Coeur is the main public healthcare facility in Rodrigues, supported by 2 Area Health Centres and 12 Community Health Centres. It serves as the island's primary point of access to medical care to reduce the need for patients transfer to Mauritius by ensuring a reliable life-saving care.

During the financial year 2024-25, several specialised medical equipment at the QEH, such as Key Ophthalmic Equipment, an Audiometer, a Tympanometer, a Mammography and a CT Scanner were not operational.

Medical services making use of these equipment have, therefore, not been carried out, thus potentially resulting in patients not being properly diagnosed.

Findings

The specialised medical equipment that have remained unused for more than 2 years as of September 2025, are detailed in Table 28:

Table 28 - Status of some Specialised Medical Equipment

Equipment	Locations	Functions	Status as of September 2025
1. Some key Ophthalmic Equipment Auto Refractometer	Retinal Unit, QE.H.	Measures refractive errors (e.g myopia, hyperopia).	Printer has been damaged since September 2023. No repairs yet effected.
(i) Biometry Machine	Accident and Emergency Unit, QE.H.	Measures eye dimensions for cataract planning.	Non-operational since September 2023. No maintenance or replacement plan yet initiated.
(ii) Non-Touch Tonometer	Retinal Unit, QE.H.	Measures intraocular pressure (glaucoma screening)	Erratic/Non-functional since September 2023.
(iii) Laser Photocoagulation	Retinal Unit, QE.H.	Used in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy, retinal tears	Non-functional since February 2023.
(iv) Phacoemulsification Machine	Operating Theatre, QE.H.	Used in cataract surgeries.	Faulty/Obsolete since June 2023. (Over 17 years old)
2. Audiometer	Health Services department.	Used for hearing assessment services for patients.	Not used for more than 2 years
3. Tympanometer	Health Services department.	Used for hearing assessment services for patients.	Not used for more than 2 years
4. CT Scanner	CT Scan Room.	Used for diagnostic services.	Faulty since November 2023
5. Mammography Equipment	QE.H	Used for early detection of breast diseases	Not used since commissioning in November 2021

Source: Medical Audit Report/File

7.1.1 Key Ophthalmic Equipment not Functional

Background Information

Ophthalmologists from the Ministry of Health and Wellness regularly undertake tours of service to Rodrigues to deliver essential ophthalmic care to the local population.

However, key ophthalmic equipment required for diagnosis and assessment were repeatedly found to be non-operational during their visits.

In May 2019, a visiting Ophthalmologist highlighted that significant number of children presented at the Outpatient Department with refractive errors, were undiagnosed earlier due to the defective state of several ophthalmic equipment and lack of training of school health nurses tasked with basic vision screening.

Despite his recommendations to put the equipment in working conditions and school health nurses be trained accordingly to prevent avoidable vision loss, several critical diagnostic ophthalmic equipment still remained non-functional during multiple specialist visits conducted the period March 2024 to May 2025.

Two key ophthalmic equipment for eye care that were inoperative are shown in Figures 16 and 17:



Figure 16 Auto Refractometer



Figure 17 Phacoemulsification Machine

▪ **Requests for Medical Service not yet Attended**

As of August 2025,

- (i) A total of 109 cataract cases were on the waiting list for surgery.
- (ii) 320 follow-up patients were awaiting to be examined by the visiting Ophthalmology Team during September 2025 tour.

▪ **Deficiencies in Planning and Coordination**

The situation highlighted deficiencies in planning and coordination between the Rodrigues Health Services and key support units, including biomedical maintenance, central procurement unit and the Ministry of Health and Wellness with regard to equipment maintenance and operational readiness.

Several patients remained unassessed and the lack of early detection and timely management of conditions such as refractive errors, glaucoma and retinal disorders might increase the risk of avoidable visual impairment among the population.

▪ **Limited Delivery of Services by Specialists**

The visiting Specialists' ability to provide effective care was greatly reduced. Without functional diagnostic and treatment equipment, visiting Specialists were unable to carry out complete eye assessments and such limitations undermined the effectiveness of service delivery.

Root Cause

The Hospital Administrator did not have a Preventive Maintenance Plan to ensure prompt action to repair the defective equipment.

7.1.2 Audiometer and Tympanometer lying idle

Background Information

A procurement exercise was launched through restricted bidding method on 1 March 2023 for the supply, delivery, installation, and commissioning of one Audiometer (Diagnostic Complete with Free Field Audiometer) and 1 Tympanometer.

Two bids were received at closing date of bids on 9 March 2023. In April 2023, the Departmental Bid Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Bid Evaluation Committee. A letter of award was issued to the successful bidder on 12 May 2023. Delivery was to be completed within 60 days from the date of award, that is, by July 2023.

The contract value was Rs 3,040,600, which included a two-year warranty period covering all equipment, including electronic and electrical components. Additionally, procalibration and maintenance services for both pieces of equipment, including labour and accommodation by a trained Audiology Technician, were to be provided over 5 years, at a cost of Rs 833,750.

Findings

- **Equipment not put to use**

A joint site inspection conducted on 10 September 2025 by NAO Officers and Officers from the Commission revealed that the Audiometer and the Tympanometer were not yet commissioned after more than 2 years since their delivery in July 2023.

Both equipment were still kept in their original sealed package in the Health Services Department store. Refer to Figure 18. Hence, improvement in hearing assessment services for patients in Rodrigues could not be done.



Figure 18 - Audiometer and Tympanometer still kept in store

▪ **Delay In Provision of a Suitable Soundproof Room**

There was a need for a suitable soundproof room, a pre-requisite for the operation of the equipment. However, both equipment could not be installed and commissioned since their delivery in 2023 due to the non-availability of a suitable soundproof room.

Despite that a site was already earmarked since April 2025 at Mont Lubin Area Health Centre, the scope of works and layout plan incorporating the standard dimensions required for the audiometry soundproof room had not yet been prepared.

▪ **Warranty Period Already Expired**

The equipment was delivered in mid-2023. Hence, the two-year warranty period had already expired as at September 2025, before their installation. This would result in additional costs to Government in the event of technical issues when the equipment will be paid in operation.

▪ **Ineffectiveness of Audiology Service**

Several visits were carried out by the Speech and Hearing Therapists and the Audiologists during period April 2024 to June 2025. However, without the Audiometer and Tympanometer, the effectiveness of audiology service could not be assessed, thus impacting on the quality of service being provided to patients with hearing issues.

Root Causes

The Commission did not:

- consider the infrastructural prerequisites, such as the requirement for soundproof room for the newly acquired medical equipment; and
- carry out a post-acquisition follow-up to ensure its prompt utilisation.

7.1.3 CT Scan Equipment not operational since November 2023

Background Information

A Computed Tomography (CT) scanner provides detailed imaging to support accurate diagnosis and timely medical treatment. The Commission was equipped with one CT scanner, donated by the Ministry of Health and Wellness in October 2013. The equipment was commissioned on 11 March 2014, with a three-year warranty period and a 5-year post warranty maintenance contract. Its expected useful life was estimated to be 10 to 12 years, depending on usage and maintenance.

The CT scanner remained non-functional since November 2023, that is, for nearly 2 years, thereby limiting access to critical diagnostic services. As a result, patients in need of CT scan investigation were referred to Mauritius.

Findings

▪ Expenditure of Rs 11.9 million incurred for repairs of CT Scanner

As of September 2025, total disbursements for the repairs and troubleshooting of the CT Scanner amounted to Rs 11.9 million, as summarised below:

- Rs 9.4 million disbursed for repairs up to September 2024; and
- Rs 2.5 million incurred for troubleshooting and further interventions between February 2024 and February 2025.

▪ Non-operationalisation of CT Scanner - Recurring Technical Issues

The CT Scanner, Figure 19 refers, was out of service since November 2023, thus causing delays in diagnostic services, especially for urgent and emergency cases.

During period February 2024 to September 2025, 2 interventions for the repairs of different parts of the scanner were carried out which included replacement of 2 damaged electronic boards and a faulty converter.

However, the scanner could not be restored to working condition since February 2025 due to 'Task Starter Error' detected which was attributed to a defective power supply unit of the HTM server.



Figure 19: CT Scanner-out of service

▪ Non-Adherence to Required Environmental and Technical Conditions

The CT Scanner's running condition was compromised since established technical and environmental guidelines were not complied with. The equipment was reported to be non-operational due to the following:

- (i) The air-conditioning system in the CT scan room and in the viewing station were not switched on, contrary to best practice for maintaining environmental conditions for sensitive equipment.
- (ii) The Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) unit connected to the scanner was reported to be faulty. The equipment was running on bypass mode, which exposed it to voltage fluctuations and potential power surges, thus increasing the risk of component failure.

▪ **Status of the CT scanner as of September 2025**

Following a meeting held in June 2025, the Commission and the supplier agreed on the following courses of action:

- (i) A qualified Electrical Engineer would carry out a technical assessment of the UPS system to determine whether repairs were feasible or a replacement was required; and
- (ii) A comprehensive evaluation of the CT scanner would be undertaken to assess the total cost to render the equipment fully operational and the estimated remaining lifespan of the equipment.

A report and a detailed cost analysis, covering cumulative downtime and expenses incurred to date were to be prepared to justify further repairs or replacement. However, as of September 2025:

- (i) no technical survey or cost-benefit analysis report was made available;
- (ii) although fund of Rs 35 million was budgeted in financial year 2024-25 for the acquisition of a new CT scanner, no purchase was effected and funds were subsequently reallocated to other expenditure items; and
- (iii) patient data relating to CT Scan investigations for the period July 2024 to February 2025 were not readily available.

A Patient Register was maintained in excel format as from March 2025 and as per the record, 17 patients had been referred to Mauritius for CT scan investigations during period March to August 2025.

7.1.4 Mammography Equipment not used since November 2021

One mammography equipment costing Euro 77,546 , donated from the Japanese Embassy, was commissioned on 26 November 2021.

Findings

- Since receipt of the equipment, it has not been put to use as of September 2025, that is 46 months after commissioning of the equipment:
 - (i) the Commission had no trained personnel to operate this medical equipment; and
 - (ii) the Mammography was not in service as the appropriate cassettes were not acquired by the Commission.
- The statistics regarding patients sent to Mauritius was not available. As such, the cost incurred for the transfer of patients due to the non-functional mammography at the QEH could not be quantified.

Recommendations

- A comprehensive approach is needed for investment in medical equipment, taking into account patient care, medical needs, and financial impact.
- The Commission should ensure that budgetary provisions for acquisition of essential medical equipment are used.
- A Health Facilities Management Committee should be set up at the Commission with clearly defined roles and functions for timely service delivery by ensuring that assessment of equipment needs, ahead of Specialists visits, are done through:
 - (i) preventive maintenance and thus, reducing equipment downtime;
 - (ii) prompt actions to operationalise newly acquired equipment for the treatment of patients; and
 - (iii) appropriate training to the concerned personnel be provided.
- To facilitate immediate patient care and to bring the mammography into operation, the Commission should:
 - (i) prioritise the procurement of necessary cassettes; and
 - (ii) provide technical training to officers concerned.

RRA's Response

- Following the procurement of the required ophthalmic equipment, the Bid Evaluation Committee found the quoted prices to be excessive. A relaunch of the bid was planned with updated specifications and revised cost estimates obtained from the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW).

However, the MoHW subsequently agreed to donate the equipment that will be relocated from Subramania Bharati Moka Eye Hospital to the new facility by mid-November 2025, ahead of the Ophthalmology Team's next visit in Rodrigues.

- A site for the audiometry soundproof room was identified at Anse aux Anglais. Subsequently, a Containerized solution has been opted for the project and the draft tender documents were under preparation.

7.1.5 World Health Organisation and International Standards not Strictly Applied

Background Information

As a Member State of the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005, Mauritius is also required to maintain effective infection control mechanisms and emergency preparedness within its health facilities. Two such units of QEH that were required to adhere to the above standards are the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and the Central Sterile Services Department (CSSD).

While the ICU provided critical care services to highly vulnerable patients in complex medical conditions, the CSSD at QEH was responsible for cleaning, disinfecting and sterilising reusable medical equipment and instruments in preventing healthcare-associated infections.

Despite the strategic importance of the ICU and CSSD at QEH, non-compliance with both the international standards and national performance expectations were identified.

Findings

(i) Intensive Care Unit at Queen Elizabeth Hospital

▪ Infection Prevention and Control weaknesses

ICUs should operate under safe environment according to the World Health Organisations (WHO) and other related international standards. However, during 2 site visits carried out by NAO Officers in September 2025, it was observed that:

- (i) the ICU doors were left open during operational hours that increased the risk of airborne cross-contamination. Hygienic protocols were not observed, thus increasing contamination risks.
- (ii) there was material deterioration of door frames and fittings, indicating weak administrative control regarding cleaning and maintenance services. Refer to Figures 20 and 21.



Figure 20 ICU door opened



Figure 21 Deterioration and staining of doors

▪ Unsafe access and obstruction

- (i) The fire extinguisher at the ICU entrance was obstructed by a waste bin.
- (ii) A piece of cloth near the ICU entrance might create tripping hazards and increased risks of propagating contamination. Refer to Figure 22.



Figure 22 - ICU Door Remaining Opened

- **Absence of Proper Ventilation**

There was poor air circulation and elevated temperature in the ICU. Although the ICU was equipped with both air conditioning units and fans, these devices were not utilised.

During NAO site visit in September 2025, neither the air conditioning unit nor the fans were switched on to regulate the indoor temperature.

Root Cause

The Officer in Charge of the ICU did not exercise due professional care to ensure that the ICU's operations are compliant with WHO and related international standards.

(ii) Central Sterile Services Department

- **Sterilisation area being used for storage of clutters**

Unused furniture, storage bags and damaged medical equipment, such as patient monitors, chairs, beds and used medical items, were stored inside the sterilisation room, resulting in an increased risk of contamination and reduced workspace. Refer to Figure 23.



Figure 23 - Cluttered sterilisation room with mixed equipment and waste

▪ **Zoning and workflow deficiency**

There was no clear segregation between used instruments, cleaned and sterilized zones. Thus:

- (i) both sterilised packs and unsterilised items were stored alongside, with some trays stacked randomly on the floor.
- (ii) The storage of sterile packs in the hallways compromised their microbicidal sterility. Refer to Figure 24.



Figure 24 - Hallway cluttered with boxes and medical supplies

- **Inadequate Maintenance of Sterilisation Equipment**

- (i) Two out of the four sterilisation units were not in good working conditions and were not adequately maintained.



Figure 25 - Sterilised Area Cluttered with Dismantled Equipment and Storage Containers

- **Occupational Health and Safety Hazards**

Loose electrical wiring was found in the CSSD facilities that increased the risk of electrocution. The fire extinguisher was kept among stored items thus restricting emergency access. This was non-compliant with the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) recommendation.

Although the sterilisation autoclaves and the heat cabinets were operational, the clutters around them may have fire hazards and operational safety concerns. Refer to Figure 25.

Root Cause

The Commission did not ensure compliance with health standards and the Occupational Safety and Health Hazards.

Recommendation

The Commission should carry out a risk assessment of the CSSD facilities to ensure compliance with WHO norms and international standards.

RRA's Response

New Trainer of Trainers session will be held to replace former Infection Prevention Control (IPC) Committee members and IPC standards will be reinforced through monthly management meetings.

7.1.6 Hotel Accommodations for Visiting Specialists – Oversight and Procurement Concerns

Background information

Specialists and Senior Specialists are periodically posted to Rodrigues for a short-term duration of 7 to 60 days in critical medical fields. The Officers were provided with full board and lodging in hotels and were also eligible for “On-call” and “In-attendance” allowances.

Findings

▪ Escalating Accommodation Costs and Budget Overruns

Accommodation costs continued to increase over the past 4 financial years ended 30 June 2025. The Commission exceeded its budgetary allocation every year, with cumulative overspending of Rs 104.8 million over the 4 years. Table 29 refers.

Table 29 - Expenditure incurred over past 4 financial years ended 30 June 2025

Financial Year	Budgeted Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Overspending	% Over Budget
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	
2021-22	8,694,000	40,780,033	32,086,033	369
2022-23	8,694,000	40,780,033	32,086,033	369
2023-24	8,694,000	30,665,253	21,971,253	252
2024-25	34,700,000	53,341,084	18,641,084	54
Total			104,784,403	

Source: TAS Records: Commission for Health

▪ Absence of a signed Memorandum of Understanding

- (i) Specialists and Senior Specialists were still not posted to Rodrigues under a full tour of service. Instead, their postings were limited to short-term deployment, ranging from 7 to 60 days.
- (ii) As of September 2025, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Health and Wellness was not yet finalised that would have provided for an increase in the number of visits by Specialists and Senior Specialists in scarce specialised medical fields and to incorporate provisions for long-term postings.

▪ Breaches of Public Procurement Regulations

A review of payments for the financial year 2024-25 revealed that the Commission did not follow tender procedures for the procurement of full board accommodation renting for Specialists and Senior Specialists during their postings in Rodrigues.

The following non-compliance were noted:

- (i) Direct procurement was used for high-value services such as renting of accommodation in hotels without resorting to competitive bidding and therefore not in line with Public Procurement (Regulations 2008); and
- (ii) Same regulation was also not applied for contracts above Rs 5 million.

In 2017, the RRA acquired the former Pointe Venus Hotel for an amount of Rs 55 million. As of August 2025, the building was still not put in use. If it was renovated, the RRA could have made significant savings in accommodation costs by accommodating therein the Specialist and Senior Specialist on tour of service in Rodrigues.

▪ **Absence of a Framework Agreement for Accommodation Services**

Despite repeated and predictable accommodation needs, the Commission has still not established any Framework Agreement with hotels and guesthouses as provided by the Public Procurement Act.

The Commission, therefore, could not avail of benefits through pre-establish of terms and conditions, such as pricing, service levels and payment terms, to obtain value for money.

Root Cause

Non-compliance with the Public Procurement Act in respect of the provision of board and lodging in hotels/guesthouses.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- Consider the use of RRA's existing properties for accommodation.
- Establish a Framework Agreement with pre-qualified hotels and guesthouses for accommodation of visiting medical Officers; and
- Ensure adherence to the Public Procurement Regulations.

7.1.7 Illegal Construction of Mezzanine on a Rented Premise

Background Information

In December 2022, the Commission for Health and Others entered into a lease agreement for renting of a private building at Creve Coeur for a period of one year at Rs 150,000 per month for the storage of dialysis and pharmaceutical consumables for QEH.

During the tenancy, the Commission decided to undertake the construction of a mezzanine floor and partitioning works without the approval of the owner.

On 2 April 2023, bids were launched by the Commission for Health and Others through Restricted Bidding method for the construction of a mezzanine floor. On 19 May 2023, the Departmental Bid Committee recommended to award the contract for the sum of Rs 7,177,944 and the contract was signed on 14 July 2023.

The contract duration was 98 days, starting from 25 July 2023. The works were certified as completed on 24 November 2023.

A completion and taking-over certificate was issued on 6 May 2025.

A company was also retained to provide Consultancy services for the design, preparation of tender documents and supervision of works for a sum of Rs 230,000.

Findings

▪ Payment Status

On 20 December 2023, the Contractor submitted Payment Certificate No.1 amounting to Rs 6,634,839, certified by the Project Manager.

According to Clause 40.1 of the General Conditions of Contract (GCC), payment was due within 28 days, that is, by 17 January 2024. However, as of August 2025, no payment was effected by the Commission.

The Contractor issued several letters during the period April 2024 to August 2025. A “mise en demeure” was ultimately issued in mid-August 2025, claiming payment of Rs 6,984,042, including interest and penalties, as a result of breach of contract by the Commission.

As at June 2025, due to accrued interest and penalties, the claim was increased to Rs 8.64 million, including legal costs. As of September 2025, the claim was still not settled.

▪ Approval of Executive Council not seen

The award and execution of contract were made without the Executive Council’s approval.

▪ Non-Compliance with Financial Instruction

- (i) Paragraph 1.4 of Financial Instruction No 1 of 2019 on Capital Project Process Manual states that ‘*Every public body shall ensure the technical soundness, viability and value for money aspects of a project*’. The construction of a mezzanine in a rented premises did not ensure the value for money aspects of a project. As such, the construction was not in line with Financial Instruction No.1.
- (ii) An assessment of cost implications and financial sustainability for the construction of the Mezzanine was not seen.
- (iii) The project was not supported by a Project Request Form from the Commission and no Public Sector Investment Programme code was allocated to it.

- **Non-Compliance with Procurement Regulations**

Procurement process was initiated and the contract was awarded despite funds were not earmarked, in breach of Section 10 (1) of the Public Procurement Regulations 2008.

- **Lack of oversight**

Unauthorised capital commitment undertaken by the Commission for Health and Others reflected a failure in oversight mechanism that was to ensure compliance with budgetary and approval procedures before any project implementation.

This oversight gap enabled a non-budgeted project to proceed without the required financial and governance checks, exposing public funds to unauthorised expenditure.

- **Expired lease agreement and asset not used**

As at 27 November 2023, works were completed but as at December 2023 the site was still in possession of the Contractor after the expiry of the lease.

Only half of the ground floor was used by the Commission for Health and Others for storage purposes. The remaining space was unutilised as of August 2025.

- **Breach of Lease Terms**

Clauses 3.2.1 to 3.5.3 of the Lease Agreement prohibited alterations without the lessor's consent and required restoration upon expiry of the lease.

No written consent was seen at the level of the Commission for alterations of a permanent nature that is the construction of mezzanine, partitioning and plumbing works made to the building.

- **No Overview of Works of Consultant**

The Consultant had multiple roles in the management of a project, including preparation of cost estimates, drafting tender documents and certifying completion of works. No evidence of independent verification or oversight was seen over the works of the Consultant.

- **Increasing Financial Exposure**

Mise-en Demeure

On 14 August 2025, the Contractor had issued a “*mise en demeure*” to the Commission for non-payment of claim with legal costs totalling Rs 8.64 million.

Root Cause

The Accounting Officer of the Commission did not follow established procedures before awarding the contract.

Recommendations

The Commission should, henceforth:

- ensure Executive Council's approval and budgetary provision availability before launching tender for any capital project.
- establish a Committee of Needs in line with paragraph 4 of the '*Guidelines for Procurement Structure in Public Bodies*' issued by the PPO under Circular 3 of 2017. Each procuring entity of the RRA should therefore consider the establishment of its Committee of Needs, which would be responsible for analysing, consolidating, standardising and approving the requirements of the procuring entity, while ensuring availability of funds.

The RRA should carry out an investigation into the matter and take appropriate actions deemed necessary.

RRA's Response

As from mid-May 2025, all established procedures are strictly followed before floating of tenders and awarding of contract in compliance with Financial Instructions and procurement regulations as detailed below:

- Tenders are floated upon confirmation of financial provision.
- The Executive Council's approval and financial clearances (budgetary appropriation) are duly sought before the launching of any capital projects which have not been approved and earmarked in the budget as well as other capital projects.
- With regards to the issues raised pertaining to no overview of the works of Consultant, a request has been made to the Island Chief Executive's Office for the posting of an Engineer at least 2 days weekly at the Commission in order to have an independent verification/oversight over the work of the Consultant(s), amongst others.

7.2 Remand and Convict Prison Block at Pointe La Gueule still not operational

Background information

In January 2014, the Prison Master Plan was revisited, and it was decided to extend the prison building to cater for the segregation of remand and convict male prisoners.

On 29 June 2016, the Central Procurement Board approved the award of the contract to a Contractor for the sum of Rs 33,223,367. The letter of award was issued on 25 July 2016 with completion date of 23 July 2017.

In 2017, additional works costing Rs 9.4 million were approved, and the contractor was granted an extension of time for completion of the works.

The handing over of the keys of the new prison block was done on 20 November 2018. However, the prison was not operational as there were concerns on security fencing aspects which did not fully comply with security norms that should be in place in a prison. In this context, a team from the Mauritius Prison Service carried out a mission to Rodrigues in February 2019 to advise the Commission on remedial measures to be taken.

Finding

During a site visit conducted with NAO Officers together with the Officer in Charge of the prison in September 2025, it was observed that the Prison Block was not yet operational some seven years after its construction and installation of all security materials. NAO was informed that the prison was not operational due to the fact that the security room was installed inside the prison block instead of a separate building outside the prison.

Root Cause

Poor planning by the authorities as they did not identify the security issue of having CCTV camera room inside the prison's building block and also outside the prison's building block at planning stage.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- resolve the issue of the security room outside the prison building; and
- ensure that the new prison is operational for the proper segregation of the remand and convicted male prisoners.

7.2.1 Construction of New Kitchen at La Ferme Area Health Centre - Not yet operational

Background Information

On 14 April 2023, tender for the construction of a new kitchen at La Ferme Area Health Centre (AHC) was launched through restricted bidding method to 6 potential bidders.

The scope of works was as follows:

- (i) removing iron sheets from existing building;
- (ii) extension of building for additional store, office and cooking area; and
- (iii) new electrical and plumbing works.

On 19 June 2023, the contract for the construction of a new kitchen at La Ferme AHC was awarded to a Contractor for an amount of Rs 8,865,800 (exc VAT).

The works was to be completed on 10 November 2023 for a duration of 133 days.

The Acting Inspector of Works was responsible for the supervision of the construction project, certification of claims and preparing payment certificates.

Findings

▪ No formal project write-up

The project did not have a project write-up which would define the objectives for the construction of the kitchen.

▪ No procedures established for the supervision of Works

The construction works were supervised by an Acting Senior Inspector of Works instead of a Project Engineer.

The Commission did not have standards procedures for the requirement of a Project Engineer to supervise the construction works with a predefined contract value.

▪ Value of work done not assessed

The Acting Senior Inspector of works did not assess the value of works done before effecting payment. As such, no snag list was established.

The value of works amounting to Rs 4,210,082, as stated in the final certificate was wrongly assessed by the Acting Senior Inspector of Works. The value of works certified as per the final certificate was computed by subtracting Interim Payment Certificate, 1 and 2 from the contract value of Rs 8,865,800. Table 30 refers.

Table 30 - Final certificate wrongly computed

Certificate	Number	Amount (Rs)
IPC	1	2,893,770
IPC	2	1,761,948
Sub total		4,655,718
Final certificate	3	4,210,082
Contract amount		8,865,800

(i) Retention money not deducted from claims

No retention money amounting to Rs 886,580, representing 10 per cent of contract amount in line with paragraph 45 of the General Conditions of Contract (GCC), was retained from the final payment of Rs 8,865,800.

(ii) No Practical Completion Certificate seen

The date of completion of the works could not be ascertained since no Certificate of Completion was submitted in compliance with the paragraph 53 of the GCC.

(iii) Absence of Performance Security

A Performance Security was not submitted as the Commission did not require its submission in accordance with paragraph 49.1 of the Particulars of Conditions of Contract (PCC). This was not in line with Directive 9 of the Procurement Policy Office (PPO).

(iv) Liquidated damages not charged

The practical completion date of the project was 23 July 2024. No liquidated damages were, however, charged despite the project was delayed by 8 months.

(v) Non-renewal of Insurance Policy

The insurance policy, which expired on 3 January 2024, was not renewed up to the end of the defects liability period of 23 July 2025, contrary to the General Conditions of Contract.

(vi) Certificates of Guarantee not produced

The Certificates of Guarantee of the 2 items, listed below, were not submitted, in line with the specifications guidelines as laid down in the standard bidding documents.

- (a) All openings should be of aluminium epoxy powder coated finish to BS 6496. The Powder-coated finishing should have a guarantee period of 10 years.
- (b) The roof waterproofing should be of approved double-layer laid with melted oxidised bitumen by a specialist, all in accordance with manufacturer specifications. This should also have a guarantee period of 10 years.

▪ Site Visit

During a site visit effected by NAO Officers in September 2025, the kitchen was not operational despite 14 months lapsed since its completion on 23 July 2024.

Root Cause

The Accounting Officer did not ensure proper monitoring was carried out during the implementation phase.

Recommendation

The Commission should, henceforth, ensure that proper procedures should be followed in the implementation of capital projects.

RRA's Response

The new kitchen has been equipped and is operational since November 2025 and patients are admitted thereat.

7.3 Setting up of a Lime and Honey Farm at Anse Ally and an Integrated Organic Chilli Farm at Montagne du Sable – Objectives Still Not Attained

Background Information

At paragraph 7.5 of the Audit Report 2022-23, I reported that the project for the setting of a Lime and Honey Farm at Anse Ally and an Integrated Organic Chilli Farm at Montagne du Sable were not operational.

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) Climate Smart Agriculture Project that was co-financed by the European Union (EU) under GCCA+ Initiative and from public funding, was launched in July 2018.

The primary objectives of GCCA+ fund were to assist the most climate-vulnerable countries to:

- (i) mainstream climate change into poverty reduction and development strategies;
- (ii) increase resilience to climate-related stresses; and
- (iii) support the implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation plans and actions.

The project targeted 15 and 28 beneficiaries for the Honey and Chilli farm respectively, who were smallholder farmers, beneficiaries of Unemployment Hardship Relief and 'Plan de Prestation Transitoire' and aimed to create a climate-resilient agro-enterprise model on these 2 sites:

Anse Ally:

- (i) A lime plantation partly in agro-forestry system;
- (ii) An apiary with 30 beehives; and
- (iii) A nursery/shade house for seedling production and sales.

Montagne du Sable:

- (i) A small ruminant (sheep) production; and
- (ii) A Chilli production farm.

Findings

▪ Revised Contractual Timeframe

The project which started on 26 July 2018 was expected to be completed by 25 July 2021. However, due to delay in implementation, extension was approved in December 2021 for an additional 25 months, thereby revising the contract end date to 26 August 2023.

▪ **Project Ownership Not Clearly Defined**

The Commission for Social Security and Others were responsible for selecting the beneficiaries at the start of the project. From years 2023 to 2025, the Commission for Social Security and Others often requested technical assistance from the Commission for Agriculture and Others, in respect of farming.

The absence of clear roles and responsibilities hindered the project's efficiency and effectiveness, resulting in delay in the implementation of the project.

▪ **Project Infrastructures Completed but still not operational**

The project infrastructures at the 2 sites were still not operational 3 years after completion of the infrastructures. Total investment amounted to Rs 50.2 million. Key production activities have not started as expected, 7 years after the projects were launched.

However, financial assistance was still being disbursed to the 43 beneficiaries.

▪ **Delay to recruit a Project Manager for Monitoring and Execution of Projects**

In a correspondence addressed to the EU Office in November 2023, the Chief Commissioner made mention of *“le manque d’un Project Director/Manager spécifique pour deux projets distincts regroupés en un seul est (...) un défaut conceptuel originel ayant conduit aux mauvais résultats”*.

No action was taken to recruit a Project Manager at the inception of the project for mentorship in beekeeping, crop production, or animal production.

▪ **Approval of Corrective Action Plan Not Obtained**

A Technical Monitoring Committee was set up in June 2025 and a Corrective Action Plan was drawn in the same month after consultation with the EU delegation. As per the plan, a time frame of 67 weeks was set. A total budget of Rs 2,839,000 was provided for the recruitment of a Project Manager, for the remaining infrastructure and other activity costs.

However,

- (i) the Corrective Action Plan for GCCA+ Project was not seen approved; and
- (ii) no mention was made as to how it would improve community involvement.

▪ **Delay to finalise Lease Agreements**

A request for the grant of agricultural land lease was made in November 2023 by the Commission of Social Security and Others to the Commission for Agriculture and Others for the 2 sites. However,

- (i) lease agreements for the plots of State Land allocated to the 43 beneficiaries were still not finalised as of September 2025; and

(ii) the beneficiaries were still awaiting for a clear demarcation of their land parcels.

▪ **Site visits effected at Anse Ally and Montagne du Sable**

A site visit was effected by NAO Officers and the Project Manager in September 2025 at:

Anse Ally

The site was closed during the visit and no beneficiaries were found on site. The Project Manager reported that the beneficiaries were on secondary jobs.

Figure 26 illustrates the status of the agricultural land plantation at Anse Ally after the cutting of invasive plants showing that the area remains uncultivated and unused.



Figure 26 – Agricultural land after clearing of Invasive Plants

Montagne du Sable

Out of the 28 registered beneficiaries, only one was working on the allocated plot.

Livestock pens were constructed for the rearing of 40 sheep. However, all the pens were empty with the exception of one which housed 2 pigs instead of sheep.

The Project Manager informed that the chilli cultivation under the project was not successful.

Refer to Figures 27 to 29.



Figure 27 - Pigs Rearing in one pen



Figure 28 - Unutilised Pens



Figure 29 - Abandoned Agricultural Land

Root Causes

- Absence of a thorough risk assessment during the project design phase.
- Absence of a monitoring mechanisms contributed to weak oversight and delayed corrective actions.
- Ownership of the project was not clearly defined between the Commission for Social Security and Others, and Commission for Agriculture and Others.

Recommendations

The Commissions should:

- Define the roles and responsibilities of each party in relation to the execution of the project.
- Set up a Steering Committee comprising relevant stakeholders to resolve all issues so that the projects achieve the intended objectives.

RRA's Response

- The Executive Council at its meeting held on 6 June 2025 has been apprised of the proposed Corrective Action Plan elaborated by the Commission for Agriculture and Others for the operationalisation of the unused infrastructure under the GCCA+ Projects.
- According to information gathered from the Extension Services of the Commission for Agriculture and Others, several products have been put on sale, namely honey, chillies, mixed vegetables. However, detailed information in respect of those production was not recorded by neither the beneficiaries nor the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. Moreover, keeping records of individual production might be very challenging.
- According to the draft Agricultural Permit, the Commission for Agriculture forwarded to the Commission for Social Security, it will be valid for a period of five (5) years. This shall not constitute a hindrance to the beneficiaries.
- Following the setting up of the Technical Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Acting Island Chief Executive, the roles and responsibilities of each party pertaining to the execution of the project have been clearly established whereby the Commission for Agriculture is fully responsible for providing technical assistance for the successful implementation of the Corrective Action Plan, while the Commission for Social Security is responsible for the monitoring of the beneficiaries in view to ensure the project's efficiency and effectiveness.
- A Project Manager was recruited in July 2025.
- A corrective action plan is being implemented as per EU recommendations.

7.4 Housing and Rehabilitation Programme - Lapses in Implementation

Background Information

The Commission for Health and Others have, among its mandate, the provision, development and implementation of effective and adequate shelter and housing facilities for the vulnerable and low-income households.

The budget estimates for the financial year 2024-25 for the different Schemes were as follows:

Schemes	Budget Rs (million)
Extension Scheme-Trust Fund Houses	10
Infrastructure for needy Families	10
New Housing and Rehabilitation Programme	90
Total	110

Findings

▪ Budget Significantly Underspent

The budget for the Housing and Rehabilitation programme was Rs 110 million for the financial year 2024-25. However, actual expenditure amounted to only Rs 6,939,175, representing 6.3 per cent of the total housing and rehabilitation programme budget for the financial year.

The Commission did not have a Strategic Plan to meet the high demand for housing needs under the different Schemes for which allocated funds were appropriated for intended benefits of the targeted beneficiaries. Furthermore, no Implementation Plan was in place to ensure the timely execution of the different Schemes and disbursement of funds.

As of September 2025, the Social Security (SOCSEC) application system for housing schemes showed that the Housing Unit was in receipt of 7,305 applications of which 60 per cent, that is 4,524 applications were still pending. Table 31 refers.

Table 31 - Pending Applications as of September 2025

SN	Types of schemes	No. of Pending Applications	No. of Rejected Applications	No. of Approved Applications	Total No. of Applications
1	New Social Housing Scheme	1,781	160	643	2,584
2	Casting of Slabs	387	84	298	769
3	Upgrading Of Trust Fund Scheme	326	15	81	422
4	Elderly Slab	231	87	397	715
5	Infrastructure to Development	1,249	116	456	1,821
6	Elderly Housing	104	71	178	353
7	Extension Trust Fund Scheme	443	19	124	586
8	NHDC	3	0	52	55
	Total	4,524	552	2,229	7,305

Source: SOCSEC application

RRA's Response

The existing housing schemes were being reviewed and new schemes were established but yet to be finalised.

▪ No Timely Execution of Executive Council's Decision

In January 2024, the Executive Council approved a total of 158 applications regarding housing schemes as recommended by the Rodrigues Housing Committee of the Commission for Health and Others as detailed below:

Schemes	No. of Applications
Social Housing Scheme	96
Upgrading Trust Fund Scheme	39
Needy Families Scheme	23
Total	158

During the financial year 2024-25, as per records of the Commission, 85 beneficiaries were provided assistance under 2 Schemes, namely the Extension of Trust Fund Houses (Ex- Trust Fund) and Social Housing. Details thereof are shown below:

Schemes	No. of Applicants
Ex- Trust Fund - 40 m ²	11
Ex Trust Fund - 60 m ²	23
Social Housing - 50 m ²	51
Total	85

The list for 158 approved applications was not made available and it could not be ascertained to ensure that the Executive Council's decision was implemented accordingly.

7.4.1 Procurement of Services of Contractors for Construction of Housing Units not Finalised

In September 2024, approval of the Executive Council was obtained for the launching of a bidding exercise for the procurement of the services of Contractors for the '*Construction of new Concrete Houses for beneficiaries around Rodrigues Island.*'

Findings

- **Delayed implementation of Executive Council's decision**

There was an urgency for the Commission to launch tenders at the earliest, in view of:

- (i) the increasing demand for housing needs and approved applications remaining unattended;
- (ii) funds availability for that purpose; and
- (iii) the targeted Key Performance Indicator for the financial year 2024-25 of 170 beneficiaries of Housing Scheme.

Tender for procurement of the services of Contractors was launched in March 2025, five months after approval of the Executive Council.

▪ **Inadequate Technical Vetting of Tender Documents Causing Delay in Implementation of Schemes**

On 17 March 2025, the Departmental Bid Committee (DBC) met to review the bidding documents and resolved certain amendments. The documents had to be revised in accordance with DBC's recommendations.

On 25 April 2025, the DBC took cognisance of the number of bids received at closure date of 17 April 2025 and referred the bids to the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC).

During its meeting held on 27 May 2025, the DBC acknowledged the concerns raised by the BEC regarding weaknesses in the tender documents and endorsed the recommendations of BEC which were to cancel the procurement exercise and to relaunch the tender, taking into consideration the following:

- (i) The scope of work was not well defined for both the 50 m² and 60 m² houses in the bidding document;
- (ii) The different criteria were not explicit in case a contractor be awarded one house or up to 5 houses;
- (iii) The mode of award needed to be reviewed as it was not explicit in the tender documents;
- (iv) The Bill of Quantities covered 2 houses, while the objective was to construct 20 houses as per the tender requirement; and
- (v) E-standard bidding document (SBD) used was not identical to online e-SBD.

The BEC had advised that vetting be done by an '*experienced Technical Officer prior to relaunching the tendering exercise.*'

Hence, the absence of a proper technical review of the tender documents prior to re-launching, resulted in the cancellation of the tender exercise. This had further impacted on the timely implementation of the Scheme.

As of mid-September 2025, the tender documents were not yet finalised for re-launch.

Recommendation

The Commission should ensure that the specifications and other information relevant to the tender exercise are properly included in the bidding documents and subsequently vetted by an experienced Technical Officer.

7.4.2 The 'SOCSEC' Application System

The 'SOCSEC' application system was developed in-house and hosted by the Commission for Information Technology and Others at the request of the Commission for Social Security and Others since 2017. Benefits derived from the usage of the application were:

- (i) According to the policy set by the RRA, a beneficiary is supposed to benefit from only one Scheme. The system ensured that no beneficiary benefitted from more than one Scheme;
- (ii) The system enabled the registration of new applications under various Schemes and ensured tracking and managing beneficiary for follow-up activities; and
- (iii) The system provided a status of the applications, statistical figures in terms of the number of pending, rejected and approved applications. In addition, the application also catered for report generation based on database query using various filters, for instance, list of applications received during a specific timeframe period.

Findings

▪ The System not upgraded since long

Analysis could not be performed due to limitations in data export functionality of the system. The application functionality was not upgraded since its introduction in 2017 by the Commission to enable appropriate analysis. As of September 2025, no request for upgrading purposes was made to the IT Unit.

For instance, data exported from the system to excel sheets contained duplications. It was noted that the database for the applicants for New Housing Scheme contained 400 duplicates.

Despite the computerised system was introduced and catered for the Housing Schemes since 2017, a parallel means of keeping information was maintained in Microsoft excel.

Effective use of the system was not being made to derive maximum benefits.

Moreover, certain reports and data in respect of the Trust Fund Scheme could not be generated for analysis purposes.

Root Cause

The Commission did not develop a Strategic and Implementation Plan for efficient use of financial resources available resulting in budgetary allocations earmarked for the Schemes remaining underutilised, undermining the Commission's mandate and intended objectives.

▪ No Back up of Data not Done

A centralised digital database should be supported by automated daily backup. However, no back up of data was done to minimise the risk of loss of beneficiaries' data.

Recommendations

- The Commission should expedite measures for timely implementation of the Council's decision.

- A Strategic Plan should be developed for the realisation of intended Council, that is, safeguarding the interest of beneficiaries and for maximising fund utilisation.
- Prior to the launch and award of tenders, experienced technical advice should be sought to ascertain that tender documents are complete and appropriate ensuring effective planning and timely use of allocated funds.

RRA's Response

- The excel spreadsheet is currently being used as a backup mechanism due to high volume of applications received.
- The Housing Unit in coordination with IT department and Rodrigues Office will engage in initiating technical improvements.
- Request has been made for the posting of a Civil Engineer at the Commission.
- Tenders have already been launched in October 2025 after the review of the:
 - (i) bidding documents by an experienced Technical Officer; and
 - (ii) tender documents by an Engineer to address weaknesses raised.

7.5 Follow up of Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24

The status of actions taken on key findings and recommendations since the publication of the Audit Report 2023-24 are summarised below. Out of 44 recommendations, 8 (18 per cent) have been implemented, 14 (32 per cent) have been partly implemented and 22 (50 per cent) have not been implemented.

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Transfer of Patients for Specialized Medical Treatment – Provision of full board lodging and payment of Subsistence Allowance				
<i>Executive Council's Approval and a Memorandum of Understanding not available</i>				
1	There was no Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission and the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW) for the provision of specialised treatment to patients from Rodrigues in Mauritius. <i>(Pg 85, Para 7.1.1)</i>	The Accounting Officer should prepare a Policy Paper defining operational modalities for the provision of "lodging only instead of "full-board lodging" to patients and their accompanying relatives during their treatment period in Mauritius and same be approved by the Executive Council. <i>(Pg 86, Para 7.1.1)</i>	This proposal is under consideration by this Commission as there is already an existing protocol issued by the MoHW pertaining to all issues concerning the transfer of patients to Mauritius for medical treatment.	Not Implemented
No proper Records for Patients transferred to Mauritius				
2	The Patient Register of the Social Unit of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was not properly kept. <i>(Pg 86, Para 7.1.2)</i>	The Health Director should ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Patient Register is properly kept by the Officer in Charge of Medical Records; and an updated list of patients and their accompanying relatives is readily available <i>(Pg 86, Para 7.2.1)</i>	The Health Director's Office in collaboration with Social Worker Unit and IT Unit implemented an E-Filing System for data keeping and monitoring of patients transferred to Mauritius since 23 March 2025. The E-Filing System contains all relevant data concerning accompanying relative, intended escort and patient enables follow-up of cases.	Implemented
Increase in the number of Patients sent to Mauritius for Specialised Treatment				
3	According to Statistics Mauritius, the number of patients had increased from 534 in 2018 to 838 in 2023 and that of their relatives from 491 in 2018 to 823 in 2023. <i>(Pg 87, Para 7.1.3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Accounting Officer should finalise an MoU with the MoHW for providing regular visits of Specialist/Senior Specialists to Rodrigues to curtail the increasing number of patients and accompanying relatives being sent to Mauritius. The Commission should develop a Health Sector Strategic Plan. <i>(Pg 87, Para 7.1.3)</i>		Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
<i>Provision of Full-Board Lodging and payment of Subsistence Allowance concurrently</i>				
4	<p>Payment of the subsistence allowance was meant for patients only and not for the accompanying relatives. (Pg 88, Para 7.1.4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The subsistence allowance should not be paid when "full-board lodging" was provided to patients and relatives. ▪ Initiate action to recover the subsistence allowance overpaid to patients and relatives during the past 3 financial years ended 30 June 2024. (Pg 88, Para 7.1.4) 	<p>The Commission for Health is actually working on a new set of procedures and criteria with regard to transfer of patients and accompanying relatives to Mauritius, which would be less costly to the RRA. As per policy decision, this new system is expected to be effective once all clearances are obtained.</p> <p>Regarding Subsistence Allowance, same is being paid once the patient is admitted at hospital. The purpose of this allowance is to enable the accompanying relative to proceed to visits to the patient at hospital (for example to pay bus fare) and to meet any specific need that the admitted patient may have.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not Implemented</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not Implemented</p>
Lapses in the Procurement of Accommodation Services and Payment of Allowances to Specialist/ Senior Specialists				
<i>Some Rs 104.9 million disbursed on accommodation costs for past 3 financial years (Page 89)</i>				
5	<p>During the past 3 financial years ended 30 June 2024, the Commission disbursed an overall amount of Rs 104.9 million on accommodation costs, resulting in excess expenditure of Rs 78.8 million over the budgeted amount. (Pg 89, Para 7.2.1)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ should conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether it is more profitable for the RRA. ▪ consider renovating part of the ex-Pointe Venus Hotel, which was acquired in 2017 at a cost of Rs 55 million. (Pg 89, Para 7.2.1) 	<p>This Office is presently proceeding with the launching of an Expression of Interest (EOI) exercise for accommodation services by hotels/guesthouses to be provided to those medical officers, including Specialists/Senior Specialists during their tour of service in Rodrigues. This Office has already compiled all the requirements that the hotels/guest houses should satisfy to be considered for the provision of accommodation services.</p> <p>Alternatively, the Commission will proceed with a cost-benefit analysis of proceeding with the construction of a new building or even the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Partly Implemented</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
			upgrading of any existing building in view of providing adequate space for accommodation purposes. The corresponding result will be submitted for any further policy decision accordingly.	
Public Procurement Act not Complied With				
6	The Commission had not followed tender procedures for the procurement of accommodation services on a full board basis for the Specialist/Senior Specialists during their posting in Rodrigues. (Pg 90, Para 7.2.2)	The Manager (Procurement and Supply) should ensure that the provisions of the Public Procurement Act are always complied with for the procurement of goods and services, including accommodation service. (Pg 90, Para 7.2.2)	As mentioned above, the Commission is currently proceeding with the launching of an Expression of Interest (EOI) exercise for accommodation services by hotels/guesthouses to be provided to those medical officers, including Specialists/Senior Specialists during their tour of service in Rodrigues.	Partly Implemented
Specialist/Senior Specialists posted for short duration instead of on tour of service				
7	Specialist / Senior Specialist are posted for a short-term duration of 7 to 60 days. The Commission did not request the MoHW to increase the number of visits of Specialist/Senior Specialists in the scarce specialised medical fields. An MoU in that respect with the MoHW was not yet finalised. (Pg 90, Para 7.2.3)	The Commission should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ request the MoHW to increase the number of Specialist/Senior Specialists' visits to Rodrigues to provide continuous service in specialised medical fields; ▪ request the Pay Research Bureau to recommend incentives to attract more Specialist/Senior Specialists in Rodrigues; and ▪ finalise the MoU with the MoHW at the earliest possible. (Pg 91, Para 7.2.3)	The issue of posting Specialist/Senior Specialist for longer periods on tour of service in Rodrigues was considerably raised and discussed at the level of the MoHW during each of the various missions and conducted in Mauritius and also on every occasion. However, during each and these discussions, it was made clear that due to shortage of these Specialist/Senior Specialists in the scarce specialised medical fields at the level of the Ministry itself, our request could not be entertained. So, in view of the above, the Commission could not establish nor finalised any MoU with the MoHW in that respect.	Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
<i>Electronic Attendance System not fully implemented</i>				
8	The mandatory use of the Electronic Attendance System, as recommended in the PRB Reports 2016. The Specialist/Senior Specialists were not registered in the Electronic Attendance System. (Pg 92, Para 7.2.4)	The Human Resource Section should initiate appropriate action to register the Specialist/Senior Specialists in the Electronic Attendance System and ensure that they use the Electronic Attendance machines. (Pg 92, Para 7.2.4)	Instruction has been conveyed to all Specialists/Senior Specialists to be duly registered for electronic attendance on assumption of duty in Rodrigues. However, due to a server problem, this measure could not be optimally implemented. All health institutions in Rodrigues are currently being connected to E-Health so that in parallel Electronic Attendance Machines could be installed and utilised for proper monitoring of in-attendance and on-call also.	Partly Implemented
<i>On-call" and "In-attendance" Allowances claims not properly certified</i>				
9	During the FY 2023-24, the Commission paid allowance totalling Rs 108.7 million, of which Rs 23.7 million were in excess of the budget estimates. (Pg 92, Para 7.2.5)	The Human Resource Section should ensure that all Specialist/Senior Specialists use the Electronic Attendance System for control purposes and as recommended in the PRB Report. (Pg 93, Para 7.2.5)	The issue of the National Audit Office Report on 'In attendance and on call Allowances' were addressed in presence of all parties during a meeting with top management and Specialists/Senior Specialists on 14 January 2025. It was pointed out that the most recent PRB Report concerning this matter could not practically be adhered to, given that almost all units consist of only one Specialists/Senior Specialists on call 24/7 for the whole duration of his tour of duty, covering emergencies, in the meantime conducting out-patient department appointments, ensuring daily ward rounds to see in-patients amongst other duties.	Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
			<p>It is to be noted that a Specialist might consider to attend to a patient for re-assessment depending on the severity, urgency or emergency of the case and that so without any request to attend from a general practitioner.</p> <p>All In-attendances are duly recorded in an On – Call Attendance Book and all claims are verified and certified in accordance to the same book.</p>	
Lapses in Maintenance and Repairs of Medical Equipment in Health Institutions				
<i>Absence of regular maintenance of medical equipment Rs 156.3 million</i>				
10	<p>As of August 2024, 35 medical equipment were not in use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 29 were out of order, one as far back as 2020, due to unavailability of spare parts; Four were not in use, one as far back as 2021, due to unavailability of consumables; and <p>The remaining 2 were not in use, one since February 2024. (Pg 94, Para 7.3.1)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that a Maintenance Register, showing maintenance details and frequency of maintenance, was kept. (Pg 95, Para 7.3.1)</p>	<p>The follow-up for maintenance for repairs is being done under the supervision of the Biomedical Technicians and the Hospital Administrator accordingly and as such, there would be no delay regarding requests for interventions by relevant personnel and/or service provider to put medical equipment in service.</p> <p>Following breakdown of any piece of medical equipment, the User reports the case via a breakdown sheet to the Biomedical Technician who after troubleshooting and inspecting the equipment, sends a report together with recommendation concerning the way forward to the Health Director's Office, copies of which are sent the User and the Hospital Administrator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures have been put in place to ensure that a Maintenance Contract/Agreement covers all medical equipment. • The Health Director's Office in collaboration with Biomedical Unit, Hospital Administrator and IT Unit will ensure the implementation of an E-Filing. 	Partly Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Disruption in service delivery due to unavailability of medical equipment				
11	<p><i>CT Scan equipment out of order since November 2022</i></p> <p>The CT scan equipment, as shown in Figure 16, was last used in November 2023, being out of service for the past 12 months; and (Pg 95-96, Para 7.3.2 a)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that the medical equipment which are out of order, including the CT scan, are repaired at the earliest possible. (Pg 97, Para 7.3.2)</p>	<p>Procurement of a new CT Scan is at level of E-Procurement.</p>	<p>Partly Implemented</p>
12	<p>The sole mammography machine, received as donation from the Japanese Embassy and commissioned on 26 November 2021. (Pg 96, Para 7.3.2)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that the Procurement Unit initiates action to purchase appropriate level of stock of consumables and cassettes for mammography. (Pg 97, Para 7.3.2)</p>	<p>System for monitoring of maintenance of medical equipment, the bases of which and adequate data collection is in process. Action to procure Cassette for Mammography has been made and are awaiting award. A Female Medical Imaging Technologist/Senior Medical ImagingTechnologist (MIT/SMIT) is already on training in Mauritius and will be performing mammography in Rodrigues in a near future. Meanwhile pending reception of the Cassette, a visiting Female MIT/SMIT from Mauritius will cover Mammography list in Rodrigues as and when required.</p>	<p>Partly Implemented</p>
13	<p>Audiometer Apparatus Missing. (Pg 96-97, Para 7.3.2)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that the audiometer apparatus is traced back. (Pg 97, Para 7.3.2)</p>	<p>Site identification for installation of a Sound proof room for the Audiometry and Speech Therapy Unit to be fully operational in New Mont Lubin Area Health Centre has been completed and awaiting site visit of the next visiting Audiologist to complete the specifications of same.</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
<i>Five out of 16 Dialysis machines at the Haemodialysis Unit Out of Order and Maintenance Agreements not Renewed</i>				
14	<p>Five out of the 16 dialysis machines were out of order, including one since December 2023.</p> <p>The expired maintenance agreements of 15 equipment were not renewed.</p> <p>Stock of reagents used for dialysis process was kept on the floor in the Haemodialysis Unit. (Pg 97-99, Para 7.3.3)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer and the Health Director should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ review and properly monitor the maintenance agreements of all medical equipment; ▪ ensure that the supplier install and commission the 4 air conditioners at the earliest possible; and ▪ ensure that the reagents are stored in a proper storage condition. storage condition. (Pg 99 Para 7.3.3) 	<p>Maintenance agreements of the 10-dialysis machines, 2 bicarbonate mixers and 3 water treatment plants have been renewed. All dialysis machine and Reverse Osmosers are covered by Maintenance Agreement/Contract and all necessary procedures are done for timely renewal of these maintenance contract.</p> <p>Air conditioners in the Haemodialysis Unit are fully installed and fully functional.</p> <p>Proper storage facilities in the Ex-Haemodialysis building have been provided since opening of new Dialysis Unit in May 2024.</p>	Implemented
<i>Biomedical Engineering Unit not headed by the Biomedical Engineer</i>				
15	<p>The post of Biomedical Engineer/Senior Biomedical Engineer (Health), created in the PRB Report 2021, was not filled by the Commission. (Pg 100, Para 7.3.4)</p>	<p>The post of Biomedical Engineer/Senior Biomedical Engineer (Health) is filled at the earliest by hiring retired Biomedical Engineer or hiring under the Expert Skills Scheme on contract. (Pg 100 Para 7.3.4)</p>	<p>Pertaining to the Biomedical Engineering Unit, there is a post of Bio-Medical Engineer/Senior Bio Medical Engineer (Health) funded for financial year 2024/2025. Same has been advertised and there has not been any successful candidate. There have been discussions already with the Ministry of Health and Wellness for the posting of Bio-Medical Engineer and Healthcare Technologists to Rodrigues on a tour of service system pending that needful be done for the recruitment of such grade. Request has already been sent to the Ministry of Health and Others.</p>	Partly Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Lapses in Transport Management and Rental of Transport Services for Service Delivery				
16	<p>Commission operating with inadequate fleet A Vehicle Acquisition and Maintenance Policy, including the acquisition of the Commission's vehicles was not available. (Pg 101, Para 7.4.1)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should carry out a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether it is more effective to hire or buy a vehicle.</p> <p>A Vehicle Acquisition and Maintenance Policy should be prepared in view of the increasing activities requiring transport facilities at the Commission and to minimise disruption of its transport service. (Pg 101, Para 7.4.1)</p>	<p>The repairs of the vehicles of the Commission rest with the Mechanical Workshop (Deputy Chief Commissioner's Office). In view of curtailing the expenses related to rental of vehicles, the Commission has outsourced the repairs of vehicles given that the procurement of spare parts at the mechanical workshop is a lengthy procedure.</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Not Implemented</p>
17	<p>Ambulances under Repairs As of September 2024, 4 out of the 16 ambulances were under repairs, including one which broke down on 18 August 2023. (Pg 102, Para 7.4.2)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that the ambulances are repaired at the earliest for the smooth running of the health sector and to minimise the renting of private vehicles. (Pg 102, Para 7.4.2)</p>	<p>The Commission for Health has now opted for outsourcing the repair and servicing of its vehicle including ambulances, thus reducing the delay in repair of vehicles.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>
Rental of Private Vehicles				
Expenditure over the past 5 years – Rs 27.4 million				
18	<p>The Commission spent Rs 5.7 million on "Rental of vehicles", that is Rs 2.7 million over the budgeted amount of Rs 3 million. (Pg 102, Para 7.4.3)</p>	<p>Appropriate corrective measures, with regard to hiring of vehicles that may be specific to the Commission, should be taken to stay within the budgeted provision.</p> <p>All contracts for rented vehicles which is older than 5 years should be cancelled. (Pg 102, Para 7.4.3)</p>	<p>For rental of vehicles during this Financial Year, the DBC has ensured that the vehicles have the appropriate licenses, as per information submitted by the NLTA, Rodrigues Branch. Evaluation of tenders for transport services in the Commission for Health is now based on the right types of Licence required for that purpose.</p> <p>All trips effected by the private vehicles are solely under instructions given by the Officer in Charge of transport.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
<i>Conditions of Contract not Complied With</i>				
19	One-year contract was awarded to a service provider for the hiring of a 15-seater minibus which was more than 9 years old, contrary to the conditions of contract. <i>(Pg 103, Para 7.4.3)</i>	The Accounting Officer should ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ contracts for rented vehicles older than 5 years are cancelled with immediate effect; and ▪ all payments are made in the company's name and not to the Director of the company. <i>(Pg 103, Para 7.4.3)</i> 	Instructions have been issued to ensure that payment of claims is made in the name of the company/individual having been awarded the contract as well as all contracts for rented vehicles which is older than 5 years to be cancelled with immediate effect.	Partly Implemented
<i>Vehicles still being rented despite expiry of contract</i>				
20	The Commission continued to hire vehicles from the same service providers beyond the expiry date of the contract. <i>(Pg 104, Para 7.4.3)</i>	The Accounting Officer should ensure that vehicles which are hired should have a valid contract signed between the Commission and the service provider. <i>(Pg 104, Para 7.4.3)</i>	We may consider including GPS in our next bid if any.	Not Implemented
<i>No appropriate Vehicle Licences for Conveyance of Patients</i>				
21	The Public Service Vehicle (Contract Bus) licences of 2 SUVs and 2 minibuses, out of 6 contract vehicles, were not seen in the relevant file nor were the service providers requested to produce same. <i>(Pg 104, Para 7.4.4)</i>	The Accounting Officer should ensure that the hired vehicles have the appropriate vehicle licences from the NLTA. <i>(Pg 104, Para 7.4.4)</i>	All hired vehicles have the appropriate licenses, as per information submitted by the NLTA, Rodrigues Branch. Evaluation of tenders for transport services in the Commission for Health is now based on the right types of licence required for that purpose.	Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Lapses in the Implementation of e-Health System in Rodrigues				
<i>E-Health system not operating optimally (Page 105)</i>				
22	<p>The system was not fully operational at the QEH.</p> <p>Drugs issued, based on the request from wards, were made manually in a controlled form by the main Pharmacy Store at the QEH.</p> <p>Drugs recorded in the Electronic Inventory Management System (EIMS) could not be tallied with the stock level in the e-Health system. <i>(Pg 105, Para 7.5.1)</i></p>	<p>A Project Steering Committee should be set up to oversee the project implementation.</p> <p>There should be continuous training in the use of the system until officers are fully familiar with same.</p> <p>The Commission should ensure that the problems encountered by users of the e-Health system are resolved promptly.</p> <p>Appropriate training should be provided to the Specialist/Senior Specialists to encourage them to use the e-Health system.</p> <p>The X-ray Unit and Pathological Unit should be integrated into the e-Health platform to provide a better service to the patients.</p> <p>Action should be initiated to enable the main Pharmacy Store to update the records of drugs in the e-Health system so that real-time information is available to the Medical Officers. <i>(Pg 106, Para 7.5.1)</i></p>	<p>It is to be noted that regarding bugs reported and interventions carried out, there is an existing procedure on how those are dealt with. Same procedure is highlighted below. In fact, this procedure already exists via email exchange system and has not been filed as at date. Henceforth, for an improved track record of number of bugs and interventions made, there will be a specific file which will be kept at the registry of the Commission for Health as well as records on a folder on the system.</p> <p>There has not been any specific consultation with regards to the compatibility of the e-health and EIMS. It is to be further highlighted that the fact of having EIMS in addition to the E-Health Services results in that drugs inventory on the e-health is no more up to date due to duplication of work.</p> <p>The X-Ray system is presently not connected on the E-Health platform.</p> <p>There has not been any specific consultation with regards to the compatibility of the e-health and EIMS.</p> <p>It is to be further highlighted that the fact of having EIMS in addition to the E-Health Services results in that drugs inventory on the e-health is no more up to date due to duplication of work.</p> <p>For the Pathological Unit, the Health Department is presently working with SIL on the implementation of barcode system so as to facilitate</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Not Implemented</p> <p>Not Implemented</p>

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as at February 2026	NAO's Comments
			inputs in the different system of the present laboratory. They are presently studying the flow of information and the compatibility of the different systems and database present in this section. Once done a proposal will be made to the IT Systems Administrator for approval.	
Monitoring and Deployment Committees not regularly met				
23	There was no proper monitoring of the project and the problems encountered by users of the system have remained almost unattended. (Pg 107, Para 7.5.2)	The Commission could consider the setting up of a Project Steering Committee chaired by the Island Chief Executive to oversee the Monitoring Committee and the Deployment Committee. (Pg 107, Para 7.5.2)	Regular Management Meetings are being held at the level of the Commission and Queen Elizabeth Hospital to discuss all health matters including matters pertaining to the E-Health. However, Project Monitoring Committee will be held on a fortnight basis by the Acting Departmental Head. The Committee of Needs at the level of the Health Department is also being re-activated.	Not Implemented
Absence of Strategic Plan for making optimal use of the e-Health system				
24	Strategic Plan was not prepared by the Commission for the implementation of the e-Health system. (Pg 107, Para 7.5.3)	The Accounting Officer should prepare a Strategic Plan with clear milestones and deliverables. (Pg 108, Para 7.5.3)	The E-Health system is being monitored by the IT Unit at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. There is an IT Officer on call 24/7 to deal with any problem that may arise. Any major problems or updates required on the system is being conveyed by him to SIL the supplier of the E-Health system.	Not Implemented
Lapses in the Management of Catering Unit at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital				
Lack of safety measures prevailing in the Catering Unit				
25	The ceiling plaster in the kitchen and food preparation room had fallen and the rusted iron bars of the roof slabs were visible. The useful life of the fire extinguisher in the kitchen expired in July 2024 and was neither replaced nor refilled. (Pg 108, Para 7.6.1)	The Accounting Officer should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ take urgent action to repair the roof slabs; and▪ ensure that frequent visits are carried out by the Occupational Safety and Health Officers. (Pg 109, Para 7.6.1)	False ceiling with metal frames and sheets has already been installed in the Kitchen of Queen Elizabeth Hospital to consolidate the roof slab pending the construction of the modern kitchen. As mentioned above, provision has been made in the Financial Budget 2024/2025 for the construction of modern kitchen for the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.	Implemented Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
			<p>The new kitchen will adhere to all Health and Safety, compliance to Food Act with regards to the preparation of fish, meat and vegetables, storage, cleaning and Fire Safety. Provision has been made to provide adequate working, storage, resting and changing space for staff as per all relevant rules and regulations and modern equipment will be procured.</p> <p>In this regard, tender for the construction of the modern Kitchen has been launched and the bids are presently under evaluation by the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC).</p>	
<i>Fire Certificate and Repairs of Occupational safety and Health Officers not Available</i>				
26	<p>Appropriate actions were not taken by the Accounting Officer to comply with Section 19 of the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service Act. (Pg 110, Para 7.6.2)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure that the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service Act is always complied with; and ▪ keep a Register to record all visits carried out by the Occupational Safety and Health Officers and the Fire Services Department at the Catering Unit. A copy of their reports for follow up should be kept in file. (Pg 110, Para 7.6.2) 	<p>Health and Safety Officers have effected a visit at the Catering Unit Thursday 7 November 2024. A report is being expected during the course of this month. Remedial action has been initiated for fire certificate as required under section 19 of the Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service Act 2013. In addition, needful has been done to replace the expired fire extinguisher.</p>	Partly Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
<i>Kitchen being compact leading to unhygienic conditions for food preparation</i>				
27	The kitchen and food preparation room were very small for the preparation of an average number of 250 breakfasts. <i>(Page 110, Para 7.6.3)</i>	The Accounting Officer should ensure that the Catering Unit is relocated to a building that meets all the safety and health norms in food preparation and that the old kitchen utensils and equipment are replaced by modern ones. <i>(Pg 111, Para 7.6.3)</i>	As mentioned above at Item 7.6.1, tender for the construction of the modern Kitchen has been launched and the bids are presently under evaluation by the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC). Corrective measures to ensure workers safety and food and health safety has been implemented in the existing kitchen.	Partly Implemented
<i>Delay in finalising tender documents for the construction of a modern kitchen</i>				
28	As of mid-September 2024, 7 months later, the tender documents for the construction were still not finalised. <i>(Pg 111, Para 7.6.4)</i>	The Accounting Officer should ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the Catering Unit is relocated to a building with all the safety and health norms regarding food preparation; and ▪ alternatively, a new Catering Unit is constructed without further delay. <i>(Pg 111, Para 7.6.4)</i>	As mentioned above, tender for the construction of the modern Kitchen has been launched and the bids are presently under evaluation by the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC).	Partly Implemented
<i>Lapses in contract for the provision of Grass Trimming and Carting Away Services</i>				
<i>Total Areas of Grass Trimming Overstated in the Contract</i>				
29	The actual surface area covered with grass that needed trimming and carting away at the 14 health institutions was overstated in the contract. <i>(Pg 112, Para 7.7.1)</i>	The Accounting Officer should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reconsider the contract clauses and make necessary amendments, taking into account the actual areas to be trimmed; and ▪ ensure that the Finance Section initiates immediate action to recover all amounts overpaid to the Contractor. <i>(Pg 112-113, Para 7.7.1)</i>	The Hospital Administrator has been requested to set up a team comprising the Hospital Administrator, Acting Hospital Administrator and the Foreman of the Commission for Health and Others with the objective to measure all surface areas of all the 14 Health Institutions that are covered by grass and need trimming. Once the exact surface areas are being provided, the amount due will be calculated and any excess payment will be recouped prior to any disbursement.	Partly Implemented Not Implemented

SN	Findings	Recommendations	RRA's Response as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
<i>Contractor's Claims not properly certified</i>				
30	The service of an Inspector of Works was not retained by the Commission to certify the Contractor's claims, contrary to the letter of award. The amounts claimed were certified by the Hospital Administrator without confirmation that the work was done. (Pg 113, Para 7.7.2)	The Accounting Officer should ensure that the claims for grass trimming at the 14 health institutions are certified correct jointly by the Officer in Charge of each health institution and an Inspector of Works, and approved by the Hospital Administrator before effecting payment. (Pg 113, Para 7.7.1)	Instruction have been given to ensure that a Completion Report of work done be submitted by an Inspector of Works prior for the Contractor's claims to be certified correct by the Hospital Administrator for payment.	Partly Implemented

8 – COMMISSION FOR TOURISM, EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

8.1 Optimum use of Bandwidth and Internet Connectivity not made

Background Information

The contract for internet bandwidth services through the undersea fibre optic cable, the Mauritius-Rodrigues Submarine (MARS) Cable, was awarded to Mauritius Telecom Ltd on 20 September 2017, for a total cost of US \$44,784,694 (exclusive of VAT), over a 20-year instalment plan. The project was completed and handed over in February 2019 to the RRA.

In line with the contract of the service provider, the initial bandwidth set at 2 Gbps was increased to 5 Gbps as of April 2021.

Findings

- ***Absence of Strategic Planning and Governance Structures***

Despite the significant investment made, after 6 years of operation of the MARS project, the Commission did not devise a long-term ICT Strategic Plan for the development of the ICT Sector in Rodrigues.

No formal Steering Committee was in place to oversee the implementation of the MARS project.

Root Cause

The Commission did not prepare an ICT Strategic Plan and this hindered the potential development of the ICT Sector and the optimal utilisation of the bandwidth resources.

Recommendations

- A Steering Committee to be set up, comprising of RRA Officials, local stakeholders and representatives from the Ministry of Information Technology, Communication and Innovation to provide oversight and strategic direction on the optimal use of the MARS cable.
- With the coming into operation of the Technopark, the Commission should carry out an expression of interest exercise to sell the potential space of the building and engage in negotiations with private ICT companies, both at national and international level.

RRA's Response

A contract has been awarded to a Consultant for preparing a roadmap for the development of the ICT Sector in Rodrigues by December 2025.

Additionally, the Rodrigues Business Park Company Ltd has been established to develop and promote the Technopark, and the Commission for ICT plans to benchmark the office spaces to help attract ICT investors.

8.1.1 Inefficient use of Bandwidth and Internet Connectivity through MARS cable

Findings

- As of 30 June 2025, the bandwidth capacity sold to customers is shown in Table 32.

Table 32 - Bandwidth Capacity Sold

Submarine Line Terminating Equipment (SLTE) Port	Status	Submarine Line Terminating Equipment Port capacity (Gbps)	Used Capacity (Gbps)	Available Capacity (Gbps)
1	Used	10	10.0	0
2	Used	10	1.0	9.0
3	Used	10	6.9	3.1
4	Unused	10	0	10.0
5	Unused	10	0	10.0
6	Unused	10	0	10.0
7	Unused	10	0	10.0
8	Used	10	2.0	8.0
9	Unused	10	0	10.0
10	Unused	10	0	10.0
	Total	100	19.9	80.1

Source: Quarterly Report Q2 2025

- Only 19.9 Gbps out of 100 Gbps had been allocated to 4 companies and the remaining 80.1 Gbps were not utilised.
- Of the 10 SLTE Ports, 6 were still not in use.
- The 5 Gbps of internet connectivity purchased at an additional amount of Rs 29,405,286 had remained largely underutilised.

Root Cause

The Commission did not devise a Strategic Plan to optimise the use of the purchased bandwidth.

Recommendations

The Commission should:

- devise a Strategic Plan so as to maximise the use of the available bandwidth.
- engage with potential private sector partner like *Technopark* to create demand for additional bandwidth.

RRA's Response

The RRA has created the Rodrigues ICT Development & Promotion Co. Ltd to promote Rodrigues as a destination for ICT-related activities, with the aim of creating demand for bandwidth and improving utilisation of the MARS cable's available capacity.

8.1.2 Non-Operational Status of Rodrigues ICT Development & Promotion Company Ltd

Finding

The Rodrigues ICT Development & Promotion Co. Ltd was incorporated in April 2019 as the technical arm of the Commission. The company's primary objective was to operate as a Network Service Provider, ensuring the optimal utilisation of available bandwidth on the MARS cable and taking over the technical management of the cable at the end of the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) period, when the cable would no longer be under the management of Mauritius Telecom Ltd.

The Company was still not operational after nearly 6 years of its incorporation.

RRA's Response

The company's non-operational status to date is beyond its control.

8.1.3 Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (Rodrigues) still benefiting from free bandwidth allocation

Findings

- Although the free trial period for bandwidth provision to Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) ended in May 2020, the latter continued to benefit 50 Mbps free of charge as of September 2025. Instructions were issued in April 2024 to discontinue the connection, but no action was taken by Mauritius Telecom Ltd.
- As of September 2025, no policy decision has been taken regarding whether the free bandwidth should continue.

Recommendations

- A clear policy on bandwidth allocation, including criteria for free or subsidised use, should be developed.
- A Memorandum of Understanding should be formalised with the MBC, outlining the terms and conditions of use.

RRA's Response

A Memorandum of Understanding will be formalised with the MBC.

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9 – COMMISSION FOR YOUTH AND SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE, MUSEUMS, ARCHIVES, HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS AND LIBRARY SERVICES

9.1 Construction of Stadium at Roche Bon Dieu - Major Delay, Poor Project Management and Unresolved Contractual Issues

Background Information

The construction of a stadium at Roche Bon Dieu experienced persistent setbacks since its project inception in the year 2017. In previous Audit Reports 2017-18, 2022-23 and 2023-2024, major weaknesses in the contract management were reported, such as the absence of key personnel, inadequate resource mobilisation, and recurring non-compliance with conditions of contract, poor monitoring and supervision, among others.

Two separate contracts were awarded for the project:

- *First Contract.* The first contract was awarded to Contractor A on 5 July 2017 for an amount of Rs 44.3 million but was terminated due to abandonment of site by the Contractor. A negotiated settlement of Rs 10 million was paid to the Contractor.
- *Second Contract.* A second contract was awarded to Contractor B on 9 June 2021 for the sum of Rs 75.9 million with an intended completion date of 22 August 2022. The scope of works under the second contract were:
 - (i) construction of boundary wall of 3 metres high and 580 metres long;
 - (ii) construction of new stand with approximate gross floor area of 1,156 m²;
 - (iii) construction of football pitch;
 - (iv) services installation (plumbing, electrical, etc.);
 - (v) paving blocks at entrances; and
 - (vi) external services and drainage work.

Findings

Slow progress of works and contractual obligation not fulfilled by Contractor

As of August 2025, an amount of Rs 76 million has already been disbursed to Contractor B.

The site was handed over to the Contractor on 10 August 2021. Works started on 24 August 2021. The project was originally scheduled for completion on 22 August 2022.

The following were noted during a site visit effected by NAO officers on 21 August 2025:

- The boundary wall was not yet constructed;

- The football pitch was still not constructed. In July 2024, the Consultant had instructed the Contractor to complete the football ground works within one month. Since August 2024, the site has remained unattended and showed signs of neglect and compromised drainage infrastructure carried out without approval of the former Project Manager. Refer to Figure 30.



Figure 30-No boundary wall erected and no football pitch completed

- A septic tank was lying idle on the site, its acquisition dated back to almost one year. Refer to Figure 31.



Figure 31- Septic tank lying idle on site

- The grandstand was uncovered and exposed to prolonged to extreme weather conditions. The handrails have started to rust at several locations and needed maintenance. Refer to Figure 32.
- The concrete roof for the grandstand, valued at some Rs 2.1 million, was not constructed, thus deviating from approved Bills of Quantities. Refer to Figure 32.



Figure 32- Handrails have started to rust

- Due to delay in project completion, the local community and football teams continued to be deprived of access to the facility for performing sports activities.
- Initial excavation works were not completed as shown in Figure 33, thus contributing to the overall project delay.



Figure 33- Initial excavation works not completed, contributing to overall project delays

- **Completion date of project not defined**

As of August 2025, there was no clear indication of the project's expected completion date. The Contractor did not concur with the Project Manager's assessment regarding the extended completion date of 28 July 2023 and thus, asserted that the contract completion date was set 'at large'.

- **Late submission of updated Programme of works**

On 28 November 2024, the Contractor submitted an updated programme of works in compliance with Sub-Clause 25 of the General Conditions of Contract (GCC) with completion date of 20 April 2025. However, the actual status did not align with this timeline.

- **Noticeable decline in interest to continue the works**

The Consultant reported to the Commission that since early 2024 site activities had almost ceased. The Contractor had submitted multiple formal requests during the period of October 2023 to October 2024 for amicable termination, but the Commission did not respond to those requests.

- **Expired Insurance Cover and Performance Security**

(i) The Insurance Cover of the project lapsed on 31 December 2023 and was not renewed as at September 2025.

(ii) The Performance Security which expired on 31 December 2025, was not renewed.

These lapses in project management exposed the Commission to significant risks of the project remaining uncompleted.

- **Extension of time with cost of Rs 10.2 million**

A sum of Rs 10,201,318 was approved in July 2025 by the Departmental Bid Committee regarding the Contractor's request for extension of time with cost.

- **Termination of Global Consultancy Services contract**

The Contractor was informed in March 2025 that Global Consultancy Services had terminated its contract in November 2024 and that the Consultant was no longer the Project Manager as from that date. The Contractor raised concern that Interim Payment Application (IPA) No. 22, amounting to Rs 13.1 million, submitted on 19 February 2025, had not been certified within the 21-day period as required under Sub-Clause 39.2 of the GCC.

- **No proper procedure for appointment of another Consultant**

Due to the absence of a designated Project Manager, no payment certificates could be processed, despite the contractual provisions required certification and payment within 21 to 28 days. The Commission sought to place the project under the consultancy service of the Commission for Women's Affairs in April 2025, 5 months after the previous consultancy service ended. However, engaging for the services with another consultant at a cost of Rs 533,000 was not in compliance with the Public Procurement Act, as the existing consultancy contract of the Commission for Women's Affairs did not include such assignment.

- **No Memorandum of Understanding for entrusting project to Consultancy Firm appointed by another Commission**

There was no Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission for Youth and Sports and the Consultancy Firm of other Commission.

Root Causes

- The Accounting Officer did not set up a Project Implementation Committee to adequately monitor progress of the construction works to ensure its scheduled completion.
- The Accounting Officer failed to set up a Performance Review Committee as per Directive No. 64A of the Procurement Policy Office.
- The Consultant did not carry out a geotechnical investigation on the physical properties of soil earthworks on the site before the preparation of the bidding documents.

Recommendations

- A Project Monitoring Committee should be established to enhance project efficiency and effectiveness through regular oversight and evaluation.

- The Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) should meet regularly to ensure proper project management and supervision. The PMC should ensure that the project is completed on the contractual completion date.
- Comprehensive geotechnical investigations should be made mandatory for capital projects to accurately assess soil conditions and reduce construction risks.
- The Commission should examine the Contractor's proposal submitted in September 2023 for a mutual agreement to terminate the existing contract. A timely review and decision on this proposal would allow the Commission to avoid prolonged disputes, unnecessary cost escalations, and delays in project completion.
- Responsibilities of project officers, project manager and owners should be clearly defined and agreed among the different stakeholders in a signed document.
- A Committee comprising of different technical experts should be set up to carry out an indepth investigation into the causes of poor project management and take appropriate actions accordingly.

RRA's Response

- Following the termination of the Global Consultancy Services contract, the Commission for Sports made a request to the Commission for Women's Affairs to include the construction of Roches Bon Dieu Stadium project, among others, within its consultancy services to avoid further disruptions in the supervision of the works. The Commission accepted our request and we are satisfied with the work done by the newly appointed Consultancy firm.

This constitutes an internal arrangement between two Commissions of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. The Commission for Sports has no control on the Consultancy Services contract of the Commission for Women's Affairs and Others. It is not for us to request a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). What matters to us is the continuity of the consultancy services. We do not interfere in the Consultancy Services contract of the Commission for Women's Affairs.

Time was critically important. Further delays in the appointment of a new consultant would have resulted in additional costs for the client. This has been avoided by including the project within the consultancy services of the Commission for Women's Affairs.

- Following settlement of Interim Payment Certificate No. 22, the Contractor was requested, in writing, to submit a revised programme of work and to re-mobilise resources on site to continue the project. The Project Monitoring Committee will meet regularly to ensure proper follow-up submission of programme of works and re-mobilization by Contractor. Our objective is to have a playground at the earliest, in a proper condition for use by the football community.
- Further to various meetings with the consultant and the contractor, our priority has been on the settlement of the Interim Payment Certificate No.22 for the contractor to re-mobilise. The issue of liquidated damage would be dealt by the Commission, the Consultant and the Contractor at a later stage.

9.2 Follow up of Recommendations raised in the Audit Report 2023-24

The status of actions taken on key findings and recommendation since the publication of the Audit Report 2023-24 is summarised below. The recommendation has not been implemented.

SN	Findings	Recommendation	RRA's Response - as of February 2026	NAO's Comments
Delay in Upgrading Works at Camp Du Roi Stadium (Page 129)				
1	<p>Considerable delay in project completion</p> <p>. As of mid-September 2024, the Contractor did not:</p> <p>(i) submit a revised program of works to complete the upgrading works;</p> <p>(ii) attend to snags, highlighted by the Architect and Consultant in November 2022; and</p> <p>(iii) mobilise its personnel on site for proper execution of the works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expired Insurance Cover. ▪ Issue of Early Warnings by Contractor for Delayed Payments. ▪ Applicable delay damages not charged <p>(Pg 129-130, Para 9.2.1-9.2.5)</p>	<p>The Accounting Officer should ensure that the deficiencies in infrastructural works are addressed and completed at the earliest, to enable all sports professionals and the public at large to benefit from the infrastructure.</p> <p>(Pg 131, Para 9.2)</p>	<p>Maximum delay damages have been applied. The project has already been taken over. We therefore draw lessons from the shortcomings for future projects.</p>	<p>Not Implemented</p>

**ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF THE
RODRIGUES REGIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25**

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Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

		30 June 2025	30 June 2024 Restated
ASSETS	Notes	Rs	Rs
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	144,166,540	148,507,973
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	5	744,100	957,050
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	6	43,704,121	82,725,560
Loans and Advances	7	29,621,239	31,975,377
Inventories	8	64,298,604	139,732,211
Prepayments		2,312,435	1,027,672
Other Receivables	9	-	11,146,384
		284,847,039	416,072,227
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Loans and Advances	7	87,845,688	78,197,282
Investments	10	78,604,297	77,481,321
Biological Assets	11	1,278,280	2,288,300
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	8,197,367,335	267,705,575
Right-Of-Use-Assets	13	5,458,549	7,612,575
Intangible Assets	14	3,992,530	6,592,099
		8,374,546,679	439,877,152
Total Assets		8,659,393,718	855,949,379
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	15	228,757,081	117,163,700
Deposits	16	78,458,148	101,597,811
Social Benefits	17	60,917,633	466,164
Provisions	18	124,542,650	-
Lease Liabilities	19	3,851,476	3,865,794
Financial Guarantee Liabilities	20	21,196,997	2,059,313
Employee Benefit Obligations	21 & 22	82,443,192	77,304,017
Other Liabilities	23	60,977,498	73,044,034
		661,144,675	375,500,833
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	15	26,272,998	60,738,676
Deposits	16	14,852,819	25,360,264
Lease Liabilities	19	1,910,707	4,090,382
Financial Guarantee Liabilities	20	1,826,973	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	21 & 22	10,074,083,293	9,920,596,460
Other Liabilities	23	79,847,088	59,427,268
		10,198,793,878	10,070,213,050
Total Liabilities		10,859,938,553	10,445,713,883
Net Assets		(2,200,544,835)	(9,589,764,504)
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Rodrigues Consolidated Fund	24	56,055,245	26,850,860
Accumulated Deficits	24	(2,256,600,080)	(9,616,615,364)
		(2,200,544,835)	(9,589,764,504)


 Franceau Aubret GRANDCOURT, GOSK
 Chief Commissioner

22 January 2026

Statement of Financial Performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2025
(Classification of Expenses by Nature)

	Notes	Year Ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year Ended 30 June 2024 Restated Rs
Revenue			
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits		10,238,400	8,972,850
Grants and Aid	25	6,496,071,583	5,174,964,914
Other Transfers	26	9,698,215	-
		<u>6,516,008,198</u>	<u>5,183,937,764</u>
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Licences	27	4,425,288	3,938,438
Finance Income		1,810,027	1,499,514
Rent and Royalties	28	73,257,521	35,770,703
Sales of Goods and Services	29	21,193,430	15,656,892
Other Revenue		6,994,777	2,437,445
		<u>107,681,043</u>	<u>59,302,992</u>
Total Revenue		<u>6,623,689,241</u>	<u>5,243,240,756</u>
Expenses			
Employee Costs	30	2,347,214,173	1,534,236,237
Subsidies		60,558,065	113,355,012
Grants	31	46,379,864	46,632,701
Social Benefits	32	2,291,919,570	1,654,336,313
Operating Expenses	33	1,544,588,640	1,524,955,108
Depreciation and Amortisation	12 & 14	51,200,509	43,262,173
Financial Guarantee Expenses	20	20,964,657	-
Other Expenses	34	462,630,873	319,295,537
Finance Costs		2,675,064	2,231,799
Total Expenses		<u>6,828,131,415</u>	<u>5,238,304,880</u>
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		2,656,500	-
Fair Value Loss on Investments		(8,877,024)	-
Fair Value Gain on Other Assets		382,120	-
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		<u>(210,280,578)</u>	<u>4,935,876</u>


Franceau Aubret GRANDCOURT, GOSK
 Chief Commissioner

22 January 2026

Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Rodrigues Consolidated Fund	Accumulated Deficits	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at 1 July 2023		18,698,357	-	18,698,357
Prior year adjustment				
Changes in Accounting Policies				
- First-time recognition of Loans and Advances at amortised cost (<i>Loans</i>)	36	-	9,220,377	9,220,377
- First-time recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment	36	-	411,365,403	411,365,403
- First-time recognition of Provision for Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	36	-	(189,135,590)	(189,135,590)
- First-time recognition of Intangible Assets	36	-	31,047,075	31,047,075
- First-time recognition of Provision for Amortisation on Intangible Assets	36	-	(21,749,680)	(21,749,680)
- First-time recognition of Other Receivables (<i>National Pensions Fund</i>)	36	-	4,947,130	4,947,130
- First-time recognition of Payables (<i>Penalty on Loan</i>)	36	-	(7,498,561)	(7,498,561)
- First-time recognition of Other Liabilities at Amortised Cost (<i>Loan due to Budgetary Central Government</i>)	36	-	(7,840,376)	(7,840,376)
Restated Balance at 01 July 2023		18,698,357	230,355,779	249,054,136
Changes in Accounting Policies				
- First-time recognition of Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	36	-	957,050	957,050
- First-time recognition of Receivables from Exchange Transactions	36	-	82,725,560	82,725,560
- First-time recognition of Inventories	36	-	139,732,211	139,732,211
- First-time recognition of Investments	36	-	77,481,321	77,481,321
- First-time recognition of Biological Assets	36	-	2,288,300	2,288,300
- First-time recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (<i>Other Assets - Plants to Maintain Ecosystem and Bearer Plants</i>)	36	-	21,683,791	21,683,791
- First-time recognition of Right-of-Use Assets	36	-	7,612,575	7,612,575
- First-time recognition of Other Receivables (<i>Prepayments</i>)	36	-	1,027,672	1,027,672
- First-time recognition of Payables (<i>Accruals and Retention Monies</i>)	36	-	(168,880,866)	(168,880,866)
- First-time recognition of Social Benefits	36	-	(466,164)	(466,164)
- First-time recognition of Lease Liabilities	36	-	(7,956,176)	(7,956,176)
- First-time recognition of Financial Guarantee Liabilities	36	-	(2,059,313)	(2,059,313)
- First-time recognition of Employee Benefit Obligations	36	-	(9,997,900,477)	(9,997,900,477)
Changes in net assets or equity for 2023-2024				
Surplus for the year		-	4,935,876	4,935,876
Transfer from Rodrigues Consolidated Fund		(7,970,652)	7,970,652	-
Net movement attributable to Rodrigues Consolidated Fund		16,123,155	(16,123,155)	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		26,850,860	(9,616,615,364)	(9,589,764,504)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Rodrigues Consolidated Fund	Accumulated Deficits	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs
- First-time recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (Buildings at Deemed Cost)		-	1,067,773,929	1,067,773,929
- First-time recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (Other Structures - Roads and Bridges)		-	6,732,597,116	6,732,597,116
- First-time recognition of Expected Credit Loss on Receivables		-	(29,787,795)	(29,787,795)
Changes in net assets or equity for 2024-2025		-	(46,540,353)	(46,540,353)
Net loss on remeasurement of Employee Benefit Obligations		-	(124,542,650)	(124,542,650)
- First-time recognition of Provisions		-	(210,280,578)	(210,280,578)
Deficit for the year		29,204,385	(29,204,385)	-
Net movement attributable to Rodrigues Consolidated Fund				
Balance at 30 June 2025		56,055,245	(2,256,600,080)	(2,200,544,835)



Franceau Aubret GRANDCOURT, GOSK
Chief Commissioner

22 January 2026

Cash Flow Statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Year Ended 30 June 2025 Rs	Year Ended 30 June 2024 Rs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	10,228,000	8,972,850
Grants and Aid	6,066,009,147	5,174,964,914
Licences	4,368,031	3,938,438
Finance Income	1,745,811	727,047
Rent and Royalties	35,592,347	35,770,703
Sales of Goods and Services	21,914,718	15,656,892
Other Receipts	633,533,300	601,748,433
Payments		
Employee Costs	(1,812,315,687)	(1,534,236,237)
Subsidies	(55,401,707)	(113,355,012)
Grants	(45,709,864)	(46,632,701)
Social Benefits	(2,220,321,716)	(1,660,535,567)
Operating Expenses	(939,012,936)	(731,136,061)
Other Payments	(1,062,098,098)	(869,649,786)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	638,531,346	886,233,913
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(628,156,590)	(854,892,410)
Purchase of Investments	(10,000,000)	(3,275,485)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(638,156,590)	(858,167,895)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(4,716,189)	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(4,716,189)	-
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,341,433)	28,066,018
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of year	148,507,973	120,441,955
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of year	144,166,540	148,507,973

22 January 2026



Franceau Aubret GRANDCOURT, G.O.S.K
Chief Commissioner

**Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts for
the financial year ended 30 June 2025
(Classification of Expenses by Function)**

	Original Estimates (a) Rs	Total Provisions* (N1) (b) Rs	Actual Amount (c) Rs	Variance (N2) Rs
REVENUE				
Taxes	3,700,000	3,700,000	4,070,985	(370,985)
Grants	6,400,000,000	6,400,000,000	6,066,009,147	333,990,853
<i>of which:</i>				
Contingencies	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
RRA Contribution	-	-	-	-
Social Contribution	685,000	-	-	685,000
Other Revenue	52,115,000	52,115,000	79,758,424	(27,643,424)
Total Revenue	6,456,500,000	6,455,815,000	6,149,838,556	306,661,444
EXPENDITURE				
General Public Services	805,958,000	750,971,431	687,599,543	118,358,457
Public Order and Safety	122,772,000	134,485,207	114,788,439	7,983,561
Economic Affairs	1,013,871,000	917,503,748	882,807,766	131,063,234
Environmental Protection	243,124,000	242,317,822	221,502,232	21,621,768
Housing and Community Amenities	718,743,000	532,150,409	464,299,966	254,443,034
Health	688,637,000	701,767,152	695,972,778	(7,335,778)
Recreation, Culture and Religion	231,363,000	236,045,826	216,737,750	14,625,250
Education	671,465,000	642,705,761	640,342,604	31,122,396
Social Protection	1,930,567,000	2,229,752,643	2,196,583,092	(266,016,092)
Total Expenditure	6,426,500,000	6,387,700,000	6,120,634,170	305,865,830
Contingencies (N3)	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
Total Expenditure including Contingencies	6,456,500,000	6,387,700,000	6,120,634,170	335,865,830

* Refers to the total amount approved after Supplementary Appropriation & Virement.

Notes:

N1 'Total Provisions' is not applicable to Revenue.

N2 Column (a) - Column (c)

N3 The amount appropriated under 'Contingencies' has been reallocated to expenditure items under different votes of expenditure.



**Franceau Aubret GRANDCOURT, G.O.S.K
Chief Commissioner**

22 January 2026

**Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts for
the financial year ended 30 June 2025
(Classification of Expenses by Nature)**

	Original Estimates (a) Rs	Total Provisions* (N1) (b) Rs	Actual Amount (c) Rs	Variance (N2) Rs
RECURRENT BUDGET				
Recurrent Revenue	5,056,500,000	5,056,500,000	5,513,829,409	(457,329,409)
Taxes	3,700,000	3,700,000	4,070,985	(370,985)
Grants	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,430,000,000	(430,000,000)
<i>of which:</i>				
Contingencies	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
RRA Contribution	-	-	-	-
Social Contribution	685,000	685,000	-	685,000
Other Revenue	52,115,000	52,115,000	79,758,424	(27,643,424)
Recurrent Expenditure	5,056,500,000	5,486,500,000	5,486,500,000	(430,000,000)
Annual Allowances	17,882,000	17,882,700	17,882,700	(700)
Compensation of Employees	1,649,064,000	1,794,432,987	1,794,432,987	(145,368,987)
Purchase of Goods and Services	1,005,579,000	947,751,545	947,751,545	57,827,455
Subsidies	48,100,000	55,401,707	55,401,707	(7,301,707)
Grants to Parastatal Bodies/Local Authorities	60,440,000	45,709,864	45,709,864	14,730,136
Social Benefits	1,859,235,000	2,261,371,624	2,261,371,624	(402,136,624)
Other Expense	386,200,000	363,949,573	363,949,573	22,250,427
Contingencies (N3)	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
Recurrent Balance	-	(430,000,000)	27,329,409	(27,329,409)
CAPITAL BUDGET				
Capital Revenue	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	636,009,147	763,990,853
Grant from Central Government	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	636,009,147	763,990,853
<i>of which</i>				
RRA Budget	1,285,000,000	1,285,000,000	602,819,082	682,180,918
Projects Development Fund	75,000,000	75,000,000	24,270,713	50,729,287
National Environment Fund	40,000,000	40,000,000	8,919,352	31,080,648
Capital Expenditure	1,400,000,000	901,200,000	634,134,170	765,865,830
Acquisition of Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets	1,400,000,000	901,200,000	634,134,170	765,865,830
Capital Balance	-	498,800,000	1,874,977	(1,874,977)

* Refers to the total amount approved after Supplementary Appropriation & Virement.

Notes:

N1 'Total Provisions' is not applicable to Revenue.

N2 Column (a) - Column (c)

N3 The amount appropriated under 'Contingencies' has been reallocated to expenditure items under different votes of expenditure.

N4 Refer to Note 35 for explanation on variances.



**Franceau Aubret GRANDCOURT, G.O.S.K
Chief Commissioner**

22 January 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The island of Rodrigues (Rodrigues) is an autonomous island of the Republic of Mauritius located in the Indian Ocean, about 560 km East of Mauritius. The Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) has been established under section 75A of the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius and operations of the RRA are conducted in accordance with the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act 2001. The RRA is a body corporate and the exercise of its function is regarded as done on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius (GOM).

Under Section 41 of Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act 2001, the Finance and Audit Act shall, with such modifications and adaptations as may be necessary, continue to apply to Rodrigues and the accounts of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. The Finance and Audit Act requires the Commissioner responsible for the subject of finance under the Rodrigues Regional Assembly Act to sign and submit the financial statements of the RRA to the Director of Audit within three months of the close of every fiscal year.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

A Estimates

The Estimates (Budget) of the RRA is appropriated by votes of expenditure on a cash basis.

The Estimates is classified by economic classification based, as far as possible, on the Government Finance Statistics Manual. For the financial year ended 30 June 2025 an approximate amount of Rs 51,000,000 was carried over under Ministry Rodrigues, Outer Islands and Territorial Integrity (Rodrigues Regional Assembly) in relation to RRA in the estimates of Government of Mauritius.

The Estimates is for the RRA, which includes Office of the Clerk and Commissions.

The approved Estimates covers the fiscal year from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

B Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 19 (7)(b) of the Finance & Audit Act 1973, as subsequently amended which requires these statements to be in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

(i) *Transitional Financial Statements*

The date of adoption of IPSAS for the RRA is 01 July 2024. Prior to the adoption of IPSAS, the financial statements were prepared on cash basis. The first transitional IPSAS financial statements of the RRA is in respect of the financial year 2024-2025 and have been prepared in compliance with *IPSAS 33 – First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs*, except for *IPSAS 18 - Segment Reporting* and *IPSAS 35 – Consolidated Financial Statements*, which provides the first-time adopter with a transitional period of three years for the recognition, measurement,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

presentation and disclosure of certain assets and liabilities. The changes resulting from the adoption of the new basis is given in Notes 36 and 37.

The RRA has taken advantage of the following transitional exemptions which affected fair presentation. As a result, it is unable to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with Accrual Basis IPSAS in preparing its transitional IPSAS financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025.

The status of compliance with IPSAS issued to date is as per table below:

IPSAS	Compliance Status	Key Non Compliance / Transitional Exemptions	Affect Fair Presentation (Yes/No)	Expected date of Compliance
IPSAS 1—Presentation of Financial Statements (revised)	✓			
IPSAS 2—Cash Flow Statements	✓			
IPSAS 3—Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (revised)	✓			
IPSAS 4—The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (revised)	✓			
IPSAS 5—Borrowing Costs	✓			
IPSAS 9—Revenue from Exchange Transactions	✓			
IPSAS 10—Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	N/A			
IPSAS 11—Construction Contracts	N/A			
IPSAS 12—Inventories (revised)	✓			
IPSAS 14—Events After the Reporting Date (revised)	✓			
IPSAS 16—Investment Property (revised)	N/A			
IPSAS 17—Property, Plant, and Equipment (revised)	Partial	Partial recognition of Buildings, Other Assets and Other Structures	Yes	2025-2026
		Impairment	Yes	2025-2026
		Use of deemed cost	No	2025-2026
IPSAS 18—Segment Reporting	X			2025-2026
IPSAS 19—Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓			
IPSAS 20—Related Party Disclosures	Partial	Additional disclosures		2025-2026
IPSAS 21—Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets	X	Indication of impairment yet to be assessed on an annual basis	Yes	2025-2026
IPSAS 22—Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector	N/A			
IPSAS 23—Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)	✓			
IPSAS 24—Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements	✓			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IPSAS	Compliance Status	Key Non Compliance / Transitional Exemptions	Affect Fair Presentation (Yes/No)	Expected date of Compliance
IPSAS 26 — Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets	N/A			
IPSAS 27—Agriculture	✓			
IPSAS 28—Financial Instruments: Presentation	✓			
IPSAS 29—Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	N/A			
IPSAS 30—Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓			
IPSAS 31—Intangible Assets	Partial	Measurement Impairment	Yes	2025-2026
IPSAS 32—Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	N/A			
IPSAS 33—First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS	✓			
IPSAS 34—Separate Financial Statements	N/A			
IPSAS 35—Consolidated Financial Statements	X			2025-2026
IPSAS 36—Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	N/A			
IPSAS 37—Joint Arrangements	N/A			
IPSAS 38—Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities	Partial	Additional Disclosures		2025-2026
IPSAS 39—Employee Benefits	Partial	Discounting for time value of money of Liabilities in respect of Other long-term employee benefits	Yes	2025-2026
IPSAS 40—Public Sector Combinations	N/A			
IPSAS 41—Financial Instruments	✓			
IPSAS 42— Social Benefits	✓			
IPSAS 43 -Leases	Partial	Lessor Accounting: Assessment to be carried out	Yes	2025-2026 Early adoption 01 July 2024 (Effective Date 01 January 2025)
IPSAS 44- Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	✓			Early adoption 01 July 2024 Effective Date 01 January 2025)

- ✓ Complied
- x Not complied
- N/A Not applicable

The financial statements was prepared on basis of information available on the Accounting System and on the basis of returns received from Commissions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

It is expected that the Financial Statements of the RRA will be fully compliant to IPSAS as from financial year 2025-2026.

Items listed at Notes 36 and 37 were recognised for the first time and as such comparable information may not be available.

(ii) New Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted

IPSAS	Effective date
IPSAS 45, Property, Plant, and Equipment	01 January 2025
IPSAS 46, Measurement	01 January 2025
IPSAS 47, Revenue	01 January 2026
IPSAS 48, Transfer Expenses	01 January 2026
IPSAS 49, Retirement Benefit Plans	01 January 2026
IPSAS 50- Exploration for and Evaluation for Mineral Resources	01 January 2027

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following IPSASs had already been issued but not yet effective:

These new standards will be adopted when they become effective. The potential impact of the application of these new standards is not known as assessment is yet to be made.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year. Where necessary and where it is practicable, comparative figures have been restated to conform to changes in presentation, or in accounting policies in the current year.

2.2 Reporting Entity

The financial statements are for the RRA, which comprises Office of the Clerk and the Commissions.

2.3 Reporting Period

The financial statements cover the financial year of the RRA from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.4 Authorisation Date

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 29 September 2025 by the Chief Commissioner.

2.5 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees (Rs), rounded to the nearest rupee, which is also the functional currency.

2.6 Foreign Currencies Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances in local currency held with local banks.

2.8 Financial Assets

- (i) Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions and Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions comprise receivables from fines, penalties and forfeits.

Receivables from Exchange Transactions comprise receivables from licences, rent and royalties, sales of goods and services and other revenue.

These are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the RRA and can be measured reliably. Receivables are measured at cost adjusted for expected credit losses.

Impairment of Receivables

A loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is recognised on receivables from non-exchange transactions and exchange transactions. An impairment gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Financial Performance representing the amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised.

The methodology of loss allowance on receivables has been determined using judgement, estimates and various assumptions which are deemed to be reasonable and appropriate. For Commissions, factors/indicators such as past trends, historic data, ageing analysis and long overdue payments for a period of more than 5 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) Loans and Advances

Loans represent outstanding balances on loans given by RRA. These are recognized at amortised cost adjusted for expected credit losses.

Advances are made under the authority of warrants issued under Section 6(1) of the Finance and Audit Act and are recoverable within specified periods. Advances are recognised at cost as the effect of discounting is not considered material. Advances has been adjusted for credit losses

The ECL on Loans and Advances has been determined using a methodology that incorporates judgment, estimates, and various assumptions, all of which are considered reasonable and appropriate.

(iii) Other Receivables

Other receivables represent amounts due from the National Pensions Fund (NPF) for payments made by the RRA to pensioners on behalf of the NPF, with the RRA acting as an agent. Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost which is equivalent to cost as the effect of discounting is not considered material.

(iv) Investments

Initial Recognition of Investments

On initial recognition, investments are measured at cost.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Investments

Investments are classified as fair value through surplus or deficit and are measured at fair value at the end of each financial year, with any gains or losses on remeasurements recognised in surplus or deficit. Any dividend earned on these investments is also recognised in surplus or deficit.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories have been recognised for the first time in the financial year 2023-2024 based on information available at the level of commissions.

Inventories comprise mainly of distributable items, consumables, donated inventories and agricultural produce and biological inventory.

Inventories meant for distribution at no charge or nominal charge or consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge are measured at lower of cost and the estimated replacement cost. The cost has been determined using First In First Out Basis (FIFO).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The cost of inventories from non-exchange transactions (donated inventories) is measured at its fair value at the date of receipt.

Agricultural produce are measured at fair value at the point of harvest. The costs to sell relating to agricultural produce is considered to be insignificant. Any gains or losses arising on recognition of agricultural produce at fair value are recognised in surplus or deficit. Thereafter, agricultural produce and inventories relating to agriculture are measured at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2.10 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The RRA classifies a non-current asset (or disposal group) as held for sale when the following criteria are met:

- its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use;
- the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups); and
- its sale must be highly probable.

A non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

No depreciation or amortisation is charged while the non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale.

Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the RRA that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and represents a significant component of the RRA's operations. The RRA will no longer have control over the operations once the disposal is complete.

2.11 Prepayments

Prepayments are recognised as assets when payment for goods or services has been made in advance of obtaining a right to access those goods or services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.12 Biological Assets

Biological assets are split into the following categories:

- (i) Bearer Biological Assets (other than bearer plants);
- (ii) Consumable Biological Assets; and
- (iii) Agricultural Produce (classified under inventories).

Bearer biological assets (other than bearer plants) are those biological assets that are used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year in an agricultural activity. Examples of bearer biological assets include breeding stocks such as fish, rams, ewes, ducks, lambs, cows, heifers, calves and broiler parent stock.

Consumable biological assets are those that are held for harvest as agricultural produce or for sale or distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge as biological assets such as animals and plants for one-time use. Examples of consumable biological assets are trees in a timber plantation forest, fish in farms, freshwater prawn juveniles, weaner calves and lambs that are sold to farmers.

Agricultural produce is the harvested produce of biological assets.

The RRA recognises biological assets when it controls the assets as a result of past events, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such assets will flow to the RRA and the fair value or cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

Bearer biological assets (other than bearer plants) and consumable biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any change therein recognised in surplus or deficit. The cost to sell relating to biological asset have been considered to be insignificant.

2.13 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment include the following:

- (i) Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment;
- (ii) Land and Buildings;
- (iii) Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings;
- (iv) Assets under Construction; and
- (v) Other Assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost. Subsequently, except for Other Assets, all Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

(i) *Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment*

Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment represent the cost of the following:

(a) Infrastructure Assets:

- Roads

Valuation Methodology

Roads has been measured at deemed cost as at 30 June 2025. The value of the roads has been estimated by the Commission for Public Infrastructure, Transport and Water Resources which is presently responsible of a road network . The valuation was based on various factors such as the cost of constructing a road/works order value, site conditions such as Topography, Hydrology. The roads have been classified in the following three categories:

SN	Road Type
1	Main Roads
2	Secondary Roads
3	Track Roads

- Bridges

Valuation Methodology

Bridges has been measured at deemed cost as at 30 June 2025 at the value estimated by the Commission for Public Infrastructure, Transport and Water Resources.

(b) Transport Equipment have been measured at cost.

(c) Other Machinery and Equipment have been measured at cost and include the following:

- Medical Equipment;
- Office Equipment; and
- Machinery and Equipment

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*(ii) Land and Buildings**(a) Land*

Land is recognized by the Government of Mauritius and therefore not included in the financial statements of RRA.

(b) Buildings

Buildings represents residential and non-residential buildings, whether purchased, constructed or upgraded.

The value of Buildings has been estimated by the Government of Mauritius Valuation Department as at 30 June 2025 using the concept of Market Value. The concept of Market Value presumes a price negotiated in an open and competitive market where the participants are acting freely. The Market Value of a building will reflect its highest and best use that maximises its potential and that is possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use may be for continuation of an asset's existing use or for some alternative use.

(iii) Assets under Construction

Assets in the course of construction are recognised at cost.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

(iv) Other Assets

Other Assets include Plants to maintain the Ecosystem. These are measured at fair value at end of each reporting date.

The fair value model has been used as it is considered to be more appropriate. "Other Assets" category falls under IPSAS 17- Property, Plant, and Equipment as it meets the recognition criteria. However, IPSAS 17 cost and revaluation measurement basis does not provide guidance regarding classes of assets undergoing physical transformation. As similar assets are valued at fair value for instance under IPSAS 27- Agriculture, the fair value model has been applied for biological assets which was deemed to be more appropriate in that context. Moreso, by valuing such assets at fair value represents a fair presentation of their amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(v) Donated Assets

When an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration, the asset is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition and subsequently depreciated over its remaining useful life.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(vi) Depreciation

Depreciation on assets is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Full year depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in year of disposal. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset over its remaining useful life, as follows:

Class of Assets	No. of years	Residual Values
Infrastructure Assets	10 – 50	10 %
Transport Equipment	8 – 25	15 %
Other Machinery & Equipment	4 – 20	5 % - 10 %
Buildings	50	10 %
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	10	10 %

(vii) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(viii) Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment and/or any significant part of an asset are derecognised upon disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

2.14 Leases

The RRA assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract.

The RRA leases various buildings and equipment under contract for periods ranging between 1 to 5 years which may be extended, as required.

A right-of-use asset (as stated below) and a corresponding lease liability (Refer to 2.18 Lease Liabilities) are recognised with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For these short-term leases, the RRA recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease (Refer to 2.23 (iii) Operating Expenses).

Right-of-use assets and Lease Liabilities have been recognised for the first time in the financial year 2024-2025.

Right-of-Use Assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, and lease payments made at commencement date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset.

2.15 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include licenses, software and IT projects acquired, developed or under development.

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalised and are expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of 8 years. Full year amortisation is charged in the year of acquisition. Intangible assets which are still under development phase are recognised at cost and no amortisation is charged until the asset is available for use.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. Any surplus or deficit arising from the disposal is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.16 Financial Liabilities

(i) Payables

Payables comprise:

- (a) 'Accounts Payable' which are expenses incurred by the RRA during the financial year but not yet paid as at year end;
- (b) 'Retention Money on Contracts' which is a percentage of the amount certified as due to the contractors, deducted from the amount due and retained by the RRA; and
- (c) Penalty fee payable on Fibre Glass Boat Loan
- (d) Amount guaranteed under the New Social Housing Scheme where the beneficiaries have defaulted in payment as at 30 June 2025.

Payables are recognised at cost as the effect of discounting is not considered material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(ii) Deposits**

Deposits are money deposited with RRA under Section 8 of the Finance and Audit Act and are recognised at cost as the effect of discounting is not considered material.

(iii) Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consists of loans from Government of Mauritius for:

(a) Car loan

This is measured at cost as the effect of discounting is not considered material.

(b) Fibre Glass Boat Loan

This is measured at amortised cost.

(iv) Financial Guarantee Liabilities

The RRA provides financial guarantee in respect of the New Social Housing Scheme. Such guarantees have been issued to the Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited, Mauritius Housing Company Limited and SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd to reimburse the amount of any loss incurred in the event of non-repayment of the respective loans by the Beneficiaries of the Scheme.

These financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised as a liability at fair value.

Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the liability and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

(v) De-Recognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is removed from the Statement of Financial Position when, the financial liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, waived, cancelled or expired.

2.17 Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to specific individuals and/or households who meet eligibility criteria, mitigate the effect of social risks and address the needs of society as a whole.

(i) Initial Measurement

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The RRA recognises a liability for a social benefit scheme when it:

- (a) has a present obligation for an outflow of resources that results from a past event; and
- (b) the present obligation can be measured in a way that achieves the qualitative characteristics and takes into account constraints on information.

The initial measurement of the liability for a social benefit scheme is at the best estimate of the costs, that is the social benefit payments, that the RRA will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability. The RRA also recognises an expense for the social benefit scheme at an amount equivalent to the amount of the liability.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

The liability is reduced as social benefit payments are made and any difference between the cost of making the social benefit payments and the carrying amount of the liability in respect of the social benefit scheme is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period in which the liability is settled.

2.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when RRA has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that the RRA will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Financial Performance net of any reimbursement. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.19 Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed and variable lease payments.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the following discount rates are applicable:

Lease Term	Discount Rate
Less or equal to 1 year	No discounting
More than 1 year and less or equal to 5 years	5%
More than 5 years and less or equal to 10 years	5.5%
More than 10 years	6%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

2.20 Employee Benefit Obligations

(i) Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits which are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the reporting period in which the employee renders the related service.

The short-term employee benefits consist of salaries, wages, salary compensation, overtime, travelling and transport, allowances, end of year bonus, social security contributions, annual sick leave, current portion of passage benefits, and allowance in lieu of passage benefits.

Short-term employee benefits are expensed in the period the employee renders the service and a liability is recognised in respect of amount not paid at the end of the financial year for annual sick leave.

Passage benefits represent the estimated liability of the RRA in respect of passage benefits accrued to public officers on permanent and pensionable establishment drawing a minimum monthly salary of Rs 27,400 or reckoning at least five years' service as per Pay Research Bureau (PRB) Report 2021. Passage benefits are earned at the rate of 5% of the gross salaries annually. The carrying amount is re-measured each year end after taking into account amount paid and earned during the year.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the RRA pays fixed contributions into another entity, the State Insurance Company of Mauritius Limited (SICOM Ltd), for full time employees who joined the Public Sector from 1 January 2013 onwards. The RRA has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. These contributions are expensed in the period the employee renders the service and a liability is recognised in respect of amount not paid at the end of the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

The RRA operates two Defined Benefit Plans as follows:

- (i) Pensions granted under the Pensions Act to public officers appointed before 1 January 2013 and members of Legislative Assembly on retirement; and
- (ii) Civil Service Family Protection Scheme (CSFPS) to public officers appointed before 1 January 2013 where a monthly benefit is provided to the spouse and children upon death of the contributor (irrespective of whether the contributor dies in service or after retirement). With the enactment of the Widow's and Children's Pension Scheme (Amendment) Act No. 28 of 1993, the CSFPS came into operation.

Both plans are unfunded. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed on an annual basis by a qualified actuary and will be aligned to the requirements of IPSAS 39 - Employee Benefits during the transitional period. Currently, RRA appoints SICOM Ltd as its actuary. The cost of providing benefits is calculated using the projected unit method. The benefits are then discounted in order to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations and the current service cost.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity.

(iii) Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

Other long-term employee benefits comprise non-current portion of bank of sick leave, vacation leave upon retirement and passage benefits.

Liabilities in respect of other long-term employee benefits have not been discounted for the time value of money.

2.21 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

The RRA does not recognise a contingent asset, but discloses in the notes to the financial statements details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the RRA. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the notes to the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognised in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

The RRA does not recognise a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.22 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

(i) Fines, Penalties and Forfeits

Fines, Penalties and Forfeits are recognised on an accrual basis.

(ii) Grants and Aid

Grants and Aid consist of Grants from Government of Mauritius.

These grants are recognised on an accrual basis.

(iii) Other Transfers

Donated inventories and donated assets are recorded under other transfers.

2.23 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions consist of Licences, Finance Income, Rent and Royalties, Sales of Goods and Services and Other Revenue.

Revenue from exchange transactions has been recognised on an accrual basis.

2.24 Expenses

All expenses are on an accrual basis.

(i) Subsidies and Grants

Subsidies and Grants are recognised on an accrual basis.

(ii) Social Benefits

Social benefits are recognised in the period to which they relate.

(iii) Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the period when goods are received or services are rendered and are recognised on accrual basis.

Operating expenses include leases which are short term, normally for one year and of low value in nature and are expensed in surplus or deficit (Refer to 2.13 leases).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iv) Other Expenses

Other expenses include transfers, expected credit loss on loans and advances, acquisition costs of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, Write-off of receivables under exchange and non-exchange transactions, inventories written-off amongst others.

(v) Finance Costs

Finance costs relates to interest expense on financial liabilities which are measured at amortised cost and are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Interest expense on lease liability is the amount that produces a constant periodic discount rate of interest on the remaining balance of lease liability (Refer to 2.18 Lease Liabilities).

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements includes the use of accounting estimates and management assumptions and judgement. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant, include, but are not limited to: estimation of Receivables , loss allowance for expected credit losses on Receivables, selection of useful lives and the depreciation/amortisation method for Property Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and right-of-use assets, estimating the fair value of certain categories of Property Plant and Equipment, Biological Assets, Investments, actuarial measurement of post-employment benefit obligations, assumptions in measuring Loans at amortised cost and expected credit loss on Loans, estimation to compute the value for Financial Guarantee Liabilities and discount rate for the computation of Lease Liabilities. The actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the period in which they become known.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The total cash and cash equivalents are made up as follows:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Bank balances	144,166,540	148,507,973
Total	144,166,540	148,507,973

As at 30 June 2025, Rs 5,104,543 (2024: Rs 11,202,859) are meant to be used for specific projects. Additional details are disclosed in *Statement of Cash Aid Received from Foreign Countries*.

As at 30 June 2025, there is no significant cash and cash equivalents balances that are not available for use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Non-cash transactions

For non-cash transactions relating to loans, lease liabilities and Other liabilities, refer to Note 7 Loans and Advances, Note 19 Lease Liabilities and Note 23 Other liabilities respectively.

Non-cash transactions also include the following:

	Year Ended 30 June 2025 Rs
Grant (Expenses paid directly by Government of Mauritius)	430,062,436
Donated Property, Plant and Equipment	3,707,200
Others	5,991,015

5. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	30 June 2025 Rs	30 June 2024 (Restated) Rs
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	800,600	957,050
	800,600	957,050
Less: Loss Allowance	(56,500)	-
Total	744,100	957,050
- Within one year	744,100	957,050
- After one year	-	-
Total	744,100	957,050

The ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions are as follows:

	30 June 2025 Rs
Current Due	-
Past Due:	
Less than 1 year	716,300
Between 1 to 5 years	16,800
Between 5 to 10 years	11,000
Over 10 years	-
Total	744,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

During the financial year 2024-2025, an amount of Rs 166,850 was written off and charged directly through surplus or deficit as no loss allowance in respect of these amounts were previously recognised. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

The changes in loss allowance in respect of receivables from non-exchange transactions are as follows:

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Loss Allowance as at 01 July	-
Receivables Write-Off	-
Impairment Loss	56,500*
Loss Allowance as at 30 June	56,500

*Loss allowance on receivables from non-exchange transactions has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025.

Refer to Note 36 (i) for details on the prior year adjustments.

6. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Rent and Royalties	41,303,355	49,929,468
Licences	26,354,459	26,297,202
Sales of Goods and Services	5,183,399	5,904,687
Other Revenue	594,203	594,203
	73,435,416	82,725,560
Less: Loss Allowance	(29,731,295)	-
Total	43,704,121	82,725,560
-		
Within one year	43,704,121	82,725,560
- After one year	-	-
Total	43,704,121	82,725,560

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions are as follows:

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Current Due	1,021,520
Past Due:	
Less than 1 year	187,484
Between 1 to 5 years	3,360,108
Between 5 to 10 years	27,759,799
Over 10 years	11,375,210
Total	<u>43,704,121</u>

During the financial year 2024-2025, an amount of Rs 46,291,288 and charged directly through surplus or deficit as no loss allowance in respect of these amounts were previously recognised.

The changes in loss allowance in respect of receivables from non-exchange transactions are as follows:

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Loss Allowance as at 01 July	-
Receivables Write-Off	-
Impairment Loss	*29,731,295
Loss Allowance as at 30 June	<u>29,731,295</u>

*Loss allowance on receivables from non-exchange transactions has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Refer to Note 36 (ii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES

	30 June 2025			30 June 2024 (Restated)		
	Current Rs	Non-Current Rs	Total Rs	Current Rs	Non-Current Rs	Total Rs
Loans	162,073	1,023,037	1,185,110	258,509	1,185,110	1,443,619
Advances	29,459,166	86,822,651	116,281,817	31,716,868	77,012,172	108,729,040
Total	<u>29,621,239</u>	<u>87,845,688</u>	<u>117,466,927</u>	<u>31,975,377</u>	<u>78,197,282</u>	<u>110,172,659</u>

A reconciliation of the figures in the *Detailed Statement of Advances* with *Statement of Financial Position -Loans and Advances* are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Rs
Balance as at 30 June 2025	136,775,817
Adjustment for the recognition of Loan to Fishermen's Cooperatives in Rodrigues at amortised cost	8,549,224
Adjustment for the recognition of amount advanced to Nassola Cooperative Credit Union Ltd at amortised cost	1,185,110
Less: Expected Credit Loss- Loan to Fishermen's Cooperatives in Rodrigues	(23,243,224)
Less: Expected Credit Loss- Advance to Rodrigues Trading & Marketing Co. Ltd	(5,800,000)
Balance as per Loans and Advances as reported in Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2025	117,466,927

(i) Loans

Loans are outstanding balances due from:

- (i) Fishermen's Cooperatives in Rodrigues for the purchase of fibre glass boat; and
- (ii) Amount advanced to Nassola Cooperative Credit Union Ltd in respect of the Rodrigues Social Housing Schemes.

A reconciliation of loan at amortised cost is shown below:

	30 June 2025 Rs	30 June 2024 (Restated) Rs
Balance as at 01 July	24,686,844	23,914,377
<i>Cash Movement:</i>		
Repayment Capital	(322,725)	-
<i>Non-cash Movement:</i>		
Interest income	64,216	772,467
Balance as at 30 June	24,428,334	24,686,844
	30 June 2025 Rs	30 June 2024 Rs
Loans at Amortised Cost	24,428,334	24,686,844
Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowance	(23,243,224)	(23,243,224)
Loans as per Statement of Financial Position	1,185,110	1,443,620

The ageing of the loans are as follows:

	30 June 2025 Rs
Less than 1 year	162,073
Between 1 to 5 years	262,217
Between 5 to 10 years	281,466
Over 10 years	479,354
Total	1,185,110

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The movement in expected credit loss allowance in respect of loans are as follows:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Loss Allowance as at 01 July	23,243,224	-
Loss Allowance for the year	-	23,243,224
Loss Allowance as at 30 June	23,243,224	23,243,224

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of loan is determined by reference to market yields on weighted average rupee lending rate of banks, as prescribed by the Bank of Mauritius.

Refer to Note 36 (iii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

(ii) Advances

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
RRA Members	5,709,585	4,521,006
RRA Officers	110,572,232	104,208,034
Advance to Rodrigues Trading and Marketing Co. Ltd	5,800,000	5,800,000
	<u>122,081,817</u>	<u>114,529,040</u>
Less: Loss Allowance	(5,800,000)	(5,800,000)
Total	116,281,817	108,729,040

The movement in expected credit loss allowance in respect of loans are as follows:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Loss Allowance as at 01 July	5,800,000	-
Loss Allowance for the year (First time recognition)	-	5,800,000
Loss Allowance as at 30 June	5,800,000	5,800,000

Refer to Note 36 (iii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. INVENTORIES

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Inventories for Distribution and Consumption	59,350,541	139,686,631
Donated inventories	4,720,363	-
Agricultural Produce and Biological Inventory	227,700	45,580
Total	64,298,604	139,732,211

Inventories amounting to Rs 348,164 was written-off during the financial year 2024-2025.

*Donated inventories and inventory written-off have been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Agricultural produce harvested during the period, determined at point of harvest amounted to Rs 139,250.

There was no Agricultural Produce and Biological Inventory written off during the financial year 2024-2025.

The movement in Agricultural produce and Biological Inventory charged to surplus/deficit amounted to Rs 1,209,285 for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Refer to Note 36 (iv) for details on the prior year adjustments.

Methods to determine the fair value of Agricultural Produce

The fair value of agricultural produce has been estimated by the Commission for Agriculture, Food Production, Plant & Animal Quarantine, Cooperatives, Forestry, Fisheries And Marines Parks and is based mainly on market prices set by the Commission depending on the age, quantity and weight.

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Receivables from National Pensions Fund	-	11,146,384
Total	-	11,146,384
- Within one year	-	11,146,384
- After one year	-	-
Total	-	11,146,384

Refer to Note 36 (vi) for details on the prior year adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. INVESTMENTS

Details of investments are shown below:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Equity Investments	78,604,297	77,481,321
Total	78,604,297	77,481,321

The RRA uses the following hierarchy for determining and measuring the fair value of equity investments:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Other techniques for which all inputs are observable and have a significant effect on the recorded fair value, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

RRA holds unquoted investments in entities and therefore uses Level 3 for fair value measurement. The fair value at the end of the reporting date is based on the Net Asset figures from the latest audited financial statements of investees except for Rodrigues Tourism Development Company Ltd, Rodrigues Venture Capital and Leasing Fund Co. Ltd and ICT Development and Promotion Company Ltd, where their costs have been deemed to be their market value as no audited financial statements are available.

RRA has unpaid share capital in the following entities which are not operational:

Safe Rodrigues Company Ltd
 Rodrigues Property Development Company (RODPRO) LTD
 Rodrigues Nature Company Ltd
 Rodrigues Coffee Company Ltd

The table below shows an analysis of equity investments mandatorily measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, by the level of hierarchy:

	Level 3	Total Carrying Amount / Fair Value
	Rs	Rs
Total as at 30 June 2025	78,604,297	78,604,297
Total as at 30 June 2024	77,481,321	77,481,321

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A reconciliation of fair value measurements in level 3 is set out below:

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Balance at 01 July	77,481,321
Additions during the year	10,000,000
Fair value gain on investment	(8,877,024)
Balance at 30 June	<u><u>78,604,297</u></u>

Additional details in respect of investments are provided in the Statement of Investments.

Investments has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Refer to Note 36 (vii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Bearer Biological Assets	1,025,600	1,413,200
Consumable Biological Assets (N1)	252,680	875,100
Total	1,278,280	2,288,300

N1: Consumable Biological Assets exclude Agricultural Produce. Agricultural Produce has been recognised under Inventories (Refer to Note 8).

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount of Bearer Biological Assets

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Carrying amount at 01 July	1,413,200	-
First time recognition of Bearer Biological Assets	-	1,413,200
Transfer to inventories	(441,020)	-
Distributions at no charge or for a nominal charge	(55,200)	-
Fair value gain	108,620	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	1,025,600	1,413,200

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount of Consumable Biological Assets

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Carrying amount at 01 July	875,100	-
First time recognition of Consumable Biological Assets	-	875,100
Add: New Born	83,285	-
Add: Donated	375	-
Transfer to inventories	(756,045)	-
Fair value gain	49,965	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	252,680	875,100

Biological Assets has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Refer to Note 36 (viii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Methods to determine the fair value of biological assets

The fair value of biological assets has been estimated by the Commission for Agriculture, Food Production, Plant & Animal Quarantine, Cooperatives, Forestry, Fisheries And Marines Parks and is based mainly on market prices set by the Commission depending on the age, quantity and weight.

Restrictions and pledges for liabilities

During the financial year 2024-2025, there were no biological assets whose title was restricted and there were no restrictions on the RRA's use or capacity to sell biological assets. No biological assets were pledged as security for liabilities.

Contractual Commitments

During the financial year 2024-2025, there were no contractual commitments for the acquisition or development of biological assets.

Financial Risk Management Strategies

The RRA is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in price due to disease and pest risks, climate risks (e.g flood, drought, cyclones), environmental and other risks (e.g fire in forest, thefts, power failure of pumps).

The risk management strategies put in place are as follows:

1. Disease and Pest risks
These are managed by constant monitoring for early detection of diseases and pests and surveillance by veterinary services to avoid propagation.
2. Climate risks
These are managed by planting plants with deep rooted system and suitable to agro climatic conditions and moving from traditional open field cultivation to sheltered farming system.
3. Environmental and Other risks
These are managed by putting standby generators in place to supply electrical power in case of power failure, reporting thefts having constant watchmanship to ensure security of assets and creating fire breaks to reduce the spread of fire outbreaks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment							TOTAL
	Infrastructure Assets	Transport Equipment	Other Machinery & Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Buildings	Asset Under Construction (AUC)	Other Assets	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
COST								
At 01 July 2023	-	138,310,841	238,140,532	34,914,030	-	-	-	411,365,403
First time recognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,683,791	21,683,791
Additions	-	18,540,938	38,653,370	7,154,540	-	-	-	64,348,848
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Value Gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024		156,851,779	276,793,902	42,068,570	-	-	21,683,791	497,398,042
First time recognition	6,396,033,561	-	-	-	1,186,882,100	336,563,555	-	7,919,479,216
Additions	-	41,682,031	10,308,212	2,458,400	-	-	-	54,448,643
Transfer from AUC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(6,500)*	-	-	-	-	-	(6,500)
Fair Value Gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
At 30 June 2025	6,396,033,561	198,527,310	287,102,114	44,526,970	1,186,882,100	336,563,555	21,684,791	8,471,320,401

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment							TOTAL
	Infrastructure Assets	Transport Equipment	Other Machinery & Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Buildings	Asset Under Construction (AUC)	Other Assets	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 01 July 2023	-	57,683,959	113,171,804	18,279,827	-	-	189,135,590	
Charge for the year	-	13,587,657	23,568,529	3,400,691	-	-	40,556,877	
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At 30 June 2024	-	71,271,616	136,740,333	21,680,518	-	-	229,692,467	
Charge for the year	-	17,024,006	23,769,255	3,467,338	-	-	44,260,599	
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At 30 June 2025		88,295,622	160,509,588	25,147,856			273,953,066	
Carrying Amounts								
At 30 June 2024	-	85,580,163	140,053,569	20,388,052	-	-	267,705,575	
At 30 June 2025	6,396,033,561	110,231,688	126,592,526	19,379,114	1,186,882,100	336,563,555	8,197,367,335	

* Represents residual value of vehicles.

Notes:

1. Donated assets amounting to Rs 3,707,200 has been recognised in the financial year 2024-2025.
2. Contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment as at 30 June 2025 amounted to Rs 230,592,371 (2024: Rs 140,210,852) as at 30 June 2025.

Refer to Note 36 (ix) for details on the prior year adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Buildings	Other Machinery and Equipment	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
COST			
At 1 July 2024 (First Time Recognition)	7,602,310	7,327,942	14,930,252
Additions	2,067,185	-	2,067,185
Expiry	(1,571,451)	-	(1,571,451)
At 30 June 2025	8,098,044	7,327,942	15,425,986
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2024	3,712,329	3,605,348	7,317,677
Charge for the year	2,755,624	1,465,588	4,221,212
Expiry	(1,571,451)	-	(1,571,451)
At 30 June 2025	4,896,501	5,070,935	9,967,437
Carrying Amounts			
At 30 June 2024	3,889,980	3,722,596	7,612,575
At 30 June 2025	3,201,542	2,257,007	5,458,549

Refer to Note 36 (x) for details on the prior year adjustments

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Licences & Software
	Rs
COST	
At 01 July 2023	31,047,075
Additions	
At 30 June 2024	31,047,075
Additions	119,129
At 30 June 2025	31,166,204
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At 01 July 2023	21,749,680
Charge for the year	2,705,296
At 30 June 2024	24,454,976
Charge for the year	2,718,698
At 30 June 2025	27,173,674
Carrying Amounts	
At 30 June 2024	6,592,099
At 30 June 2025	3,992,530

During the financial year 2024-2025, there were no asset under construction and donated assets.

During the financial year 2024-2025, there were no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets Refer to Note 36 (xi) for details on the prior year adjustments

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. PAYABLES

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Accounts Payable	144,306,285	70,212,459
Retention Money on Contracts	93,918,198	98,668,406
Penalty fee payable on Fibre Glass Boat Loan	10,542,346	9,021,511
Other accruals	6,263,250	-
Total	255,030,079	177,902,376
- Within one year	228,757,081	117,163,700
- After one year	26,272,998	60,738,676
Total	255,030,079	177,902,376

Refer to Note 36 (xii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

16. DEPOSITS

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Deposits	93,310,967	126,958,075
Total	93,310,967	126,958,075
- Within one year	78,458,148	101,597,811
- After one year	14,852,819	25,360,264
Total	93,310,967	126,958,075

Additional details in respect of deposits are provided in the *Detailed Statement of Deposits*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. SOCIAL BENEFITS

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Balance as at 30 June	466,164	-
First Time Recognition of Social Benefits	-	466,164
Payments made during the year	(2,231,468,101)	-
Charge for the year	2,291,919,570	-
Balance as at 30 June	60,917,633	466,164
- Within one year	60,917,633	466,164
- After one year	-	-
Total	60,917,633	466,164

Social benefits liabilities includes income support and other allowances paid to eligible recipients mainly under Social Aid Act and National Pensions Act. These are mainly funded through budget appropriation.

Refer to Note 36 (xiii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

The total expenses for Social Benefits analysed by Social Benefit Schemes are shown below:

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Basic Retirement, Widows, Invalid, Orphan Pension and Child Allowance	1,876,884,307
CSG Benefits	82,208,675
Social Aid	48,248,424
Assistance to Professional Fishers	238,354,700
Alternative Livelihood to Octopus Fishers during Closed Season	45,632,898
Unemployment Hardship Relief	189,314
Assistance to Family in Distress	401,252
Total	2,291,919,570

Social Benefits has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The table below provides the characteristics of social benefits schemes:

Nature of social benefits	Key Features of Social Benefit Schemes			Funding of scheme	Factors influencing level of expenditure	Amendments to social benefit schemes during the reporting period	
	Legislative framework governing scheme	Main eligibility Criteria	Reference where additional information about the scheme be obtained			Description of significant amendments	Description of expected effect of amendments
Basic Retirement Pension	National Pension Act	Age of 60 yrs	National Pension Act	Budget Appropriation	Economic	New budgetary measures and new policies	Wider coverage of vulnerable people and increase in financial implications
Widow's Basic Pension	National Pension Act	Should be below the age of 60 and was either civilly married to late partner or religiously married and registered with Muslim Family Council	National Pension Act	Budget Appropriation	Economic		
Invalid's Basic Pension	National Pension Act	Should be below the age of 60 and suffers from a disability of at least 60% for a period of 12 months.	National Pension Act	Budget Appropriation	Economic		
Orphan's Pension	National Pension Act	Child whose both parents have passed away. The child should be below the age of 23.	National Pension Act	Budget Appropriation	Economic		
Child Allowance	National Pension Act		National Pension Act	Budget Appropriation	Economic		
CSG Benefits	The Social Contribution and Social Benefits Act	Person of 65 years and above		Budget Appropriation		New budgetary measures and new policies	
Social Aid	Social Aid Act	As per Provision in the Social Aid Act 1983 and Social Aid Regulations 1984	Social Aid Act		Depending on the number of claimants	New budgetary measures and new policies	Wider coverage of vulnerable people and increase in financial implications

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nature of social benefits	Key Features of Social Benefit Schemes			Funding of scheme	Factors influencing level of expenditure	Amendments to social benefit schemes during the reporting period	
	Legislative framework governing scheme	Main eligibility Criteria	Reference where additional information about the scheme be obtained			Description of significant amendments	Description of expected effect of amendments
Assistance to Professional Fishers (Bad Weather Allowance)	National Budget	Holder of a Fisherman Card and eligible as per criteria approved by the Executive Council		RRA Budget	Weather Condition And Budget policy		
Alternative Livelihood to Octopus Fishers during Closed Season	Octopus Regulation	Registered Fishers and those involved in octopus activities		RRA Budget			
Unemployment Hardship Relief	Social Aid Act	As per Provision in the Social Aid Act 1983 and Social Aid Regulations 1984	Social Aid Act		Depending on the number of claimants	New budgetary measures and new policies	Wider coverage of vulnerable people and increase in financial implications
Assistance to Family in Distress			Commission for Family Welfare and Others		Number of cases referred to the Family in Distress Committee		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. PROVISIONS

Provisions has been made on account of court cases lodged against the RRA.

The movement in Provisions are shown below:

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Balance as at 30 June	<u>124,542,650</u>

Provisions has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

19. LEASE LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts of the lease liabilities and the movements during the year are shown below:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Balance as at 01 July	7,956,175	-
First time recognition of lease liabilities	-	7,956,176
Additions	2,067,185	-
Repayment as per contractual term	(4,716,188)	-
Interest Accrued	455,011	-
Balance as at 30 June	<u>5,762,183</u>	<u>7,956,176</u>
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
- Within one year	3,851,476	3,865,794
- After one year	1,910,707	4,090,382
Total	<u>5,762,183</u>	<u>7,956,176</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Less than 1 year	3,851,476	3,865,794
Between 1 to 5 years	1,910,707	4,090,382
Total	<u>5,762,183</u>	<u>7,956,176</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts Recognised in Statement of Financial Performance :

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Depreciation expense on Right-of-Use Asset	4,221,212
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	455,011
Short term lease expense (Refer to Note 33)	8,233,453
Total	12,909,676

	30 June 2025
	Rs
The total cash outflow for leases for the financial year was :	
Principal	4,231,256
Interest	455,011
Total	4,686,267

Lease Liabilities has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Refer to Note 36 (xiv) for details on the prior year adjustments.

20. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE LIABILITIES

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Balance as at 01 July - First Time recognition of Financial Guarantee	2,059,313
Remeasurement	20,964,656
Balance as at 30 June	23,023,970
- Within one year	21,196,997
- After one year	1,826,973
Total	23,023,970

	30 June 2025
	Rs
Less than 1 year	21,196,997
Between 1 to 5 years	682,326
Between 5 to 10 years	528,569
Over 10 years	616,078
Total	23,023,970

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Financial guarantee are derecognised when the obligation under the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial GuaranteeLiabilities has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-2025. Comparative information for the financial year 2023-2024 has not been disclosed due to unavailability of such information.

Refer to Note 36 (xv) for details on the prior year adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Liability in respect of Defined Benefit Plan (Refer to Note 22)	9,257,125,643	9,158,695,484
Accrued Sick Leave	427,615,034	407,076,254
Accrued Vacation Leave	376,522,097	350,148,112
Accrued Passage Benefits	78,186,052	66,421,340
Accrued Bonus	17,077,659	15,559,287
Total	10,156,526,485	9,997,900,477
- Within one year	82,443,192	77,304,017
- After one year	10,074,083,293	9,920,596,460
Total	10,156,526,485	9,997,900,477

Refer to Note 36 (xvi) for details on the prior year adjustments

22. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Pensions granted under the Pensions Act	6,708,162,957	6,632,223,062
Civil Service Family Protection Scheme	2,548,962,686	2,526,472,422
Total	9,257,125,643	9,158,695,484

(i) PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER THE PENSIONS ACT

Amounts Recognised in Statement of Financial Position at End of**Year:**

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Defined Benefit Obligations	6,708,162,957	6,632,223,062
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Liability Recognised	6,708,162,957	6,632,223,062

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	30 June 2025
	Rs
<u>Amounts Recognised in Statement of Financial Performance:</u>	
Service cost:	
Current service cost	88,585,029
Past service cost	-
(Employee contributions)	(35,388,503)
Fund Expenses	-
Net Interest expense/(revenue)	392,217,302
P&L Charge	<u>445,413,828</u>
<u>Amounts Recognised in Statement of Net Assets or Equity:</u>	
Remeasurement	
Liability (gain)/loss	-
Remeasurement cost	<u>35,388,503</u>
Net Assets/Equity(NAE)	<u>35,388,503</u>
Total	<u>480,802,331</u>
Movements in liability recognised in balance sheet:	
At start of year	6,632,223,062
Amount recognised in P&L	445,413,828
(Direct Benefits Paid)	(404,862,436)
Amount recognised in NAE	35,388,503
At end of year	<u>6,708,162,957</u>
<u>Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation:</u>	
Present value of obligation at start of period	6,632,223,062
Current service cost	88,585,029
Interest cost	392,217,302
(Direct Benefits Paid)	(404,862,436)
Liability (gain)/loss	-
Present value of obligation at end of period	<u>6,708,162,957</u>

The plan is a defined benefit arrangement for the employees/members of RRA Legislative Assembly and it is unfunded.

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation : 14 years

(Calculated as a % change in PV of liabilities for a 1% change in discount rate)

The plan is exposed to actuarial risks such as : longevity risk, salary increase risk and pension increase risk.

1. Salary Risk/Pension Risk which is the risk that the actual salary/pension increases granted may be different than what we have assumed. For instance a higher salary/pension increase relative to the Investment returns shall increase the Defined Benefit Obligation and hence the liability.
2. Longevity Risk is caused by the improvement in mortality rates among pensioners. The longer the latter live, the higher is the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The cost of providing the benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Method. The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	30 June 2025
Discount Rate*	6.1%
Future Salary Increases	4.5%
Future Pension Increases	3.5%
Mortality before Retirement	Nil
Mortality in Retirement	PA (90) Tables rated down by 2 years
Retirement Age	65 years

The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on bonds.

Significant actuarial assumptions for determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based reasonably on possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

If the discount rate would be 100 basis points (one percent) higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs 808.7 million (increase by Rs 1,008.1 million) if all other assumptions were held unchanged.

If the expected salary growth would increase (decrease) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 410.2 million (decrease by Rs 353.6 million) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

If the expected pension growth would increase (decrease) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 550.7 million (decrease by Rs 474.7 million) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

If life expectancy would increase (decrease) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 220.8 million (decrease by Rs 219.0 million) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

In reality one might expect interrelationships between the assumptions, especially between discount rate and expected salary increases, given that both depends to a certain extent on expected inflation rates. The analysis above abstracts from these interdependence between the assumptions.

(ii) CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PROTECTION SCHEME

Amounts Recognised in Statement of Financial Position at End of

Year:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Rs	Rs
Defined Benefit Obligations	2,548,962,686	2,526,472,422
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Liability Recognised	<u>2,548,962,686</u>	<u>2,526,472,422</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Rs
<u>Amounts Recognised in Statement of Financial Performance:</u>	
Service cost:	
Current service cost	10,142,115
Past service cost	-
(Employee contributions)	(11,151,850)
Fund Expenses	-
Net Interest expense/(revenue)	149,918,910
P&L Charge	148,909,175
<u>Amounts Recognised in Statement of Net Assets or Equity:</u>	
Remeasurement	
Liability (gain)/loss	-
Remeasurement cost_Asset Transfer	11,151,850
	11,151,850
Net Assets/Equity(NAE)	11,151,850
Total	160,061,025
<u>Movements in liability recognised in balance sheet:</u>	
At start of year	2,526,472,422
Amount recognised in P&L	148,909,175
(Direct Benefits Paid)	(137,570,761)
Amount recognised in NAE	11,151,850
At end of year	2,548,962,686
<u>Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation:</u>	
Present value of obligation at start of period	2,526,472,422
Current service cost	10,142,115
Interest cost	149,918,910
(Direct Benefits Paid)	(137,570,761)
Liability (gain)/loss	-
Present value of obligation at end of period	2,548,962,686

The plan is a defined benefit arrangement for the employees and it is unfunded.

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation : 13 years

(Calculated as a % change in PV of liabilities for a 1% change in discount rate)

The plan is exposed to actuarial risks such as : longevity risk, salary increase risk and pension increase risk.

1. Salary Risk/Pension Risk which is the risk that the actual salary/pension increases granted may be different than what we have assumed. For instance a higher salary/pension increase relative to the Investment returns shall increase the Defined Benefit Obligation and hence the liability.
2. Longevity Risk is caused by the improvement in mortality rates among pensioners. The longer the latter live, the higher is the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The cost of providing the benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Method. The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	30 June 2025
Discount Rate*	6.1%
Future Salary Increases	4.5%
Future Pension Increases	3.5%
Pre- Retirement Mortality	SA 85/90 Light
Mortality in Retirement	PA (90) Tables rated down by 2 years
Retirement Age	65 years

The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on bonds.

Significant actuarial assumptions for determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based reasonably on possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

If the discount rate would be 100 basis points (one percent) higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs 297.4 million (increase by Rs 371.6 million) if all other assumptions were held unchanged.

If the expected salary growth would increase (decrease) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 36.4 million (decrease by Rs 31.9 million) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

If the expected pension growth would increase (decrease) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 436.9 million (decrease by Rs 333.6 million) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

If life expectancy would increase (decrease) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 62.4 million (decrease by Rs 63.1 million) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

In reality one might expect interrelationships between the assumptions, especially between discount rate and expected salary increases, given that both depends to a certain extent on expected inflation rates. The analysis above abstracts from these interdependence between the assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. OTHER LIABILITIES

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Loan from Government of Mauritius		
-Car Loan	116,882,144	109,228,078
-Fibre Glass Boat Loan	23,942,442	23,243,224
Total	140,824,586	132,471,302
- Within one year	60,977,498	73,044,034
- After one year	79,847,088	59,427,268
Total	140,824,586	132,471,302

Refer to Note 26 (xvii) for details on the prior year adjustments.

24. NET ASSETS/EQUITY

The Net Assets/Equity is the net position of the RRA after deducting all its liabilities from its assets at end of the year and comprises the following:

- a) Rodrigues Consolidated Fund (Cash basis); and
- b) Accumulated Deficit/Surplus.

The value of Net Assets/Equity of the RRA as at 30 June 2025 amounted to negative Rs 2,200,544,835 (2024(Restated): negative Rs 9,589,764,504). The movement in the Net Assets/ Equity is provided in Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity for the financial year 2024-2025.

(a) Rodrigues Consolidated Fund

Rodrigues Consolidated Fund has been established by Section 75(D)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius. The Rodrigues Consolidated Fund has, during the year under review been:

- (i) credited with all the revenues of the RRA and all other money properly accruing to it; and
- (ii) charged only with money appropriated by the National Assembly.

(b) Accumulated Deficits

This represents the accumulated deficit/surplus to date, of the RRA after making necessary adjustments for accrual accounting which is provided in Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity for the financial year 2024- 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. GRANTS AND AID

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Grants from Central Government	6,462,881,518	5,131,898,039
Grants from Projects Development Fund	24,270,713	33,218,900
Grants from National Environment Fund	8,919,352	9847,975
Total	6,496,071,583	5,174,964,914

26. OTHER TRANSFERS

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Donated Inventories (School Materials)	5,990,640	-
Donated Assets (Transport Equipment)	3,707,200	-
Donated Biological Assets	375	-
Total	9,698,215	-

27. LICENCES

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Trade Licences	3,657,864	3,461,463
Other Licences	767,424	476,975
Total	4,425,288	3,938,438

28. RENTS AND ROYALTIES

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
State Lands	60,722,399	19,104,179
Other Rents and Royalties	12,535,122	16,666,524
Total	73,257,521	35,770,703

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Administrative Fees	10,043,261	9,559,660
Incidental Sales	1,356,305	1,253,018
Miscellaneous Sales	9,793,864	4,844,214
Total	21,193,430	15,656,892

30. EMPLOYEE COSTS

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Salaries, Compensations and Allowances	1,647,455,047	1,266,214,825
Contribution to National Savings Fund and Contribution Sociale Generalisee	79,022,990	72,168,202
Other Employee Benefits	620,736,136	195,853,210
Total	2,347,214,173	1,534,236,237

31. GRANTS

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Donations and Contributions	7,815,122	6,749,635
Grants	38,564,742	39,883,066
Total	46,379,864	46,632,701

32. SOCIAL BENEFITS

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Pension (Retirement, Widow, Invalid and Others)	1,876,884,307	1,355,693,785
Other Social Benefits	415,035,263	298,642,528
Total	2,291,919,570	1,654,336,313

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Cost of Utilities	53,885,664	49,714,880
Fuel and Oil	21,726,605	26,596,988
Rental Expense (N1)	24,739,330	20,834,852
Office Expenses	7,035,010	4,317,584
Maintenance	556,861,135	832,795,535
Cleaning Services	129,887,755	89,874,507
Travelling and Mission Expenses	346,542	465,006
Other Operating Expenses	750,106,599	500,355,756
Total	1,544,588,640	1,524,955,108

N1: For financial year 2024-2025, rental expense includes an amount of Rs 8,233,453 in respect of short-term lease. Comparative information is not available as IPSAS 43 – Leases has been applied for the first time in the financial year 2024-2025.

34. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Transfers	408,352,036	290,252,313
Expenses related to Agriculture	1,209,285	-
Impairment Loss on Loans and Advances	-	29,043,224
Receivable from Exchange Transactions written off	46,291,288	-
Receivables from Non Exchange Transactions written off	166,850	-
Write-off of Inventories	348,164	-
Others	6,263,250	-
Total	462,630,873	319,295,537

35. COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

The approved budget is in respect of revenue estimates and RRA expenditure, both recurrent and capital, appropriated by votes for the financial year 2024-2025. The original estimates of expenditure amounting to Rs 6,456,500,000 (2024: Rs 5,208,416,000) were passed by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly on 26 March 2024 and Supplementary Estimates amounting to Rs 430,000,000 were passed during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts for the financial year 2024-2025 are prepared on the same basis as the budget.

(i) Explanation between Original and Total Provisions (Final Budget)

The amounts presented under 'Total Provisions' in Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts for the financial year 2024-2025 differed from the original estimates as there were Supplementary Estimates and also funds were transferred or re-allocated in accordance with the Virement Rules.

(ii) Explanation of material differences between Original Estimates and Actual Amounts

The table hereunder provides the explanation for material variances:

Budget line item	Variance amount Rs	Variance percentage	Explanation
Recurrent Revenue	(457,329,409)	(9.04%)	The increase in recurrent revenue was mainly due to: (i) increase in grant from Government of Mauritius resulting from the increase in recurrent expenditure of the RRA arising from budget measures announced by the GOM after the approval of the budget of RRA; and (ii) increase in revenue collected by RRA.
Recurrent Expenditure	(430,000,000)	(8.50%)	Recurrent expenditure was higher mainly due to: (i) Increase in assistance to professional fisherman/ bad weather allowance (ii) Increase in compensation of employees and salary in line with NRB (iii) Increase in Basic Retirement Pension and Others (iv) Payment of national Measures such as 14-month bonus, interim allowance and Sunday allowance.
Capital Revenue	763,990,853	54.57%	Capital revenue of the RRA relates to Grant from GOM for financing of projects. As project implementation and execution were not according to initial schedule, the related expenses were low and accordingly the capital revenue.
Capital Expenditure	765,865,830	54.70%	The variance in capital expenditure may be attributed to delays from no responsive bids and those delays encountered in project implementation for housing projects and the construction of track roads and construction of Road due to unsuccessful road contract framework agreement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**36. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS ARISING ON ADOPTION OF ACCRUAL-BASED IPSAS**

Before to the adoption of accrual-based IPSAS, the RRA was preparing its financial statements on cash basis. The transition from the previous basis of accounting to IPSAS affected RRA's reported financial position. This resulted in prior year adjustments being made to the carrying amounts of items presented in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity. These changes have also resulted in the restatement of certain amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Rodrigues Consolidated Fund under the previous accounting basis would have increased by Rs 29,204,386.

(i) Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Receivables from Fines, Penalties and Forfeits and loss allowance have been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures has been restated by Rs 957,050. No loss allowance has been charged in the year ended 30 June 2024.

(ii) Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Receivables from Licences, Rent and Royalties, Sales of Goods and Services, Other Revenue and loss allowance have been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures has been restated by 82,725,560. No loss allowance has been charged in the year ended 30 June 2024.

(iii) Loans and Advances

The Loan to Fishermen's Cooperatives has been restated to recognised the effect of applying amortised cost net of expected credit loss instead of cost for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 has been restated by Rs 7,840,376 retrospectively. The loss allowance recognised as at 30 June 2024 is Rs 23,243,224.

The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 and the closing balance as at 30 June 2024 have been restated by Rs 1,380,001 and Rs 1,443,620 respectively to recognise the amount advanced to Nassola Cooperative Credit Union Ltd at amortised cost.

The Advances was restated to recognised loss allowance amounting to Rs 5,800,000 in respect to Advance to Rodrigues Trading and Marketing Co. Ltd

(iv) Inventories

Inventories has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures amounting to Rs 139,732,211 has been restated.

(v) Prepayments

Prepayments has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures amounting to Rs 1,027,672 has been restated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(vi) Other Receivables**

National Pensions Fund Receivables have been recognised for the first time for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 and the closing figures as at 30 June 2024 have been restated by Rs 4,947,130 Rs 11,146,384 and respectively.

(vii) Investments

Investments has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The closing balance as at 30 June 2024 has been restated by Rs 77,481,321.

(viii) Biological Assets

Biological Assets has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The closing balance as at 30 June 2024 amounting to Rs 2,288,300 has been restated.

(ix) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 and the closing figures as at 30 June 2024 have been restated by Rs 222,229,813 (net of accumulated depreciation) and Rs 23,791,971 respectively.

Other Assets has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures has been restated by Rs 21,683,791.

(x) Right-of-Use Assets

Right-of-Use Assets has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The closing balance as at 30 June 2024 has been restated by Rs 7,612,576.

(xi) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 and the closing figures as at 30 June 2024 has been restated by Rs 9,297,395 (net of accumulated amortisation) and Rs 2,705,296 respectively.

(xii) Payables

Payables have been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 and the closing figures as at 30 June 2024 have restated by Rs 7,498,561 and Rs 168,880,866 respectively.

(xiii) Social Benefits

Social Benefits Liabilities have been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures have been restated by Rs 466,164.

(xiv) Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The closing balance as at 30 June 2024 has been restated by Rs 7,956,176.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**(xv) Financial Guarantee Liabilities**

Financial Guarantee Liabilities has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The closing balance as at 30 June 2024 has been restated by Rs 2,059,313.

(xvi) Employee Benefit Obligations

Employee Benefit Obligations has been recognised for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The comparative figures have been restated by Rs 10,542,475,520.

(xvii) Other Liabilities

Loan from Government of Mauritius has been recognised at amortised cost instead of cost for the first time in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The opening balance as at 1 July 2023 and the closing figures as at 30 June 2024 have been restated by Rs 7,840,376 Rs 708,849 and respectively.

The new accounting policies provide a fair presentation and more relevant information in accordance with international best practice.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	30-Jun-24 (Adjusted) Rs	Increase/ (Decrease) Rs	30-Jun-24 (Restated) Rs	30-Jun-23 Rs	Increase/ (Decrease) Rs	1-Jul-24 (Restated) Rs
Statement of Financial Position (extract)						
ASSETS						
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	-	957,050	957,050	-	-	-
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	-	82,725,560	82,725,560	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	138,443,417	(28,270,757)	110,172,660	11,964,239	9,220,377	21,184,616
Inventories	-	139,732,211	139,732,211	-	-	-
Prepayments	-	1,027,672	1,027,672	-	-	-
Investments	-	77,481,321	77,481,321	-	-	-
Other Receivables	4,947,130	6,199,254	11,146,384	-	4,947,130	4,947,130
Biological Assets	-	2,288,300	2,288,300	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	222,229,813	45,475,762	267,705,575	-	222,229,813	222,229,813
Right-of-Use Assets	-	7,612,575	7,612,575	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	9,297,395	(2,705,296)	6,592,099	-	9,297,395	9,297,395

LIABILITIES**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Payables	7,498,561	168,880,866	177,902,376		7,498,561	7,498,561
Social Benefits	-	466,164	466,164	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	7,956,176	7,956,176	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	131,762,454	708,848	132,471,302	112,557,940	7,840,376	120,398,316
Financial Guarantee Liabilities	-	2,059,313	2,059,313	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	-	9,997,900,477	9,997,900,477	-	-	-
NET ASSETS/EQUITY						
Accumulated Surpluses/(Deficits)	230,355,778	(9,843,754,515)	(9,613,398,737)	-	230,355,779	230,355,779

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. IPSAS 33 - OPENING STATEMENTS

IPSAS adoption has been gradual and thus the statements below show the opening balances as of 01 July 2024 and the related reconciliations:

(i) Opening Statement of Financial Position as at 01 July 2024

	Closing Balance Previous Accounting Policies 30 June 2023 Rs	Reclassifications Rs	IPSAS Adjustments Rs	Opening Statement of Financial Position 01 July 2024 Rs
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	120,441,955	-	-	120,441,955
Loans and Advances	119,642,391	(69,048,581)	7,903,993	58,497,804
Other Receivables	-	-	4,947,130	4,947,130
	240,084,346	(98,762,958)	12,851,123	183,886,888
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Loans and Advances	-	(69,048,581)	1,316,383	70,364,964
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	222,229,813	222,229,813
Intangible Assets	-	-	9,297,395	9,297,395
	-	(69,048,581)	232,843,591	301,892,172
Total Assets	240,084,346	-	245,694,715	485,779,061
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	-	-	7,498,561	7,498,561
Deposits	108,828,049	(25,051,548)	7,498,561	83,776,501
Other Liabilities	112,557,940	(90,298,505)	7,840,376	30,099,811
	221,385,989	(115,350,053)	15,338,937	121,374,873
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deposits	-	25,051,548	-	25,051,548
Other Liabilities	-	90,298,505	-	90,298,505
	-	115,350,053	-	115,350,053
Total Liabilities	221,385,989	-	15,338,937	236,724,925
Net Assets	18,698,357	-	230,355,779	249,054,136
NET ASSETS/EQUITY				
Rodrigues Consolidated Fund	18,698,357	-	-	18,698,357
Accumulated Surpluses	-	-	230,355,779	230,355,779
	18,698,357	-	230,355,779	249,054,136

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iii) Reconciliation of net assets/equity as on 01 July 2024

	Net assets/equity as on 01 July 2024
	Rs
Opening balance of net assets/equity as on 30 June 2023 reported under previous basis of accounting	18,698,357
First-time recognition of Loans at Amortised Cost	9,220,377
First-time recognition of Other Receivables	4,947,130
First-time recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment and Accumulated Depreciation	222,229,813
First-time recognition of Intangible Assets and Accumulated Amortisation	9,297,395
First-time recognition of Payables (Penalty on Loan)	(7,498,561)
First-time recognition of Other Liabilities at Amortised Cost (Loan due to Budgetary Central Government)	(7,840,375)
Movement in restated opening surplus	-
Restated opening balance of net assets/equity as on 01 July 2024	249,054,136

Refer to Note 36 – Prior year adjustments for explanation on adjustments relating to the change in accounting basis.

38. RECONCILIATION: BUDGETARY RESULT WITH DEFICIT/SURPLUS

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
Budget Balance as per in the Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts	29,204,386	16,123,154
Net Movement in Receivables	(9,705,103)	-
Net Movement in Investments	1,122,976	-
Net Movement in Non-Financial Assets	126,691,147	21,086,675
Net Movement in Right of Use Assets	(4,221,212)	-
Net Movement in Biological Assets	242,245	-
Net Movement in Inventories	(76,685,872)	-
Net Movement in Prepayments	1,284,763	-
Net Movement in Other Receivables	(11,146,384)	6,199,254
Net Movement in Loans and Advances	-	(28,270,756)
Transfer from Rodrigues Consolidated Fund	-	(7,970,652)
Net Movement in Payables	(77,127,704)	(1,522,950)
Net Movement in Other Liabilities	(699,218)	(708,849)
Net Movement in Social Benefits Liabilities	(60,451,469)	-
Net Movement in Employee Benefits Obligations	(112,085,654)	-
Net movement in Financial Guarantee Liabilities	(20,964,657)	-
Net Movement in Lease Liabilities	4,261,178	-
(Deficit)/Surplus as presented in the Statement of Financial Performance	(210,280,578)	4,935,876

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. RECONCILIATION: DEFICIT/SURPLUS WITH NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Year Ended 30 June 2025	Year Ended 30 June 2024 (Restated)
	Rs	Rs
(Deficit)/Surplus as presented in the Statement of Financial Performance	(210,280,578)	4,935,876
(a) Non-Cash Adjustments		
Net Movement in Loan	258,509	22,470,757
Net Movement in Receivables	9,446,595	-
Net Movement in Other Receivables	11,146,384	(6,199,254)
Non-Cash Grants	(430,062,436)	-
Net Movement in Investments	8,877,024	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	51,200,509	43,262,173
Net Movement in Non-Financial Assets	(3,701,700)	-
Net Movement in Biological Assets	967,040	-
Net Movement in Financial Guarantee Liabilities	20,964,657	-
Net Movement in Employee Benefits Obligations	542,148,091	-
	211,244,673	59,533,676
(b) Working Capital Movement		
(Increase) in Advances	(7,552,777)	(3,780,649)
Decrease in Inventories	75,476,587	-
(Increase) in Prepayments	(46,061)	-
Increase in Payables	37,015,287	1,522,950
(Decrease)/Increase in Deposits	(33,647,108)	18,130,026
Increase in Social Benefits Liabilities	60,451,470	-
Increase in Lease Liabilities	455,011	-
Increase in Other Liabilities	8,353,283	12,072,988
	140,505,692	27,945,315
(c) Classification Adjustments		
Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets	497,061,559	793,819,046
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	638,531,346	886,233,913

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. RECONCILIATION: BUDGETARY RESULT WITH NET CASH FLOW

	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Budget Balance as per the Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts	29,204,386	-	-	29,204,386
Basis Differences	-	-	-	-
Advances (Increase)	(7,552,775)	-	-	(7,552,775)
Deposits (Increase)	(33,647,108)	-	-	(33,647,108)
Other Liabilities Increase	7,654,064	-	-	7,654,064
Net Movement in Non-Financial Assets	638,156,590	(638,156,590)	-	-
Net Movement in Leases	4,716,189	-	(4,716,189)	-
Net Cash Flows as presented in the Statement of Cash Flow	638,531,346	(638,156,590)	(4,716,189)	(4,341,433)

41. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below shows the classification and measurements basis for the different categories of financial assets and their respective balances:

At 30 June 2025

Category	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Cost	Amortised Cost	Fair Value Through Surplus or Deficit	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cash and Cash Equivalents	144,166,540	-	-	-	144,166,540
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	-	744,100	-	-	744,100
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	-	43,704,121	-	-	43,704,121
Loans	-	-	1,185,110	-	1,185,110
Advances	-	116,281,817	-	-	116,281,817
Investments	-	-	-	78,604,297	78,604,297
Total Financial Assets	144,166,540	160,730,038	1,185,110	78,604,297	384,685,985

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 30 June 2024

Category	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Cost	Amortised Cost	Fair Value Through Surplus or Deficit	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cash and Cash Equivalents	148,507,973	-	-	-	148,507,973
Receivables from Non- Exchange Transactions	-	957,050	-	-	957,050
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	-	82,725,560	-	-	82,725,560
Loans	-	-	1,443,620	-	1,443,620
Advances	-	108,729,040	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	11,146,384	-	-	11,146,384
Investments	-	-	-	77,481,321	77,481,321
Total Financial Assets	148,507,973	203,558,034	1,443,620	77,481,321	430,990,948

The table below shows the classification and measurements basis for the different categories of financial liabilities and their respective balances at:

At 30 June 2025

Category	Amortised Cost	Total
	Rs	Rs
Payables	255,030,079	255,030,079
Deposits	93,310,967	93,310,967
Other Liabilities	23,023,970	23,023,970
Total Financial Liabilities	371,365,016	371,365,016

At 30 June 2024

Category	Amortised Cost	Total
	Rs	Rs
Payables	177,902,376	177,902,376
Deposits	126,958,075	126,958,075
Other Liabilities	2,059,313	2,059,313
Total Financial Liabilities	306,919,764	306,919,764

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**B. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

RRA has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

(i) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss to the RRA if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

RRA manages its credit risk arising from its significant financial assets as follows:

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents are held with reputable banks.

b. Receivables

The RRA manages credit risk arising from receivables by continuously monitoring outstanding amounts and initiating timely legal action when necessary.

c. Loans and Advances

Advances are provided to employees and RRA members for the purchase of a motor vehicle, with a lien placed on the purchased vehicle serving as collateral. This arrangement mitigates credit risk by securing the loan against the asset.

Loans are provided against collaterals.

(ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that RRA will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations when they fall due. The liquidity risk for RRA is managed and mitigated by having an efficient and effective cash flow forecasting system that ensures adequacy of cash resources to meet all RRA obligations as and when they fall due.

RRA is not exposed to exchange rate risk as all financial assets and liabilities are denominated in MUR and interest rate risk as interest on loans are at a fixed interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**42. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS****Non-Current Assets Held for Sale**

During the financial year 2024-2025, there were no known non-current assets held for sale.

Discontinued Operations

During the financial year 2024-2025, there were no known discontinued operations (2024: Nil).

43. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**(i) Control**

The ultimate controlling entity of RRA is GOM. The major source of funding of RRA is grant from GOM.

RRA controls the following entities:

- Discovery Rodrigues Co. Ltd
- Rodrigues Trading and Marketing Co. Ltd
- Rod Clean Co. Ltd
- Rodrigues Educational Development Co Ltd
- Rodrigues Business Park Development Company Ltd
- Rodrigues Tourism Development Company Ltd(VATEL)
- Rodrigues Venture Capital and Leasing Fund Co. Ltd
- Rodrigues Public Utilities Corporation
- ICT Development and Promotion Company Ltd
- Rodrigues Sports Island Company Ltd
- Safe Rodrigues Company Ltd (N1)
- Rodrigues Property Development Company (RODPRO) LTD (N1)
- Rodrigues Nature Company Ltd (N1)
- Rodrigues Coffee Company Ltd (N1)

N1: These entities have been incorporated by RRA but are not operational.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) Key Management Personnel

Related parties include key management personnel. The key management personnel are the Chief Commissioner and Commissioners who constitute the governing body of the RRA. The key management personnel also include Island Chief Executive, and Departmental Heads who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the RRA.

The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel includes Annual Allowance, Basic Salary, Salary Compensation, Allowances, Extra Assistance, Allowance in lieu of Sick Leave, End-of-year Bonus, Travelling and Transport, Overtime, Passage benefits, Allowance in lieu of passages amongst others. These remunerations are as per the recommendation of the PRB Report 2021 and the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (Allowances and Privileges) Act.

Key management personnel are also entitled to post-employment benefits.

The aggregate remuneration of key management personnel are as follows:

	Year Ended 30 June 2025
	Rs
Chief Commissioner and Commissioners	
Aggregate remuneration	13,694,677
Number of Individuals	7
Island Chief Executive and Departmental Heads	
Aggregate remuneration	21,737,721
Number of Individuals	12

(iii) Related Parties

All transactions between related parties are on normal terms and conditions. Accordingly, there is no separate related party transaction to be disclosed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**44. CONTINGENT ASSETS**

As at 30 June 2025, there were no known contingent assets to be disclosed.

45. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Court Cases filed against the Rodrigues Regional Assembly may give rise to contingent liabilities. As at reporting date, based on an assessment of legal cases lodged as at 30 June 2025, the estimated contingent liabilities amounts to Rs83,000,000.

46. MANAGING CAPITAL

The GOM manages the capital for the Republic of Mauritius, including that of the RRA, by maximizing net assets through the implementation of coherent fiscal policies and an effective debt management strategy.

A key objective of the RRA is to provide essential services to its residents, which is achieved through the efficient allocation of financial resources. The RRA closely monitors its expenditures to ensure they align with the approved budget, maintaining financial discipline wherever possible and supporting the continued delivery of essential services.

47. MATERIAL EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

No events have occurred after the reporting date, which are of such importance that they would require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

National Audit Office

Air Mauritius Centre, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis, Mauritius
Tel: (230) 212 2096 Fax: (230) 211 0880 Web: <https://nao.govmu.org>

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