ANNUAL REPORT

2024

SEYCHELLES
PUBLIC TRANSPORT
CORPORATION

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Corporate Profile

Established in December 1977 as a body corporate under the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Decree, CAP 221, the primary function of the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC) is: “the corporation shall exercise its powers so as to provide, or secure or promote the provision of an efficient, adequate, and economical system of public transport within Seychelles for the general public, consistent with a reasonable and adequate level of fares being charged” Section 15 (1). SPTC is fully owned by the Seychelles’ Government.

The SPTC’s public bus service operates everyday: **7 days** a week **5:10 AM with last bus leaving the terminal at 7:00 PM from Monday to Saturday and at 6.30pm on Sunday on Mahe.**

On Praslin bus services is from 5.50am to 7.30pm.

In the pursuit of financial independence from government subvention, SPTC has diversified into additional services:
Marketing: Advertise on travel cards, billboards and pillars of the Terminals, buses, PA system, website, mobile App and branded products as SPTC taps into most of the country’s commuters.

Mechanical: Full maintenance and breakdown services to the general public.

Mission and Vision

Mission

- To be a proud public transport operator that embraces innovation in the industry supported by modern and robust infrastructure.
- Enhance customers travel experience through the provision of a safe, reliable and effective service.
- Capacity building, development and empowerment of our most valuable asset; our people.
- To operate a sustainable business, availing of adequate resources so as to ensure self-sufficiency.
- Develop an organizational culture of engagement, professionalism and commitment.
- Engage all partners and stakeholders through meaningful and effective communication.
- Socially responsible and environmentally friendly public transport operator.

Vision

To operate a modern and sustainable public transport system that furthers the development and aspirations of our country.”

SPTC

Strategic Objectives

SPTC Sector Stratefic Plan 2021-2025 aims to achieve the following strategic objectives

- To improve the business environment and operation through modern infrastructure and facilities
- To increase vigilance and preparedness towards health, safety and emergencies
- To improve customer service delivery in SPTC
- To improve travel experiences of people using the SPTC services and facilities
- To improve the internal management, control and people performance at all levels of SPTC
- To strengthen financial and fiscal risk management and reporting
- To have a more commercially oriented, as well as efficient and cost-effective operation that creates more returns and values for its shareholders

Corporate Governance

SPTC Board of Directors

The Seychelles Public Transport Corporation is a parastatal within the Ministry of Transport. In 2021, the Minister for Transport is Mr. Antony Derjacques.

The company is governed by a **Board of Directors.**

Board of Directors

Andy Moncherry
Chiairman

Bernard Domingue
Vice Chairman

Geffy Zialor
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Allan Kilindo
Member

Cecily Derjacques
Member

David Lowseck
Member

Pauline Stravens
Member

Dereck Accouche
Member

SPTC Board Sub-Committee

The Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC) is governed by a Board of Directors entrusted with the overall strategic Direction of the Corporation.

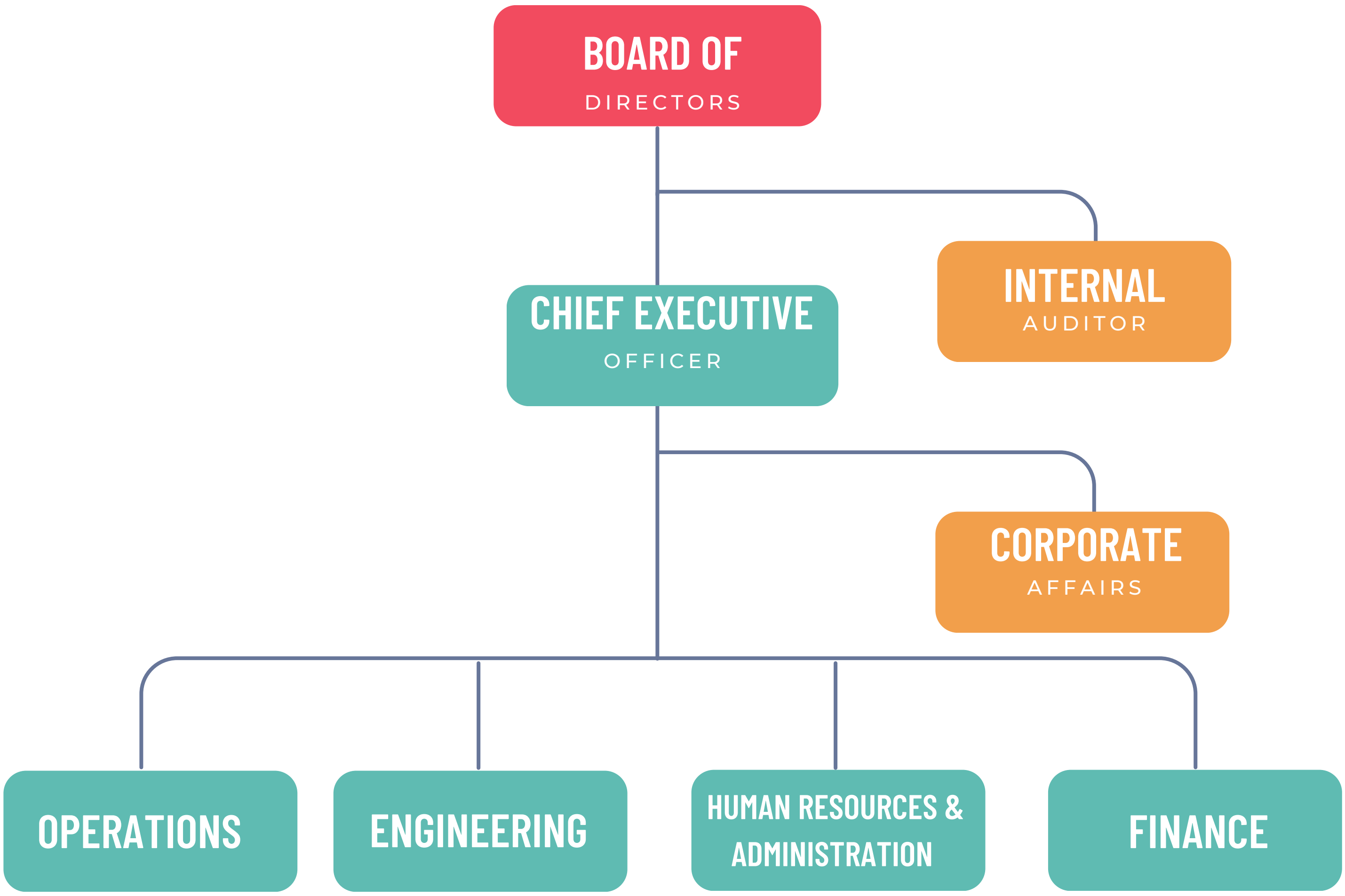
Board meetings are held once every two months and is supported by board sub-communities entrusted with strategic/governance oversight on key critical activities of the Corporation namely, Information Technology, Human Resource, Finance/audit and Corporate Projects.

Management of SPTC

The Seychelles Public Transport Corporation is headed by its Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Geffy Zialor, appointed from November 2023

The Company has five main Department being Human Resources & Administration, Operations, Technical and Finance and Corporate Affairs Department holding a key position in the CEO's Secretariat.

SPTC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



SPTC Staff count 2023 499

SPTC Staff count 2024 478

Professional Service Providers

In order for SPTC to deliver effectively on its mandates it makes use of the professional service of lawyers, an insurance broker and external auditor.

LEGAL ADVISORS

1. Chang-Leng & Wong Law Chambers
   P.O. Box 265, 4th Floor
   The Link, Ile Du Port
   Mahe, Seychelles
2. Joel, Frank Camille
   Attorney at Law
   Suite 43
   Rosebelle Complex
   3rd Floor
   Market Street
   Mahe, Seychelles

INSURANCE

MUA Seychelles
1st Floor, Oliaji Trade Centre
Francis Rachel Street
Victoria
Mahe, Seychelles

INSURANCE BROKER

African Risk Transfer Seychelles
Suite 204, Waterside,
Eden Island
Mahe, Seychelles

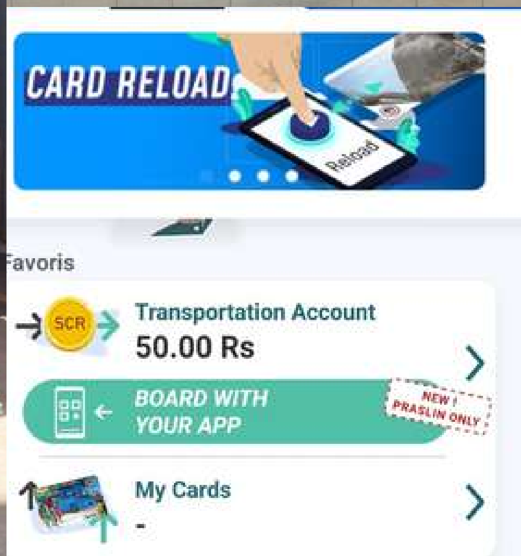
BANKERS

- The Mauritius Commercial Bank
- ABSA Bank (Seychelles) Limited
- Seychelles Commercial Bank
- Nouvobanq (SIMBC)
- Bank of Baroda

STORY

2024 Recap

From new beginnings to unforgettable memories, this year was a journey of growth, joy, and lessons. Thank you, 2024!



2024 TRAINING

Throughout the year 2024, SPTC organized a number of training sessions designed to foster both personal and professional development among staff members. The training opportunities included:

SHORT COURSES

- ULE Buses
- ECI
- First Aid
- Counselling, Coaching, Mentoring
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Performance Management (for Managers)
- Labour Law & Employment Relations

SHORT SESSIONS

- Insurance & Financial Planning
- Workers Productivity
- Parental Sensitization

Introduction of ULE Buses in Seychelles: A Transformative Training Initiative

As Seychelles prepares to embrace an era of sustainable transportation, a pivotal moment was set to unfold in early 2024. A dedicated group of experts conducted a comprehensive training session for our staff in anticipation of introducing Ultra Low Emission (ULE) buses for the first time in the archipelago. This initiative not only underscores Seychelles' commitment to environmentally friendly practices but also aims to enhance public transportation services.

Expert-Led Training: Empowering Our Staff

To ensure a smooth transition to this innovative mode of transport, a group of seasoned professionals specializing in eco-friendly transportation solutions lead the training sessions. This comprehensive program covered a variety of essential topics, including:

- Technical Knowledge: Understanding the mechanics of ULE buses and their advantages over traditional diesel-powered vehicles.
- Operational Training: Learning best practices for driving and maintaining ULE buses to ensure safety, efficiency, and longevity.
- Environmental Awareness: Instilling a sense of responsibility among staff about their role in promoting eco-friendly transportation and reducing carbon footprints.

1

IT TEAM MEMBERS ENHANCE SKILLS IN MIRAGE SOFTWARE

A member of our IT team attended a valuable training program hosted by ECI in Reunion Island from May 20 to June 2, 2024. This immersive experience offered deep insights into the latest technologies and industry best practices in software development, significantly enhancing their expertise and their capacity to address complex challenges.

Following closely, another team member engaged in a similar training from September 2 to September 14, 2024. During this session, the trainee explored advanced topics that will bring new perspectives to our projects and bolster our technical capabilities.

2

IN-HOUSE FIRST AID TRAINING: EMPOWERING OUR TEAM

In an effort to enhance workplace safety and ensure that our staff is well-equipped to handle medical emergencies, 28 of our dedicated employees participated in an in-house first aid training session conducted by JVL Medics and Services. This event took place over three dates: September 16th, 17th, and 24th, 2024.

The training covered essential first aid techniques and life-saving skills, empowering our team with the knowledge and confidence needed to respond effectively in emergencies. JVL Medics and Services provided expert instruction, engaging our staff with hands-on practice and interactive demonstrations.

3

COUNSELLING, COACHING AND MONITORING

One of our staff members successfully completed a five-days training session on Counseling, Coaching, and Monitoring at the TGIM Institute. The sessions were held from September 23rd to September 27th, 2024.

The training aimed to enhance participants' skills in effective counseling and coaching techniques, as well as monitoring strategies to support staff development and performance improvement.

4

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

One of our staff members attended a comprehensive short course on Occupational Health and Safety from September 30th to October 2nd at TGIM. The training focused on enhancing knowledge and skills related to workplace safety protocols, risk management, and health standards.

5

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

A total of 21 Managers attended a three-day in-house training session Performance Management. The training was conducted in three separate groups, between October 11 to October 18, and also on October 25 2024, to accommodate all participants effectively.

The training aimed to enhance understanding and implementation of the performance management processes within the organization. Participants engaged in various activities and discussions to strengthen their skills in managing and evaluating team performance.

6

LABOUR LAW AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Two of our dedicated staff members successfully completed a comprehensive eight-day training program in Labour Law and Employment Relations at the TGMI during October and November. This training has enhanced their understanding of key legal frameworks and best practices in employment relations, enabling them to better serve our organization and contribute to a positive and compliant workplace environment. Their commitment to professional development reflects our ongoing dedication to excellence and growth.

SPTC FAMILY FUN DAY

Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Hosts Family Fun Day to Celebrate Labour Day!

On May 5th, 2024, the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC) organized a lively and engaging Family Fun Day at the Grand Anse Playing Field, marking a joyful celebration in honor of Labour Day. The event was thoughtfully organised to foster good camaraderie and strengthen the bond among staff members and their families, emphasizing the importance of work-life balance and community spirit.

The day was filled with a variety of entertaining activities and games suitable for all ages. Participants enjoyed friendly competitions in football, volleyball, and tug-of-war, encouraging teamwork and healthy competition among colleagues. The musical chairs game brought out the laughter and excitement, creating a lively atmosphere that kept everyone energized and involved.

Recognizing the importance of making the event inclusive for families, especially children, organizers set up dedicated fun zones for kids. These included bouncing castles, face painting, and other engaging activities that kept the younger attendees happily occupied. The delightful presence of children added a warm and familial touch to the celebration, truly embodying the spirit of unity and togetherness.

Family Fun Day Concludes with Enthusiastic Moutia Dance Despite Rain!

The highly anticipated Family Fun Day concluded on a lively note with an energetic Moutia dance that delighted everyone, despite the rain. Although overcast skies and intermittent showers persisted, the spirit of good camaraderie and celebration remained unwavering, highlighting the strong sense of community among staff.

As the event drew to a close, the lively rhythms of the Moutia, a traditional dance known for its vibrant movements and cultural significance, resonated throughout the venue. To everyone's delight, all present staff, families, and visitors joined in actively, dancing together with enthusiasm and joy. The spontaneous participation underscored the inclusive nature of the event and the shared enthusiasm for cultural expression.

The rainy weather did little to dampen the festive atmosphere. Instead, it added an element of resilience and good camaraderie, with participants embracing the moment regardless of the weather conditions. Many donned umbrellas or simply danced in the rain, further exemplifying their commitment to enjoying the day to the fullest.

Feedback from staff members highlighted their genuine enjoyment of the day. Their active participation in the Moutia dance demonstrated not only their appreciation for cultural traditions but also their dedication to fostering a lively, engaging environment for all attendees. The event successfully brought people together, strengthening bonds and creating lasting memories despite the unexpected weather challenges.

Mother's Day Health Awareness Event – May 22, 2024

A special health awareness event was held to recognize and support mothers who may be facing challenges in maintaining their family planning appointments. The aim was to offer valuable information and resources tailored to their individual needs, fostering a supportive environment for their well-being.

Participants

Mrs. Arrisol from the Youth Health Center shared her expertise on family planning and health management, offering insightful guidance to attendees. The event also included screening activities that empowered mothers with knowledge and resources to help them take charge of their health and family planning needs.

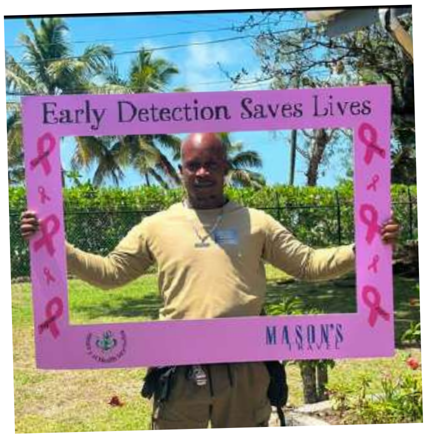
BLOOD DONATION

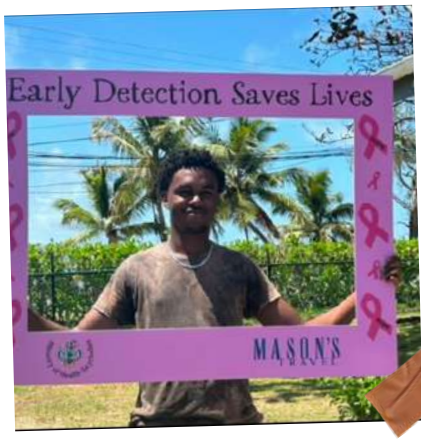
JUNE, 12 2024

On the 28th of May, a blood donation opportunity was organized to make a difference. A representative from the Blood Transfusion Unit (BTU) at the Ministry of Health spoke to staff, encouraging everyone to contribute as donors. This initiative demonstrated a collective commitment to serving the community and helped promote the spirit of generosity and compassion within the workplace.

- Saves lives
- Improves heart health
- Burns calories
- Boosts blood cell growth

International Men's Day





On June 21st, a special screening event was organized in celebration of Men's Day, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. This initiative focused on providing vital prostate and colorectal screening services, highlighting the importance of early detection and prevention in men's health. The partnership aimed to raise awareness and encourage more men to take proactive steps toward their health and well-being.

WORK PLACE BANKING

INTRODUCTION OF WORK PLACE BANKING

Starting July 2024, we have partnered with ABSA Bank to introduce Workplace Banking services to our employees. This initiative aims to provide convenient and efficient financial solutions directly within our workplace, making it easier for our staff to manage their finances effectively.

As part of this launch, ABSA Bank conducted on-site presentations to showcase their range of products and services tailored to meet the financial needs of our employees. These sessions were designed to educate and inform staff about the benefits of workplace banking, including access to various banking products, savings options, loans, and financial advisory services.

In addition to ABSA Bank, several other financial institutions had the opportunity to engage with our staff regarding their products and services. This initiative was part of our broader effort to ensure our employees have access to a variety of banking options and financial advice from multiple providers. Such interactions enable our staff to compare different services, understand diverse financial solutions, and choose the options best suited to their individual needs.

We are Evolving

Launching of;

- Low Floor Buses
- QR Code
- Customer Service Centre

Exciting Developments at SPTC: Enhancing Travel and Customer Experience

December 12th, 2024, marks a significant milestone for the Seychelles Public Transport Company (SPTC) as it launches an innovative QR code payment system on its buses. With just a quick scan using their smartphones, riders can now effortlessly board and enjoy a seamless travel experience.

In addition to this cutting-edge payment option, SPTC was also thrilled to introduce its new low-floor buses, designed specifically to enhance accessibility and comfort for all passengers especially those using wheelchairs. These modern vehicles will serve the Perseverance route, ensuring that everyone can travel with ease, whether they are using wheelchairs, strollers, or simply prefer a smoother boarding process. The low-floor design reflects SPTC's commitment to exclusivity, making public transportation more accessible to the community it serves.

Furthermore, SPTC was proud to announce the opening of its new customer service office. Located at the Victoria bus termina, this office will offer personalized assistance to travelers, providing information, support, and resources to make every journey as enjoyable as possible.

These exciting initiatives are part of SPTC's ongoing efforts to improve public transportation and foster a positive travel experience for everyone. As we embrace technology and prioritize accessibility, SPTC remains dedicated to serving our community with innovative solutions and exceptional service.

Christmas Party

FINANCIAL REVIEW

2024 Financial Performance Overview

In 2024, total revenue saw a 4% decrease, falling short of 2023 by SCR 7.9 million. This decline was primarily driven by a significant reduction in bus revenue.

Bus Revenue Impact

Bus revenue decreased by approximately SCR 8.3 million compared to the previous year. This drop is mainly due to a change in the bus fare system. In the first half of 2023, a dual fare system of SCR 12 and Sr 10 was in place, whereas 2024 implemented a flat rate of SCR 10 for the entire year. Consequently, cash flow from bus revenue noticeably reduced this year. Despite this, ridership actually increased by 1% from 2023.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses in 2024, including depreciation, totaled approximately SCR 73.8 million. This is nearly consistent with 2023's Sr 73.7 million, reflecting stable cost management for materials, supplies, and fuel.

Capital Contributions

Capital contribution spending in 2024 amounted to SCR 12.4 million. This is a decrease from 2023's SCR 39.9 million, as the prior year's higher spending was primarily due to investments in purchasing new buses.

Key Financial Indicators:	SCR Mn.	SCR Mn.
	2024	**2023 (Restated)**
Financial Performance		
Revenue	181.5	189.8
Total Revenue	*212.2*	*220.1*
Total Expenses	215.8	216.4
Staff Cost	115.9	113.4
Net Profit	(3.6)	3.6
Cost of Sales	73.8	73.7
Subsidy received	10	8.1
Grant related to assets received	12.4	39.9
Financial Position		
Total Assets	161.4	170.6
Total Liabilities	120.6	126.2
Current Assets	68	73
Current Liabilities	30.2	34.3
Total Borrowings	-	-
Share Capital (Equity)	-	-
Investments	16.6	16.2
Cash Flow		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	15.3	14.7
Dividend Paid to Government	-	-

FINANCIAL
PERFORMANCE OF THE LAST 3 YEARS

	Year 2024 (Audited)	Year 2023 (Audited)	Year 2022 (Audited)
	Sr'000	*Sr'000*	*Sr'000*
Revenue	181,491	189,793	175,454
Other Operation Income	30,715	30,284	34,080
Operating and Administration Expenses	215,839	216,441	186,398
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	**(3,634)**	**3,636**	**23,136**

PASSENGER TRAVEL

Passenger travel experienced a significant downturn between 2019 and 2021, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, passenger numbers dropped by 30% compared to 2019, with a further 13% decline in 2021. However, a steady recovery began in 2022, seeing a 23% increase in passengers. This upward trend continued with an 8% rise in 2023 and an additional 1% growth in 2024.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Series2	18,305,219	12,812,499	11,210,443	13,829,790	14,969,237	15,092,330

In 2024, monthly travel averaged **1.25 million passengers.** The peak months were J**uly and October,** each recording 1.38 million passengers, closely followed by **March** with **1.37 million passengers**. Passenger numbers for the remaining months generally **fluctuated between 1 million and 1.3 million.**

AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

2024

PREPARED BY

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

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CORPORATE INFORMATION - DECEMBER 31, 2024

CHIEF EXECTIVE OFFICER	:	Geffy Zialor
DIRECTORS	:	Andy Moncherry (Chairperson) Bernard Domingue (Deputy Chairperson) Allan Killindo Cecily Derjacques David Jonathan Lowseck Pauline Stravens (Appointed effective February 6, 2024) Dereck Accouche (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)
REGISTERED OFFICE	:	Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	:	Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles
AUDITORS	:	Sey Auditors & Associates Chartered Accountants Seychelles
BANKERS	:	The Mauritius Commercial Bank (Seychelles) Limited Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited Bank of Baroda Seychelles Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited Seychelles International Mercantile Banking Corporation Limited

The Directors are pleased to submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

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

RESULTS

	SCR
Loss for the year	(3,633,777)
Retained earnings brought forward	44,358,577
Retained earning carried forward	**40,724,800**

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The property and equipment of the Corporation and the movements therein are detailed in note 6 to the financial statements.

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

DIRECTORS & DIRECTORS' INTEREST

The Directors of the Corporation in office from the date of the last report to the date of this report are:

Andy Moncherry (Chairperson)
Bernard Domingue (Deputy Chairperson)
Allan Killindo
Cecily Derjacques
David Jonathan Lowseck
Pauline Stravens (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)
Dereck Accouche (Appointed effective February 6, 2024)

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

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

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

GOING CONCERN

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

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

The Directors consider they have met their aforesaid responsibilities.

AUDITORS

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

BOARD APPROVAL

Andy Moncherry Chairperson	Bernard Domingue Deputy Chairperson	Allan Killindo Director
Cecily Derjacques Director	David Jonathan Lowseck Director	Pauline Stravens Director
Dereck Accouche Director		

Date: 30/05/25

Victoria, Seychelles

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Créole Spirit
Quincy Street | P.O. Box 18
Victoria, Mahe Seychelles
Tel: +248 428 2400
Email: seyauditors@seyaud.sc

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Seychelles Public Transport Corporation** (hereafter referred to as the "Corporation") set out on pages 4 to 25 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting Standards) and requirements of the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977 (as amended) and the Public Enterprises Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977 (as amended) and Public Enterprises Act, 2023

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

We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

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

Other matter

This report is made solely to the members of the Corporation, as a body, in terms of our engagement to conduct the audit on their behalf. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Corporation's members those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Corporation and Corporation's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES

SEY AUDITORS & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Dated: 30/05/25
Victoria, Seychelles

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	December 31, 2024 SCR	December 31, 2023 SCR	January 1, 2023 SCR
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment	6	**93,361,402**	97,553,736	71,202,564
Current assets				
Inventories	7	**22,806,501**	26,152,499	24,367,890
Investment in financial assets	8	**16,570,925**	16,167,302	16,022,783
Trade and other receivables	9	**13,343,049**	16,001,008	8,437,137
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**15,291,714**	14,686,144	22,075,628
		68,012,189	73,006,953	70,903,438
Total assets		**161,373,591**	170,560,689	142,106,002
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES				
RESERVES				
Retained earnings		**40,724,800**	44,358,577	40,723,881
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred grants	12	**59,401,307**	61,599,123	45,547,581
Other long term benefits	13	**31,055,559**	30,322,816	27,461,692
		90,456,866	91,921,939	73,009,273
Current liabilities				
Deferred grants	12	**16,976,139**	19,368,994	14,799,075
Trade and other payables	14	**13,215,786**	14,911,179	13,573,773
		30,191,925	34,280,173	28,372,848
Total liabilities		**120,648,791**	126,202,112	101,382,121
Total reserves and liabilities		**161,373,591**	170,560,689	142,106,002

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer on: 30/05/25

Geffy Zialor
Chief Executive Officer

Andy Moncherry
Chairperson

Bernard Domingue
Deputy Chairperson

Allan Kilindo
Director

Cecily Derjacques
Director

David Jonathan Lowseck
Director

Pauline Stravens
Director

Dereck Accouche
Director

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 SCR	Restated 2023 SCR
Revenue	15	**181,490,803**	189,792,531
Operating expenses	16	**(73,752,949)**	(73,737,270)
Operating profit		**107,737,854**	116,055,261
Administrative expenses	16	**(142,086,375)**	(138,635,708)
Reversal of / (Charge for) allowance for credit losses	9(b)	**682,714**	(4,068,482)
Interest income - banks		**412,457**	186,479
Other income	18	**29,564,159**	30,082,293
(Loss) / Profit before foreign exchange movement		**(3,689,191)**	3,619,843
Foreign exchange movements		**55,414**	14,853
Total Comprehensive (Loss) / Income for the year	19	**(3,633,777)**	3,634,696

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Capital grants SCR	Retained earnings SCR	Total SCR
At January 1, 2024	-	44,358,577	44,358,577
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	-	(3,633,777)	(3,633,777)
At December 31, 2024	-	40,724,800	40,724,800
At January 1, 2023 (As previously reported)	60,346,656	40,723,881	101,070,537
Reclassification to Deferred grants (note 12)	(60,346,656)	-	(60,346,656)
At January 1, 2023 (As restated)	-	40,723,881	40,723,881
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	3,634,696	3,634,696
At December 31, 2023 (As Restated)	-	44,358,577	44,358,577

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

SEYCHELLES PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 SCR	2023 SCR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**(3,633,777)**	3,634,696
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	6	**20,504,382**	20,281,136
Exchange movement on financial assets	8(b)	**(2,961)**	(10,157)
Accrued interest	8(b)	**(282,808)**	(131,083)
(Reversal) of /Charge for provision for impairment	9(b)(ii)	**(682,714)**	4,068,482
Differences in exchange		**4,425**	(4,696)
Release of depreciation charge on deferred grant	12	**(16,976,139)**	(19,368,994)
Other long term benefit charge	13	**5,375,573**	5,733,001
Profit on sale of motor vehicle	18	**-**	(63,049)
Operating cash inflow before working capital changes		**4,305,981**	14,139,336
Changes in working capital			
- Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	7	**3,345,998**	(1,784,609)
- Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	9	**3,340,673**	(11,632,353)
- (Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	14	**(1,695,393)**	1,337,406
Net cash generated from operations		**9,297,259**	2,059,780
Other long term benefit charge paid	13	**(4,642,830)**	(2,871,877)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**4,654,429**	(812,097)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment (net of grants)	6(a)	**(3,926,580)**	(6,859,370)
Proceeds from sale of motor vehicle		**-**	280,566
Purchase of investment in financial assets	8(b)	**(16,074,744)**	(23,639,003)
Proceeds from redemption of investment in financial assets	8(b)	**15,956,890**	23,635,724
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(4,044,434)**	(6,582,083)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**609,995**	(7,394,180)
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
At January 1,		**14,686,144**	22,075,628
Differences in exchange		**(4,425)**	4,696
Increase/(Decrease) for the year		**609,995**	(7,394,180)
At December 31,	10	**15,291,714**	14,686,144

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and shall be submited to the Minister of Finance and the responsible Minister, through the Public Enterprise Monitoring Commission (PEMC).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting Standards) and requirements of the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Act, 1977 (as amended) and the Public Enterprises Act, 2023.

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

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies. The areas involving higher degree of judgement and complexity or areas where assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 5.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) *New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year*

The following amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards are mandatorily effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024:

- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7);
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1); and
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1).

None of the amendments listed above had an impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) *New standards, interpretations and amendments in issue but not yet effective*

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

Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and which spot exchange rate to use when it is not.

The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- Clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- Clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- Add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
- Update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Corporation financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) *New standards, interpretations and amendments in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)*

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

Disclosures to reflect the effects of contract referencing nature-dependent electricity more faithfully on an entity's financial statements.

The amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Corporation financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users.

Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the Statement of Profit or Loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.

Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Corporation is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Corporation's Statement of Profit or Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Corporation is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as 'other'.

(c) Property and equipment

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

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

Properties in the course of construction for production or administrative purposes are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs capitalised for qualifying assets.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) **Property and equipment (Cont'd)**

Depreciation of these assets on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset to their residual values over their expected useful lives as follows:

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

Land, assets in transit and work in progress are not depreciated.

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

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

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

(d) **Inventories**

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

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

(e) **Financial instruments**

(i) **Financial assets**

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

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

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)

They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore classified as current. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

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

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(f) Employee benefits

(i) *Short-term employee benefits*

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

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

(ii) *Defined contribution plans*

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

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

(iii) *Other long term employee benefits*

Other long term employee benefit include length of service provision calculated in accordance with Regulation 24(2) of S.I 34 of 1991 read with section 47(2)(b)(i) of the Employment Act as amended by Act 18 of 2010, which entitles 5/6 of one day's wage for each completed month of service provided the employee has completed five years continuous service and gratuity compensation applicable to parastatals.

(g) Foreign currencies

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Functional Currencies (Cont'd)

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

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

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

(h) **Business tax**

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

(i) **Government grants**

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

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

(j) **Revenue recognition**

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

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

(i) Passenger revenues

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

(i) Passenger revenues (Cont'd)

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

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

(ii) Private hire

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

(iii) Contract costs

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

(k) Provisions

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

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Financial risk factors

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

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

(a) Credit risk

The Corporation's credit risk arises when a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Corporation's receivables from customers, investment in financial assets, cash at banks and other receivables.

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

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

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities as applicable. The Corporation's financial liabilities are payable within one year.

(c) Currency risk

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

During the year 2024, if the Seychelles Rupee had weakened/strengthened by 5% against US Dollar with all variables held constant, profit for the year would have been **SCR 2,771** (2023: SCR 743) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities.

(d) Interest rate risk

The Corporation have interest-bearing assets and income and operating cash flows from these assets are dependent of changes in market interest rates. Had interest rates weakened/strengthened by 5% during the year, loss for the year of the Corporation would have been higher/lower by **SCR 20,623** (2023: SCR 9,342) higher/lower.

4.2 Fair value estimation

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

(a) *Calculation of loss allowance*

The Corporation recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Corporation's historical credit loss experience.

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

(a) *Calculation of loss allowance (Cont'd)*

For all other financial instruments, the Corporation recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The expected credit loss model requires the Corporation to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.

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

(b) *Useful lives and residual values*

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

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account.

Determining the carrying amounts of property & equipment requires the estimation of the useful lives and residual values of these assets which carry a degree of uncertainty. The Directors therefore make estimates based on historical information relating to the Corporation, relevant industry in which it operates and use best judgement to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected residual values of the asset at the end of their expected useful lives.

(c) *Impairment of other non financial assets*

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

(d) *Split between current and non current on Deferred grants*

The split between current and non current of deferred grants is based on the expected future release to the Statement of Profit or Loss assumed on current period's depreciation of assets received via grants.

(e) *Limitation of sensitivity analysis*

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

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

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings on leasehold land	Vehicles and engines	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Assets in in transit/Work in progress	Total
	SCR	SCR	SCR	SCR	SCR	SCR
COST						
At January 1, 2023	75,000	60,125,771	181,091,939	47,509,466	5,700,090	294,502,266
Additions	-	982,580	34,147,879	5,390,946	6,328,420	46,849,825
Disposals	-	-	(2,293,940)	(15,511)	-	(2,309,451)
Transfer to/(from)	-	1,501,586	-	4,865,994	(6,367,580)	-
At December 31, 2023	**75,000**	**62,609,937**	**212,945,878**	**57,750,895**	**5,660,930**	**339,042,640**
Additions	-	**2,282,808**	**5,209,597**	**3,590,771**	**5,228,872**	**16,312,048**
Transfer to/(from)	-	-	-	**3,480,402**	**(3,480,402)**	-
At December 31, 2024	**75,000**	**64,892,745**	**218,155,475**	**64,822,068**	**7,409,400**	**355,354,688**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
At January 1, 2023	-	28,769,690	159,622,621	34,907,391	-	223,299,702
Charge for the year	-	1,932,501	12,370,150	5,978,485	-	20,281,136
Disposal adjustment	-	-	(2,083,798)	(8,136)	-	(2,091,934)
At December 31, 2023	-	**30,702,191**	**169,908,973**	**40,877,740**	-	**241,488,904**
Charge for the year	-	**2,097,121**	**11,850,766**	**6,556,495**	-	**20,504,382**
At December 31, 2024	-	**32,799,312**	**181,759,739**	**47,434,235**	-	**261,993,286**
NET BOOK VALUE						
At December 31, 2024	**75,000**	**32,093,433**	**36,395,736**	**17,387,833**	**7,409,400**	**93,361,402**
At December 31, 2023	75,000	31,907,746	43,036,905	16,873,155	5,660,930	97,553,736

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Out of total additions of **SCR 16.3m** for the year 2024, an amount of **SCR 12.4m** was funded through Government Grant (2023: Total additions were SCR 46.8m and grant was SCR 40m). Therefore additions through the Corporation's funds were **SCR 3.9m** for 2024 (2023: SCR 6.9m).

7. INVENTORIES

	2024 SCR	2023 SCR
Vehicles spares	**8,151,049**	9,919,325
Consumables, loose tools and operating supplies	**14,655,452**	16,233,174
	22,806,501	26,152,499

(a) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to **SCR 53.2m** (2023: SCR 53.5m) (note 16).

(b) The Directors have estimated that no impairment is required in respect of inventories and no spares are required to be recognised as equipment as per the requirements of IAS 16.

8. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2024 SCR	2023 SCR
Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited	**10,653,668**	10,250,650
Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited	**5,917,257**	5,916,652
	16,570,925	16,167,302

(a) The investment in financial assets comprised fixed deposits held with Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited and with Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited. The investments will mature in January, February and September 2025.

The interest rates applicable to these investments range for the year under review from 0.01% to 2.00% (2023: same) for Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited and 2% (2023: same) for Seychelles Commercial Bank Limited.

(b) The movement in financial assets at amortised cost is as follows:

	2024 SCR	2023 SCR
At January 1,	**16,167,302**	16,022,783
Additions during the year	**16,074,744**	23,639,003
Redeemed during the year	**(15,956,890)**	(23,635,724)
Exchange movement	**2,961**	10,157
Interest accrued	**282,808**	131,083
At December 31,	**16,570,925**	16,167,302

8. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

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

	Type of security	2024	2023
Seychelles Commercial Bank *	Guarantee	SCR 163,634	SCR 163,634
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Local CFC Corporate	-	USD 5,576
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Local CFC Corporate	-	EUR 25,206
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd	Collateral	SCR 513,287	SR 513,239
Absa (Seychelles) Ltd *	Collateral	USD 133,288	USD 132,857

* These amounts are held by the banks as guarantees.

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

	2024 SCR	2023 SCR
Seychelles Rupee	**14,638,350**	14,364,956
US Dollar	**1,932,575**	1,802,346
	16,570,925	16,167,302

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 SCR	2023 SCR
Trade receivables	**14,139,029**	19,450,053
Less: Provision for impairment (notes 9(b) and 9(d))	**(4,110,605)**	(7,043,182)
	10,028,424	12,406,871
Advance payment to suppliers	**-**	1,726,822
Prepayments and deposits	**3,265,329**	1,818,019
Other receivables	**49,296**	49,296
	13,343,049	16,001,008

(a) The carrying values of trade and other receivables measured at amortised cost approximates their fair values and are denominated in Seychelles Ruppee.

(b) Credit loss allowances

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

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

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit loss allowances (Cont'd)

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

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

(i) **At December 31, 2024**

	Trade Receivables-days past due					
	< 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-365 days	Above 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount (SCR)	6,679,756	532,962	304,119	3,252,336	3,369,856	14,139,029
Expected loss rate	1.93%	3.66%	9.42%	17.33%	100%	
Expected credit loss (SCR)	(128,919)	(19,506)	(28,648)	(563,676)	(3,369,856)	(4,110,605)

(ii) At December 31, 2023

	Trade Receivables-days past due					
	< 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-365 days	Above 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount (SCR)	7,415,343	3,819,983	237,126	1,474,867	6,502,734	19,450,053
Expected loss rate	1.83%	3.49%	8.97%	16.94%	100.00%	
Expected credit loss (SCR)	(136,053)	(133,256)	(21,264)	(249,874)	(6,502,734)	(7,043,182)

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit loss allowances (Cont'd)

(iii) Movement in allowance for credit loss

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
At January 1,	**(7,043,182)**	(2,974,700)
Bad debts written off	**2,249,863**	-
Reversal/(Charge) during the year	**682,714**	(4,068,482)
At December 31,	**(4,110,605)**	(7,043,182)

(c) *Sensitivity analysis*

If the ECL rates on trade receivables between 91 - 365 days past due had been 5% higher / (lower) as of December 2024, the loss allowance would have been **SCR 28.2k** higher (2023: SCR 12.5k).

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Cash in hand	**18,000**	21,000
Cash at bank	**15,273,714**	14,665,144
	15,291,714	14,686,144

11. CAPITAL GRANTS

The Corporations received grants in the form of assets from the Government of Seychelles (GoS) for its operations. The grants were previously accounted for as Capital grants and annually, an amount (Depreciation) was released to Statement of Profit or Loss.

Effective 2024, Directors of the Corporation took a decision to retrospectively reclassify Capital grants as Deferred grants (note 12). This reclassification has no impact on the measurement of the grants, only affect their disclosure. Below is the effect of reclassification:

	SCR
At January 1, 2023 (As previously reported)	60,346,656
Reclassification to Deferred grants (note 12)	(60,346,656)
At January 1, 2023 (As Restated)	-

12. DEFERRED GRANTS

	SCR
At January 1, 2023 (As previously reported)	-
Reclassification from Capital grants (note 11)	60,346,656
At January 1, 2023 (As Restated)	60,346,656
Additions (As Restated) (note 6(b))	39,990,455
- As previously reported	-
- Reclassification from Capital grants	39,990,455
Release to Statement of Profit or Loss (As Restated)	(19,368,994)
- As previously reported	-
- Reclassification from Capital grants	(19,368,994)
At December 31, 2023 (As Restated)	**80,968,117**
Additions (note 6(a))	**12,385,468**
Release to Statement of Profit or Loss (note 18)	**(16,976,139)**
At December 31, 2024	**76,377,446**

12. DEFERRED GRANTS (CONT'D)

Analysed as:

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Non-current	**59,401,307**	61,599,123
Current	**16,976,139**	19,368,994
	76,377,446	80,968,117

13. OTHER LONG TERM BENEFITS

Other long term benefits comprised length of service compensation payable under the Employment Act and gratuity per Corporate policy. Movement during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
At January 1,	**30,322,816**	27,461,692
Charge for the year (note 17)	**5,375,573**	5,733,001
Paid during the year	**(4,642,830)**	(2,871,877)
At December 31,	**31,055,559**	30,322,816

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Trade payables	**2,291,973**	5,091,973
Amount received in advance	**2,699,249**	2,344,147
Other payables and accruals	**8,224,564**	7,475,059
	13,215,786	14,911,179

(a) The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are payable within a year and the Directors are of the opinion that these should be classified as current.

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

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Seychelles Rupees	**13,215,786**	14,902,333
US Dollar	-	8,846
	13,215,786	14,911,179

15. REVENUE

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Mahe	**172,010,385**	179,532,487
Praslin	**9,480,418**	10,260,044
	181,490,803	189,792,531

16. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Cost of inventories recognised as expense (note 7(a))	**53,248,567**	53,456,134
Depreciation charge (note 6)	**20,504,382**	20,281,136
- Depreciation of assets acquired through grants (note 12)	**16,976,139**	19,368,994
- Depreciation charge on assets acquired by own funds	**3,528,243**	912,142
Electricity and water expenses	**4,645,557**	3,873,964
Employee benefit expenses (note 17)	**115,865,066**	113,354,226
Insurance and licence costs	**2,898,733**	2,859,756
Other expenses	**2,907,798**	3,846,644
Premises and equipment maintenance	**5,898,097**	5,246,414
Directors' remuneration (note 19(a))	**555,064**	384,000
Professional fees	**2,339,111**	1,247,069
Security expenses	**5,315,571**	5,828,984
Telephone charges	**1,999,907**	1,994,651
Write offs	**(338,529)**	-
	215,839,324	212,372,978

Analysed as:

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
- Operating expenses	**73,752,949**	73,737,270
- Administrative expenses	**142,086,375**	138,635,708
	215,839,324	212,372,978

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Wages and salaries	**98,200,693**	95,789,955
Other long term benefits charge (note 13)	**5,375,573**	5,733,001
Pension costs	**7,895,585**	7,886,378
Other staff costs	**4,393,215**	3,944,892
	115,865,066	113,354,226

18. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Rental income	**735,100**	761,400
Profit from sale of motor vehicle	-	63,049
Advertising income	**1,475,521**	1,044,199
Income from repairs	**356,937**	327,389
Grant received from Government of Seychelles (note 20)	**10,000,000**	8,137,850
Sundry income	**20,462**	379,412
Amortisation of deferred grants (notes 12)	**16,976,139**	19,368,994
	29,564,159	30,082,293

19. (LOSS) / INCOME FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year is arrived at after adjusting the following:

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
crediting:		
Interest income	412,457	186,479
Rental income	735,100	761,400
and charging:		
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 6)	20,504,382	20,281,136
Directors' remuneration (note 19(a))	555,064	384,000
Auditor's remuneration	306,475	253,000

(a) Directors' remuneration:

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Andy Moncherry	118,000	96,000
Bernard Domingue	92,000	72,000
Allan Killindo	72,000	72,000
Cecily Derjacques	72,000	72,000
David Jonathan Lowseck	72,000	72,000
Pauline Stravens	64,532	-
Dereck Accouche	64,532	-
	555,064	384,000

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Directors' remuneration	555,064	384,000
Grant received from the Government of Seychelles		
- Capital grant (note 12)	12,385,468	39,990,455
- Cash grant (note 18)	10,000,000	8,137,850

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	2024	2023
	SCR	SCR
Salaries and short term benefits	1,073,710	738,000
End of contract payments	130,212	259,817
	1,203,922	997,817

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at December 31, 2024 (2023: Nil).

22. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

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

	2024	2023
	SCR'000	SCR'000
Total capital expenditure contracted at year end	48,600	10,000