

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS -PHOENIX

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020 (Under Transitional IPSAS)

		2019-20	2018-19
			(Restated)
ACCETC	Notes	MUR	MUR
ASSETS Current Assets			
10° 70.437	**	3	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	21,584,783	29,634,935
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	21	3,578,769	2,508,555
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	22	14,769,533	10,435,555
Loan and Advances	23	2,284,403	2,056,218
Capital Grant Receivables	24	774,516	1,412,392
Inventories	25	3,234,354	3,895,586
Investment	26	70,000,000	70,668,380
Total Current Assets	,	116,226,358	120,611,620
Non - Current Assets			
Loan and Advances	23a	4,851,198	F 745 404
Intangible Assets	27	4,031,198	5,715,601
Property, Plant and Equipment	28	2 820 004 007	
Total Non - Current Assets		2,830,084,967	3,163,384,193
, star from Current Assets		2,834,936,165	3,169,099,794
TOTAL ASSETS		2,951,162,523	3,289,711,414
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	29	12 071 442	44
Refundables Deposits From Customers	30	13,871,442	13,786,741
Capital Grants Payables	31	11,736,410	14,914,635
Short Term Employment Benefit Obligations	32	22,510,060	19,323,037
Prepayment	33	20,987,814	17,000,000
Total Current Liabilities	-	15,084,471	14,442,824
Total carrent clabilities	-	84,190,197	79,467,237
Non - Current Liabilities			
Long Term Employment Benefit Obligations	34	154,580,936	163,093,507
Retired Employee Benefits	35	825,260,451	645,884,100
Total Non - Current Liabilities		979,841,387	808,977,607
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	1,064,031,584	888,444,844
Equity			
Net Assets/Equity	36	(92,056,561)	499,575,571
Revaluation of Assets	37	1,979,187,500	1,901,690,998
Total Net Assets/Equity	-	1,887,130,939	2,401,266,569
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	=		
A LYCLAR L WOSE LOVE GOLL & WIND FINERTILIE?	_	2,951,162,523	3,289,711,414

Approved in Council Meeting on 24 November 2021

Praveen Kumar RAMBURN
His Worship THE MAYOR

Shyam TEELUCK Chief Executive ; :"

The Notes 1 to 39 form part of the Financial Statements. 1 \mid P a g e

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS -PHOENIX

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (Classification of Expenditure by Nature)

(**************************************	cybenata	ne by Nature)	
		2019-20	2018-19
			(Restated)
Davies	Notes	MUR	MUR
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transaction			MOK
General Rates	3	41,914,422	20.050
Trade Fees, and Advertising and Publicity fees	4	18,539,843	38,052,771
Public Contributions and Donations	5	10,000,040	20,027,313
Government Grant	6	356,631,509	
Capital Grants Revenue	6.3	63,434,889	. 346,991,853
Other income	7		64,818,175
Total		2,874,092	<u>8,762,375</u>
		483,394,755	478,652,487
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Building and Land Use Permit Fees	8		
Rental Income		6,813,058	5,391,949
Financial Income	9 10	17,377,046	19,402,976
Other Income		2,401,812	2,448,218
Total	11	3,942,709	4,482,822
,		30,534,625	31,725,965
Total Revenue	-		
	-	513,929,380	510,378,452
Expenditure			
Compensation of Employees	12	222 700 250	
Remuneration to Councilors	13	332,789,259	335,303,454
Employer Social Benefits	14	5,299,839	5,260,501
Grants and Subsidies	15	38,677,139	37,539,091
Supplies and Consumables	16	1,796,094	2,174,999
Finance Costs	17	66,804,983	73,136,299
Depreciation and Amortisation	18	202,434	199,791
Other Expenses	19	252,702,489	242,160,859
Provision for Doubtful Debts	190	5,557,840	10,027,696
Total Expenditure		2,855,986	
and any other care	-	706,686,064	705,802,691
Deficit before other Gains/ Losses	_	 .	
Losses	_	(192,756,684)	(195,424,239)
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets		0	
		U	6,000
Deficit for the year	-	(102 756 504)	440
		(192,756,684)	(195,418,239)

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS - PHOENIX

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	General Fund	Other Balances	Revaluation Surplus	Total
Palassa	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Balance as at 30 June 2019	544,174,933		1,901,690,998	2,445,865,931
Adjustment to Accumulated Depreciation	(44,599,361)	•	•	
Re-stated Balance as at 30 June 2019	499,575,572			(44,599,361)
Movement in Capital Grant	(417,222)	_	1,901,690,998	2,401,266,570
Donations from Government		•	-	(417,222)
Retirement Benefit Obligation	2,983,400		-	2,983,400
Asset Vested to the Council	(166,063,467)			(166,063,467)
	(235,378,159)	•		(235,378,159)
Revaluation of Land/Buildings			77,496,502	77,496,502
Deficit for the year	(192,756,684)			
Balance as at 30 June 2020	(92,056,561)		1,979,187,500	(192,756,684) 1,887,130,939

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS - PHOENIX STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

STATEMENT OF CASH LEGITOR	2	
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2019-2020	2018-19 Re-Stated
CASH FLOW FROM OF Electrical		
	MUR	MUR
Receipts	41,997,382	44,086,933
General Rates	18,532,294	20,723,755
Trade Fees, Advertising and Publicity Fees	353,614,854	342,532,772
Government Grants in Aid	71,691,255	58,121,685
Government Capital Grants	6,763,263	5,420,013
Building and Land Use Permit	13,372,331	16,346,330
Rental Income	1,734,604	2,865,734
Finance Income	7,904,034	9,369,680
Other Revenue	515,610,019	499,466,902
Total		
Payments	328,564,714	297,026,935
Compensation of Employees	5,299,839	7,117,802
Remuneration to Councilors	38,677,139	32,896,254
Employer Social Benefits	1,796,094	2,174,999
Grants and Subsidies	68,078,339	106,801,581
Supplies and consumables	5,557,840	10,027,694
Other Expenses	202,434	199,791
Finance Cost	448,176,399	456,245,056
Total	67,433,620	43,221,846
NET FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(77,284,920)	(72,242,496)
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		6,000
Secretive Plant and Equipment	_	442
Proceeds from Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	2,106,218	1,273,143
Repayment of Loan	(1,470,000)	-
New Loan Granted	496,550	1,067,090
Deposit	668,380	10,762,900
Decrease in Investment	(75,483,772)	(59,133,363)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
TOTAL CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH	(8,050,153)	(15,911,517)
EQUIVALENTS		
		44 - 044 547\
Via Cook and Cash Equivalents	(8,050,153)	(15,911,517)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	29,634,935	45,546,452
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 01 July 2019	21,584,783	29,634,935
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 30 June 2020		22 524 025
	21,581,783	29,634,935
Cash at Bank	3,000	
Cash in Hand	21,584,783	29,634,935
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 30 June 2020		

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS -PHOENIX STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET VS ACTUAL AMOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	Approved Original Budget 2019-20	Approved Revised Budget 2019-2020	Actual Amount on Comparable Basis 2019-2020	Performance Difference
	39	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transaction	00				
General Rates	39.1	42,500,000	41,500,000	41,914,422	414,422
Trade Fees	39.2	18,500,000	18,500,000	14,916,850	(3,583,151)
Advertising And Publicity Fees		5,500,000	3,432,040	3,622,994	190,954
Government Grant	39.3	350,000,000	355,190,000	356,631,509	1,441,509
Other income	39.4	395,000	256,774	2,874,092	2,617,318
Total Revenue from Non-Exchange			440.070.01/	419,959,867	1.081,052
		416,895,000	418,878,814	413,333,807	1,081,032
Transaction Revenue from Exchange Transaction					
Building and Land Use Permit Fees		6,800,000	6,800,000	6,813,058	13,058
		1,100,000	950,000	1,036,700	86,700
Bus Toll Fees	39.5	25,050,000	15,770,978	17,377,046	1,606,068
Rental Income	39.6	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,401,812	(98,188)
Financial Income	33.0	1,400,000	1,588,500	1,642,225	53,725
Burial and Incineration Fees	39.7	2,805,000	1,990,438	1,263,784	(726,654)
Other Income	33.7			00 504 505	024 710
Total Revenue from Exchange Transaction		39,655,000	29,599,916	30,534,625	934,710
Total Revenue		456,550,000	448,478,729	450,494,492	2,015,761
Total Nevellac					
Expenditure				222 700 750	/1 072 27 <i>C</i> l
Compensation of Employees	39.8	328,734,585	330,916,884		(1,872,376)
Remuneration to Councilors		4,627,710			292,871
Employer Social Benefits	39.9	45,982,142			4,794,603
Cost of Utilities	39.10	27,365,000			1,036,219
Fuel and Oil	39.11	6,700,000			2,365,273
Rent		250,000	250,000	186,000	64,000
Office Equipment and Furniture	39.12	1,100,000	1,182,500	-	1,182,500
Office Expenses		1,094,000	1,098,100	879,733	218,367
Repairs and Maintenance	39.13	19,443,000	18,624,900	13,842,018	4,782,882
Publications and Stationery	•••	2,936,000		2,569,434	578,766
Overseas Mission		300,000		18,568	1,432
		2,200,000		2,140,000	(140,000)
Professional and Legal Fees	39.14			20,850,398	2,675,802
Other Goods and Services	33.14	2,350,000			
Grants		400,000			
Contribution and subscriptions		120,000			
Finance Costs		463,729,437			
Total Expenditure		703/125/431	,,		
Surplus/Deficit before Depreciation and		1			
Gain on Disposal		(7,179,43	7) (19,340,708	8) (633,097	(14,676,086)

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 BASIS OF REPORTING

(i) Reporting Entity

The Municipal Council of Vacoas-Phoenix is a corporate body established under the Local Government Act 2011(as amended), Part II Section 3 and 7. The registered address of the Council is at Royal Road, Vacoas.

The Financial Statements of the Municipal Council of Vacoas-Phoenix have been prepared in compliance with Section 133 of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2011 (as subsequently amended) and in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

(ii) Reporting Period

The reporting period is of the Financial Statements is for the year ended 30th June 2020.

(iii) Authorization Date

The Financial Statements have been approved by the Council on 23th September 2020 and authorised for issue by the *Mayor and the Chief Executive* under the provision of the Local Government Act 2011.

(iv) Activities of the Local Authorities

The Municipal Council's principal activities are the provision of sound public infrastructure and its maintenance, household waste collection, licensing of business activities, issuing of development permit and the promotion of sport, leisure and welfare activities as stipulated under Section 50 of the LGA 2011.

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

(i) Compliance with regulatory framework

The Financial Statements of the Municipal Council of Vacoas-Phoenix have been prepared in compliance with Section 133 of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2011 (as subsequently amended) and in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

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issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) under the historical cost

However, the Municipal Council has submitted a transitional Financial Statements in line with IPSAS 33, which allows first adopters a three years period to recognize and measure all assets to fully comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The Figures for 2018/2019 has been re-stated in line with transitional IPSAS requirement.

(ii) Functional and Reporting Currency

The Financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Municipal Council and all values are rounded to nearest rupee.

(iii) Going Concern

The Financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

(iv) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires the local nuthorities to make certain accounting estimates and judgements that have an impact on the policies and the finance insights reported in the financial statements. Estimates and idgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experiences and other factors, ncluding expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable at the time such timates and judgements are made, although actual experience may vary from these `timates.

he estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing adjustment to carrying ounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

a) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimates of the potential financial obligational based on the information available at the reporting date.

b) Provision for Bad debts

Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Municipal Council will not be able to collect certain debts. This is based on detailed analysis and historical experience.

It is the policy of this Council to recognize as doubtful debts all debts above five years. For debts below or equal to five years, where there is objective evidence that the Municipal Council would not be able to collect same, relevant provision has been made.

c) Useful Economic Life and Residual Values

The economic useful life and its residual value is assessed based on the nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and process; the environment where the asset is deployed; expert advice; financial capacity to replace the asset; and change in the market in relation to the asset.

d) Fair Value Estimation

Financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the Statement of Financial Position are derived from the active market based on the market price. In the absence of an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow model. The inputs to the models are obtained from the market, otherwise judgment is required in establishing fair value. Judgement includes the consideration of inputs like liquidity risk, credit risk, and volatility. Any change in assumptions may affect the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

e) Factors determining Defined Benefit Obligations

The present value of the post-employment pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions such as discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. Any change in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of pension obligations.

f) Change in Accounting Policies

Any effect of change in accounting policies is applied retrospectively. The effect of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

g) Budget Information

Budget information of local authorities are required to be made readily available for public inspection under section 85(2)(e) of the Local Government Act 2011.

The budget estimates are submitted to the Parent Ministry for its approval as per section 85 of the Local Government Act 2011. The budget is subsequently approved by the Minister. IPSAS 24 recommends disclosure of changes from the Approved Original Budget and Approved Revised Budget.

Comparison of Approved Revised Budget with Actual Financial Insights:

- The approved budgets items and explanation of any material variances.
- The disclosure of any entities where grants are provided
- Period of approved budget estimates for local authorities should be disclosed.

h) Statement of Cash Flow

The direct Method has been used as basis in the preparation of Statement of Cash Flow.

1.2.1 Adoption of New and Revised IPSAS

a) Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Municipal Council for the Financial Year 2019/20 have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Board (IPSASB) which is a Board of the International Federation of Accountants Committee (IFAC).

The Municipal Council has adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for the first time as from the financial year 2017/2018 in line with amendments to the Finance and Audit Act, under transitional IPSAS.

Where an IPSAS does not address a particular issue, the appropriate International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IASs) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) are applied.

b) Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The adoption of IPSASs has required changes to some accounting policies which have had an effect on the financial statements of the Municipal Council and required various disclosures.

There have been no significant changes to be made to the accounting policies previously followed by the Municipal Council except the following -

(i) Presentation of Items in the Statement of Financial Performance and Financial Position (IPSAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements).

<u>IPSAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements</u> - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

This standard set out the manner in which general-purpose financial statements shall be prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, including guidance for their structure and the minimum requirements for content.

The main provisions of the standard are as follows:

- > Fundamental principles underlying the preparation of financial statements, including going-concern assumption, consistency of presentation and classification, accrual basis of accounting, and aggregation and materiality.
- > A complete set of financial statements comprises:
 - ✓ Statement of Financial Position
 - ✓ Statement of Financial Performance
 - ✓ Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
 - ✓ Cash Flow Statement
 - ✓ When the entity makes it approved budget publicly available, a comparison of budget and accrual amounts
 - ✓ Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes

IPSAS 1 specifies minimum line items to be presented on the face of the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, and statement of changes in net assets/equity, and includes guidance for identifying additional line items, headings, and subtotals.

Analysis of expenses in the statement of financial performance may be given by nature or by function. If presented by function, classification of expenses by nature shall be provided additionally.

(ii) Classification of Revenue under IPSAS 23 Revenue for Non-Exchange Transactions and IPSAS 9 Revenue for Exchange Transaction.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Municipal Council and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received.

Exchange and Non-Exchange Components of a Transaction

Where an asset is acquired by means of a transaction that has an exchange component and a non-exchange component, the entity recognizes the exchange component according to the principles and requirements of other IPSASs. The non-exchange component is recognized according to the principles and requirements of this Standard. In determining whether a transaction has identifiable exchange and non-exchange components, professional judgment is exercised. Where it is not possible to distinguish separate exchange and non-exchange components, the transaction is treated as a non-exchange transaction.

The Revenue recognitions are based in terms of exchange and non-exchange transaction which is in line with IPSAS 9 and IPSAS 23 respectively.

Further to IPSAS 23, the Municipal Council is required to change its accounting policy in respect to the deferment of Capital Grant. The Capital Grant Revenue is recognised in the Financial Performance.

- (iii) The amounts of Retirement Benefit Obligations (IPSAS 39 Employee Benefits)
 The Municipal Council has adopted IPSAS 39 in disclosing Retirement Benefit Obligations.
- (iv) Net Book Value of Property, Plant and Equipment (IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment) and Depreciation

The Transitional provisions

- (i) require the entity to recognize the effects of the initial recognition of property, plant and Equipment as an adjustment to the opening balance of Accumulated surplus or deficit in which the property, plant and equipment is initially recognized in accordance with IPSAS 17.
- (ii) Clarify that an entity shall retrospectively apply accounting policies in accordance with IPSAS 3 when it initially adopts IPSAS 17.

All Property, Plant and Equipment acquired was recorded on historical cost and no depreciation was charged in prior financial years 2017-18.

The Municipal Council had revalued its Roads, Drains and Bridges in the Financial Statement 2017-18. A revaluation of Buildings had been carried out in 2019/2020. A survey was carried out by internal valuers to identify all the assets and had valued them using management judgement and based on fair value.

Depreciation was applied to assets eligible for depreciation charge in 2018/2019, except for Buildings for which a revaluation exercise was ongoing and same has been finalised in 2019/2020. Depreciation has also been charged to Sports Infrastructure for which depreciation was not charged in previous years. A prior year adjustment has been carried out.

The rates of depreciation have been agreed by all local Authorities and Ministry of Local Government for all assets.

The Municipal Council ratifies the following notes to Account in the Financial Year 2018-19:-

- 1) Depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and revaluation, and not charged for in the year of disposal of assets.
- 2) In line with transitional provisions of IPSAS, Accumulated Depreciation of Sports Infrastructure have been adjusted in the opening Balance of Accumulated Surplus/Deficit. Depreciation for the year has been charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.
- 3) For fully depreciated assets, the nominal value is expected to be Re 1.

The amount has an effect on the Net Book value of assets and equity.

Status and level of IPSAS application

During first year Adoption of IPSAS accrual accounting under IPSAS 33, the following status and Level of IPSAS application are disclosed.

			Based		
PSAS		Pronouncement	on	Compliant	Transitional
IPSAS	1	Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS 1	Yes	
IPSAS	2	Cash Flow Statements	IAS 7	Yes	
•		Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting			
IPSAS	3	Estimates and Errors	IAS 8	Yes	
IPSAS	4	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IAS 21	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	5	Borrowing Costs	IAS 23	Yes	
IPSAS	6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	IAS 27	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	7	Investments in Associates	IAS 28	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	8	Interests in Joint-Ventures	IAS 31	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions	IAS 18	Yes	
		Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary			
IPSAS	10	Economies	IAS 29	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	11	Construction Contracts	IAS 11	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	12	Inventories	IAS 2	Yes	
IPSAS	13	Leases	IAS 17	Yes	
IPSAS	14	Events After the Reporting Date	IAS 10	Yes	
		Financial Instruments: Disclosure and			
		Presentation — superseded by IPSAS 28 and			
IPSAS	15	IPSAS 30		Yes	
IPSAS	16	Investment Property	IAS 40	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	17	Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS 16	Yes	
IPSAS	18	Segment Reporting	IAS 14	N/A	N/A
		Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent			
IPSAS	19	Assets	IAS 37	Yes	
IPSAS	20	Related Party Disclosures	IAS 24	Yes	
IPSAS	21	Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets	IAS 36	N/A	N/A

			Based		
PSAS		Pronouncement	on	Compliant	Transitional
		Disclosure of Financial Information About the			
IPSAS	22	General Authorities Sector	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes			
IPSAS	23	and Transfers)	N/A	Yes	
		Presentation of Budget Information in Financial			
IPSAS	24	Statements	N/A	Yes	
IPSAS	25	Employee Benefits — superseded by IPSAS 39		No	
IPSAS	26	Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets	IAS 36	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	27	Agriculture	IAS 41	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	28	Financial Instruments: Presentation	IAS 32	Yes	
·		Financial Instruments: Recognition and			
IPSAS	29	Measurement	IAS 39	Yes	
IPSAS	30	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	IFRS 7	Yes	
IPSAS	31	Intangible Assets	IAS 38	Yes	
IPSAS	32	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	IFRIC 12	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	33	First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs	N/A	Yes	
IPSAS	34	Separate Financial Statements	IAS 27	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	35	Consolidated Financial Statements	IFRS 10	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	36	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	IAS 28	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	37	Joint Arrangements	IFRS 11	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	38	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	IFRS 12	N/A	N/A
IPSAS	39	Employee Benefits	IAS 19	Yes	
IPSAS	40	Public Sector Combinations	IFRS 3	N/A	N/A
			IAS 39(IPSAS	1	
IPSAS	41	Financial Instruments	29)	Yes	
IPSAS	42	Social Benefits		Not yet	Not yet

1.2.2 The status and level of IPSAS as shown above are described below as to the impact on the Financial Statements

IPSAS	39	IPSAS 39 has been applied with respect to Financial Statements 2019/2020.
		An impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an
		asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future
		economic benefits or service potential through depreciation. However, an
		impairment test should be initiated and the impact on Financial Statements have to
IPSAS	26	be ascertained.
IPSAS	27	Not relevant for Local Authorities
IPSAS	28	Any Financial instrument will be disclosed in the Financial Statements
		For the purpose of measuring a financial asset subsequent to initial recognition,
		IPSAS 29 classifies financial assets into four categories: Financial Assets, Held-to-
IPSAS	29	maturity investments, Loans and receivables, Available for Sale Financial Assets.
		Any risks associated with non-current assets and liabilities will be ascertained and
IPSAS	30	the financial impact will be ascertained.
		The Accounting Software is treated as an intangible asset and is so treated under
IPSAS	31	IPSAS 31.
		The Criteria for service concession should be prevalent to enable the application of
IPSAS	32	this IPSAS. The Grantor through a contract regulate the operation of the assets
		The Municipal Council has complied to IPSAS requirements in the last transitional
IPSAS	33	period.
		The Municipal Council does not have investments in controlled entities, joint
1PSAS	34	ventures and associates in separate financial statements. No Financial impact
IPSAS	35	This IPSAS is not applicable to the Municipal Council
IPSAS	36	Not relevant for Local Authorities
		The Municipal Council does not have jointly controlled entities and neither have
		interest in Joint ventures under IPSAS 8, so the application of IPSAS 37 is not
IPSAS	37	relevant.
		No interests in controlled entities, unconsolidated controlled entities, joint
		arrangements and associates, and structured entities that are not consolidated.
IPSAS	38	Therefore, its application is not relevant.

		The Municipal Council has shifted to IPSAS 39 in the second transitional period, that
IPSAS	39	is in Financial Year 2018/2019.
		Public sector combination is defined as the "bringing together of separate
		operations into one public sector entity. However, the Municipal Council is not
IPSAS	40	concerned about IPSAS 40. So its application is not relevant.
		To establish new requirements for classifying, recognizing and measuring financial
		instruments to replace those in IPSAS 29, Financial Instruments: Recognition and
IPSAS	41	Measurement.
		Social Benefits, provides guidance on accounting for social benefits expenditure.
IPSAS	42	Specific examples include state retirement benefits.

All of the amendments and improvements resulting from IPSASs issued up to 30 June 2020 have been adopted by Municipal Council, where applicable.

The amendments and improvements had a significant impact on the Financial Statements of the Municipal Council. Wherever they did, in some cases, they resulted in some changes in presentation and disclosures.

The Municipal Council has early adopted IPSAS 39-Employee Benefits which is effective as from 01 January 2018.

1.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of financial performance and the financial position are applied:-

1.3.1 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Municipal Council and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received or not.

The Municipal Council has recognized its revenue in terms of Exchange and Non-Exchange Transaction which is in line with IPSAS 9 and IPSAS 23 respectively.

1.3.1.1 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

(i) Rent & Royalties

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on <u>a straight-line basis on an accrual basis</u> over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of performance due to its operating nature. It includes Collection from Fairs, Rental of Market Stalls, Rental of Reception Hall and Social Hall and Rental of Commercial Unit in vicinity of Vacoas.

(ii) Building and land use permit fee (BLUP)

Building and land use permit fee is recognized on <u>an accrual basis</u>, that is the amount actually receivable and/or collectible when the development permit is actually issued.

(iii) Financial Income

Interest income is accrued using a time proportion basis based in accordance of the relevant agreement and prevailing rate of interest. It comprises Interest received on Fixed Deposit in the Financial institutions, Treasury Bills in Bank of Mauritius through Banks and Interest on Loan Advance to eligible employees.

Interest income generated from investment of the Passage Fund is not accounted as a reporting income on the statement of performance, in compliance with Section 81 (5) (b) of the Local Government Act 2011.

(iv) Other Income

√ Bus toll fee

Bus toll fee is payable by every bus owner using the traffic centres facilities and the fee is accounted for as <u>income on an accrual basis</u>. It is payable to Municipal Council one month in advance.

✓ Burial and Incineration fees

Burial and incinerator fees are recognized on the <u>accrual basis</u> that is the amount actually receivable after service actually provided.

✓ All other income derived from other sources are treated under accrual basis.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS PHOENIX

Notes to Financial Statements

1.3.1.2 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

(i) Tax (General Rate)

Every Town Council and the City Council levy a rate on the owner of any immovable property included in the valuation list <u>on an accrual basis</u>. It is based on the net annual value on their valuation list determined as per the regulation. This property tax is governed by the provision of the Local Government Act 2011 commonly known as General Rate.

(ii) Trade Fees, Advertising and Publicity fees

a) Trade Fees

Trade fee is payable whenever an economic operator or any person carries out a classified trade as stipulated under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 2011 Trade fees under the Twelve Schedule shall be recognized on accrual basis.

b) Advertising and Publicity fees

Advertising and Publicity fees received or receivable are accounted as <u>income on an accrual basis</u> unless collectability is in doubt and cannot be recognized when it is uncertain that future economic benefits will flow to the Municipal Council.

(iii) Government Grants

Grant in aid (GIA) are received from the Central Government as compensation to meet the expenses or losses met by Local Authorities in performance of their statutory duties under the Local Government Act 2011. They are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

(iv) Capital Grants Revenue

Capital grant is recognized in the statement of performance at the time the Council incurs expenditure in respect of the Grant Received.

(v) Other Income

Other Income under Non-Exchange transactions comprises of Fines, Surcharge, Interest, Liquidated damages and Stale Cheques.

A surcharge of 50% on Trade fees and General Rate shall be levied on any amount not paid within the period specified in Section 122 (4) and Interest is applied on General Rate for amount due to the Municipal Council.

Liquidated Damages of $0.1\,\%$ per day or to a maximum of $10\,\%$ of the Contract is applied when the project exceeds the completion date as stipulated in the Contract.

Stale Cheques are treated as Revenue when a cheque has not been encashed after a period of more than one year and the Payee has not claimed the amount due to him.

1.3.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is land or buildings held to earn rentals rather that use in the production of services or for administrative purpose. Investment property is measured initially at its fair value at the date of acquisition or cost including transaction cost (excluding borrowing cost). It is recognized as an asset when it is likely that future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment will flow to the Municipal council and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably. As at date of preparation of the Financial Statements, the Municipal Council did not have Investment Property.

1.3.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Measurement on Initial Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized as an asset at cost (irrespective of their value) if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potentials associated with the item will flow to the Municipal Council and the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried out at cost/fair value less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Each item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated separately and the depreciable amount is allocated using the straight-line method over its useful life. A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and no charge in the year of disposal.

No impairment of assets was carried at end of the reporting period.

State Lands are recognized at a value estimated by the Valuation Department and /or any substantial acceptable basis of valuation which is justified in financial terms.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS PHOENIX

Notes to Financial Statements

Where the cost of the building is not readily available, the initial measurement will be at a value estimated by the Valuation Department and/or any substantial acceptable basis of valuation which is justified in financial terms.

1.3.3.1 Class of assets

a) Buildings

Buildings held for use in the supply of services and for administrative purposes are stated in the financial statements at cost or transfer value, being the fair value at the date of transfer of ownership less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses.

A survey has been carried out to identify all buildings that has been acquired/constructed by the Municipal Council and vested to the Municipal Council. A revaluation exercise had also been made in the Financial Year 2019-20. The Municipal Council has stated its buildings at the revalued costs and depreciation has been applied on the revalued amount as from the year 2019/2020.

b) Land (freehold and/or leasehold)

Land is maintained at cost and is not depreciated. Land acquired by the Municipal Council is valued at cost of acquisition (including any related cost to maintain it at its actual status) and it is not depreciated.

Land transferred <u>by land and real estate promoters</u> to the Municipal Council are in principle transferred to the Municipal Council at the token amount of MUR 1 per plot and the deed of sale clearly stipulates the condition that the land shall be used only for the purpose for which it has been vested to the Municipal Council under the Morcellement Act. Land transferred is capitalized as fixed asset at the date the transfer took place and it is <u>valued at fair value</u>. A survey in respect of land has been carried out during 2019/2020 and the revaluation of land has been carried out based on the fair value provided by the Ministry of Housing and Lands through the Council's Parent Ministry.

c) Vested Land

Land are vested to the Municipal Council by the Ministry of Housing and Land for its management and administration. These lands are for community use and Municipal council has no right to dispose it or use for any other purpose. These lands are transferred with conditions and they have been recognized in the financial statements at fair value on the date of transfer.

Local authorities recognized these vested assets through a non-exchange transaction, when control is substantially transferred.

A survey of all lands acquired and vested in the Municipal Council had been carried out in 2019/2020 and same had been revalued in the Financial Year 2019-20, as per the fair value provided by the Ministry of Housing and Lands through the Parent Ministry. Upon the instruction of the Ministry of Local Government and Risk Disaster Management, all vested land has been derecognised in the Financial Statements 2019/2020.

d) Public Infrastructure

Construction of drains, absorption pit, new roads, sport facilities, children playground and other community infrastructures are recognized under public infrastructure and are depreciated during their economic useful life. Extension of street lighting network and resurfacing of existing roads are also recognized as fixed assets and thereof depreciated.

Cost of patching of roads, fixing of traffic signs and names plates are charged to the statement of Financial Performance as expenses in the year they are incurred. However, overhauling of road are capitalized.

Roads, Drains and Bridges had been revalued in the Financial Year 2017-18 based on Fair Value. Depreciation has been applied accordingly.

e) Others

IT appliances & Computer, Plant and equipment, Furniture, Fixtures, Fittings and Motor vehicles, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and is stated at its carrying value.

f) Heritage Asset

The Local authorities do not recognize heritage assets.

g) Depreciation Rates

The annual rates are used in the calculation of depreciation and is inclusive of the residual value convergence with Authorities Accounts.

Description	Depreciation Rate
Freehold Land	0
Leasehold Land	0
Building	2%
Machinery and Equipment	5% to 25%
Vehicles	4% to 12.5 %
Computer and IT Equipment (< 5 yrs)	25%
Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges, Drains, Street Lighting	
and Other Infrastructures)	2% to 10%
Leased Asset	5% to 25%
Furniture, Fittings & Fixtures	10%
Intangible Asset	<u>Disclosed below</u>

However, immovable property without any structure or building are not depreciated (freehold and leasehold land).

h) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are treated as a revenue expenditure as and when the cost is incurred.

i) Assets under Construction

Assets in the course of construction are carried out at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and any related cost, excluding borrowing costs.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use and is on the same basis as other property assets. No depreciation is charged when the assets are under construction.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS PHOENIX

Notes to Financial Statements

j) Impairment of Asset

When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable service amount

or recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable service amount or recoverable

amount and an impairment loss is recognized as surplus or deficit.

k) De -recognition

Property, plant and equipment and/or any significant part of an asset are derecognized upon

disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its

continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the

difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included

in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

1.3.4 LEASES

Lease is classified as finance lease when all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of an

asset is transferred to the lessee.

In an operating lease all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are not

substantially transferred to the Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council did not have any leases at the end of the reporting period.

1.3.5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that future benefits or services potential that

are attributable to the asset will flow to the Municipal Council, and the cost or fair value of the

asset can be measured reliably.

Application software is classified as an intangible asset while operating software is recognized

as property, plant and equipment as it cannot be separated from the latter. The cost of

intangible is amortized over its useful economic life. Impairment test is carried out whenever

there is indication that the asset may be impaired.

Application software (Ebiz System)

8 years

Operating Software (Office) and software licenses

8 years

1.3.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus/deficit, loans and receivables, held to maturity investments and/or available-for-sale financial assets. Municipal Council determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition financial assets are measured based on their respective classification. They are classified into four categories namely: financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-forsale financial assets.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings at its initial recognition. However, loans and borrowings are recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable costs. The Municipal Council's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

1.3.6.1 Disposal of Financial Assets

On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had previously been directly recognized in net assets/equity is recognized in surplus or deficit.

1.3.6.2 Investment in Fixed Deposit

The following should be disclosed:

- Carrying amount of each categories of financial assets/liabilities should be disclosed in the notes to the Statement of Financial Position as per IPAS 30.11.
- · Type of investment.
- For each class of financial instrument, the method used, and when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair value of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities.

1.3.7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are stated at their nominal value. All known trade payables are recognized at cost. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Short term payables and deposits are initially recognized at their carrying amount, except in cases where the impact of discount is material (as they are a reasonable approximation of fair value).

IPSAS 45.1 stipulates that Trade and Other Payables should be identified between exchange or non-exchange transactions and should also be disclosed within the Financial Liabilities under the Current Liabilities.

Long term payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.3.8 PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments are recognized as financial liabilities when payment for goods or services has been made in advance by clients or suppliers of obtaining a right to access those goods or services.

The Local authority recognizes prepayments in relation to the following: rent, goods, services, deposit by clients namely for Morcellement Deposit. These deposits are released after the clients terminate the contract or undertakings within the term of the agreement.

1.3.9 TAXES

(i) Tax Deduction at Source

Professional and service providers undertake contractual services for local authorities under an exchange transaction. Therefore, under the prevailing income Tax Act the Local authorities should retain a percentage of tax levied on the service cost (depending upon the service provision like consultancy, rental service, etc) and remit same to Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) on behalf of the service provider.

This retention during the cut off period should be treated as financial liability.

(ii) Value Added Tax

Local authorities are not entities which manage and maintain a value added tax dealing with input and output tax. Therefore, all its services provided to the general public, whether exchange and non-exchange do not attract output tax, but Local authorities pay VAT to suppliers in exchange of services received in financial assets or non-financial assets so the VAT is considered as the invoice value.

1.3.10 INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at cost upon initial recognition. Inventory received free or at nominal cost in a non-exchange transaction is recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition.

- Raw materials are accounted for at purchase cost and issues are accounted on a First in First Out Basis.
- The valuation of inventories is currently on a weighted average.
- Work-in-progress are accounted at cost of direct materials plus labour cost and a
 proportion of overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excludes
 borrowing cost. (<u>This type of work in progress refer to inventories for re-sale and therefore not applicable to the Municipal Council</u>).

1.3.10.1 Initial Recognition

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (Net replacement Cost). However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price or the market price less the estimated costs of completion of the sale, exchange or distribution.

Inventories are currently measured at weighted average value but should always follow the FIFO basis for issuing purposes. Value for the item of stock is the cost charged by supplier plus any direct related cost. The Municipal Council practices the first in first out basis (FIFO) for the issue of stock items. Inventories are recognized as an expense when issued for utilization and consumption in the provision of services and administration of the Municipal Council.

Inventories written off is recognized as an expense and is reported in general expenses and amount of inventory recognised as expense during the period has to be disclosed (IPSAS 12.47(d)).

1.3.11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank net of overdraft, cash in hand, short term deposits with financial institutions and highly liquid investment with a maturity period not exceeding three months which is readily convertible into cash and is not subject to significant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

1.3.12 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the Municipal Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties required to settle the present obligation. When the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement, for example under an insurance contract.

1.3.13 CONTINGENT LIABILITES

Currently the Municipal Council does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

The legal advisors, on instruction, shall assess the probability of the outcome of any litigation in term of financial resources. If there is a high probability that there will be a liability, then the full amount is included as contingency.

There are claim for damages amounting to Rs 31.2M against Municipal Council of Vacoas Phoenix as at 30 June 2020. The cases under report will be coming for trial in the financial year 2020/2021. Other legal cases concerns administrative concerns with no monetary claim as reported by our legal advisor.

1.3.14 CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Municipal Council does not recognize a contingent asset, but discloses details of any 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 Municipal Council in the notes to the financial statements.

1.3.15 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1.3.15.1 Retirement Benefit Costs

(i) State Plan

The Municipal Council contributes 6 % of the gross emoluments for part-time employees and employees who are not on a permanent and pensionable establishment to the National Pension Fund. The Municipal Council also contributes 2.5% of the gross emoluments of all employees to the National Savings Fund. The above contributions are charged to statement of financial performance in the year they are due.

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipal Council pays fixed contributions (12% of gross emoluments) into another entity, the State Investment Company of Mauritius Limited ("SICOM Ltd") for new full-time employees who joined the Local Authorities from 1 January 2013 onwards. The Municipal Council has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. These contributions are charged to statement of financial performance in the year they are due.

(ii) Retirement Pension to Retirees Before 1 July 2008

The Municipal Council pays retirement pension to those employees who retired before 1 July 2008. However, the total pension liabilities should be recognized in the statement of Financial 28 | Page

Position even for those before June 2008, where there was no contribution by employee and employers to meet the foreseeable liabilities of the employee.

The obligation has been calculated by independent actuaries from SICOM Ltd and the accounting policy is as per the defined benefit plan.

(iii) Compassionate Allowance

In accordance with the Local Authority Employees (Allowance) Regulations 1964 (GN 159 of 1964) the Municipal Council also pays Compassionate Allowance to part time employees who have been in service for more than 5 years on their retirement. This has been computed based on the number of year of services up to the year end, average annual wage for the last 5 years.

(iv) Defined Benefit Plan

The Municipal Council operates a defined benefit plan, administered by and invested with SICOM Ltd. The pension plan is funded by payment of contribution to the fund (Municipal Council: 12% of gross emoluments and employee: 6% of gross emoluments) taking account of the recommendations of the Pay Research Bureau (PRB) report.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit pension plans other than defined contribution plans. Defined benefit plans typically define the amount of benefit that an employee will receive on or after retirement, dependent on factors such as years of service and compensation.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of a defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation has been calculated by independent actuaries from SICOM Ltd using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields on bonds.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period when they arise. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(v) Bank of Sick Leave

Employee entitlements to bank sick leave as defined in the PRB report are recognized as and when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for bank sick leave.

(vi) Unutilized Vacation Leave

Employee entitlements to vacation leave as defined in the PRB report are recognized as and when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for unutilized vacation leave.

(vii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits result from either the Authorities' decision to terminate the employment or an employee's decision to accept an entity's offer of benefits in exchange for termination of employment.

The difference between the benefit provided for termination of employment at the request of the employee and a higher benefit provided at the request of the entity is a termination benefit.

A liability in relation to termination benefits are recognized at the earlier of:

- When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and
- When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IPSAS 19 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

Termination benefits are measured on initial recognition and subsequent changes are recognized in accordance with the nature of employee benefit, provided that, in cases where the termination benefits are an enhancement to post-employee benefits, the requirements for post-employment benefits are applied.

Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid, otherwise they are reported as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

1.3.16 NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

The Municipal Council creates maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

1.3.16.1 <u>General Fund</u>

There shall be, in respect of every local authority, a General Fund -

- (a) into which shall be paid -
 - (i) all revenue; and
 - (ii) such amount of grants in respect of all expenditure, both recurrent and capital, as may be appropriated by the National Assembly; and
- (b) out of which all liabilities shall be paid.

1.3.16.2 Pension Fund

The Pension Fund is managed by the State Investment Company and therefore it is not included in the Statement of Changes in Net Asset.

1.3.16.3 Passage Fund

Enacted under Section 81 of the Local Government Act 2011, a passage fund has been created by the Municipal Council to finance the payment of passage benefit to officers in the Municipal Council.

Income derived from investment of the unutilized passage benefit payable to employees of the Municipal Council is paid into the Passage Fund.

The financial liabilities should be recognized under both current and non-current assets and any funds invested for passage obligation payments are considered as investments.

1.3.17 EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Municipal Council should adjust its financial statements for events after the reporting date (30th June) up to the authorized date for issue under the provision of the LGA 2011.

The Municipal Council should disclose:

- · adjusting events and
- Non-adjusting events.

<u>Adjusting events</u> that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance date namely trade debtors, trade creditors, other receivable and payables, deposit refunded etc. The Financial statements should be adjusted to reflect those events.

<u>Non-adjusting events</u> are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date. Therefore, the Financial Statements are not adjusted, but however should be disclosed as notes to account (the changes in fair value of the assets and the condition did not exist at the reporting date). The following disclosure is needed subject to its materiality

- Nature of the event
- Estimates of the financial impact or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made

1.3.18 RELATED PARTIES

Related parties are entities that <u>control or have significant influence over the reporting entity</u>. However, key management personal, Councilors, Mayors are considered as related parties as a result of their significant influence on the reporting entity. Key Management Personnel includes the following:

- · Chief Executive
- Deputy Chief Executive
- Financial Controller
- Head of Public Infrastructure Department
- · Head of Land Use and Planning Department
- Chief Health Inspector
- · Chief Welfare Officer

The Remuneration of the Mayor and Councilors are determined by the Parent Ministry and by the Pay Research Bureau. The remuneration of key management is determined by the Pay Research Bureau.

The remuneration of Mayor, Councilors and Key Management during the year is as follows:-

Compensation by Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel	2019/2020	2018/2019
	MUR	MUR
Mayor and Councillors	5,299,839	5,260,501
Management Personnel Compensation	7,021,056	7,685,572
TOTAL	12,320,895	12,946,073

There were no significant transactions during the year involving the Municipal Council
and the Staff at Key management level or their related parties outside the ordinary
course of business. However, the post of Head of Public Infrastructure Department was
vacant during the Financial Year 2019/2020, whereas the post of Chief Welfare Officer
was vacant for half of the Year.

Loan to Related Parties

Car Loan

Key Management Personnel	2019/2020	2018/2019
	MUR	MUR
Opening Balance	- ,	-
Advances/Loan during the Year	1,041,075	-
Refund/Repayment made during the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,041,075	-

Loan for Purchase of IT Equipment

Mayor and Councillors	2019/2020	2018/2019
	MUR	MUR
Opening Balance	62,035	250,357
Advances/Loan during the Year	-	23,500
Refund/Repayment made during the Year	62,035	211,822
Closing Balance	-	62,035

Human Resource	2019/2020	2018/2019
Permanent and Pensionable Employees	845	861
Part Time Employees	6	7
	851	868
Female Employees	128	125
Male Employees	723	743
	851	868

Benefit in Kind – IPSAS 20.28

The Mayor is provided with Office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council. The Mayor makes use of the Council's owned car for official duties.

Government

GOVERNMENT GRANT	2019/2020	2018/2019
	MUR	MUR
Government Grant in Aid	355,190,000	343,960,543
Project Related Grant	71,691,255	58,121,685
Other Grant	1,441,508	3,031,310
	428,322,763	405,113,538

1.3.19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipal Council is exposed to interest rate, credit and liquidity risks. Management of the Municipal Council should be focused on the <u>mitigation of financial</u>, <u>liquidity and credit risks</u> resulting in <u>minimizing potential adverse effects</u> on the financial performance and service delivery of the Municipal Council.

1.3.19.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from credit exposures to customers. The Municipal Council assesses its credit risks and same is disclosed in the Financial Statements.

1.3.19.2 Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities. The Municipal Council has appropriate management policy in place to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet its financial obligations. The Financial Management Manual (FMM) as a tool also recommend a proper, adequate and sound liquidity management.

1.3.19.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is associated with the fair value of the future cash flow of a financial instrument and will fluctuate as a result of volatile financial market influencing the interest rate.

The local authorities have minimal impact of fluctuation in interest rate on the financial market due to loan taken or given are not linked with the market interest rate. The interest rates are pre-determined when the contractual agreement is engaged. Neither the interest is determined upon an event or condition.

2.0 RE-CLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassifications have been made to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 to conform to the current period presentation. The Classifications had no effect on reported deficit.

क्षा कर रहेन्द्र । १४ केंग्स एक श्रीत्रक्ताहरू नक्षात्मक्षण ।

or one over majority as an Consideration

Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
General Rates	3	ī	
General Rates		41,914,422	38,052,771
	-	41,914,422	38,052,771
Trade Fees, Advertising and Publicity Fees	4		
Trade Fees	4.1	14,916,850	15,977,518
Advertising And Publicity Fees	4.2	3,622,994	4,049,795
	-	18,539,843	20,027,313
Trade Fees	4.1		
Trade Fees		14,845,350	15,842,318
Occasional Fees		71,500	135,200
	-	14,916,850	15,977,518
Advertising And Publicity Fees	4.2	12 HT X	
Advertising And Publicity Fees		3,622,994	4,049,795
		3,622,994	4,049,795
Government Grant	6		
Government Grant in Aid		355,190,001	343,960,543
Other Government Grant		1,441,508	3,031,310
	· ·	356,631,509	346,991,853
Government Grant in Aid	6.1		-
Government Grant in Aid		355,190,001	343,960,543
	-	355,190,001	343,960,543
Other Government Grant	6.2		
National Day Celebration		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	233,333
Divali Celebration Grant		- ·	100,000
Other Grants		1,441,508	2,697,976
		1,441,508	3,031,310
Capital Grant Revenue	6.3	* * *	
Capital Grant		945,522	1,081,461
Local Development Fund		28,923,256	40,147,832
National Development Unit		33,566,111	23,588,882
		63,434,889	64,818,175

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
ther Income	7		
Fines, Penalities And Levies	7.1	1,794,834	6,859,718
Insurance		653,896	160,532
Court Fees		143,150	134,700
Liquidated Damages		-	700,687
Stale Cheques		282,212	906,739
	-	2,874,092	8,762,375
ines, Penalities And Levies	7.1		
Fines Library		67,897	106,233
Market and Fair Days Collection Surcharge		154,410	286,322
Trade Fees Surcharge		449,600	1,819,776
General Rate Surcharge		777,709	2,939,442
General Rate Interest		345,219	1,707,945
General Rate interest		1,794,834	6,859,718
Building and Land Use Permit Fees	8	(
Building and Land Use Permit Fees Building and Land Use Permit Fees	Ü	6,813,058	5,391,949
Building and Land Ose Fernice Ces	-	6,813,058	5,391,949
Rental Income	9		
Market and Fair Days Collection	_	9,883,931	10,041,685
New Vacoas Commercial Unit		5,111,835	4,732,216
Gymnasium fees, Sport Complexes &		1,506,280	3,213,525
Playgrounds			•
Rent Reception Hall and Social Hall	_	875,000	1,415,550
	· ·	17,377,046	19,402,976
Financial Income	10		
Interest from Banks		2,116,086	2,149,385
Interest on Car Loan	:-	285,727	298,832
		2,401,812	2,448,218
Other Revenue	11		
Bus Toll	11.1	1,036,700	1,033,200
Burial and Incineration fees	11.2	1,642,225	1,366,375
Other Income	11.3	1,263,784	2,083,247
		3,942,709	4,482,822
Bus Toll Fees	11.1		
Bus Toll		1,036,700	1,033,200
		1,036,700	1,033,200
Burial And Incineration Fees	11.2		
Burial Fees		231,650	227,875
Incineration Fees		1,410,575	1,138,500
		1,642,225	1,366,375

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
ther Income	11.3	. ,	
Library Subscription fees		2,790	3,420
Cybercafe		34,143	52,171
Refuse Bins		311,400	396,000
Sundry Receipt		549,651	1,431,056
Trade Refuse Collection Fees		115,800	198,000
Misc Income		-	2,600
Building and Land Use Penalty Fees		250,000	-
,		1,263,784	2,083,247
Compensation of Employees	12	•	
Basic Salary		200,322,000	200,510,842
Interim Allowance		5,079,873	-
Extra Remuneration		10,851,816	5,124,509
Allowance		1,022,909	1,113,263
Cash In Lieu of sick Leave		2,598,580	15,123,341
End of year Bonus		19,255,102	19,221,556
Uniform Allowance		4,030,049	4,893,548
Other Staff Costs			
Travelling and Transport		17,170,085	17,557,296
Overtime		11,496,393	15,029,112
Staff Welfare Sports & Leisure & Training		294,464	266,935
Contribution to Family Protection Scheme & National Saving Funds & National Pension	ι	8,883,140	8,457,296
Contribution to Pension fund		38,446,844	37,481,888
Passage Benefit		5,616,769	8,105,370
Encashment of Vacation Leave		7,721,235	2,418,498
B	13	332,789,259	335,303,454
Remuneration to Councilors Allowance to Mayor and Councilors	15	4,694,462	4,517,393
		178,728	171,769
Travelling Councillors Other Allowance		238,650	345,740
		188,000	
Prepaid Card for Mobile		5,299,839	225,600 5,260,501
Employer Social Benefits	14		3,200,301
	14	20 677 120	27 520 001
Pension and Gratuities		38,677,139 38,677,139	37,539,091 37,539,091
Grants And Subsidies	15	20,077,123	37,555,051
Grants And Subsidies	15	772 204	1 050 611
Grants to Sports Clubs Grants to Voluntary Religious Organisation		773,294 1,022,800	1,059,611
tarants to voluntary Religious Organisation		1.022.800	1,115,388

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
	···	MUR	MUR
Supplies and Consumables	16	* G = *	
Utilities Cost	16.1	27,244,982	26,863,116
Motor Vehicles Running Expenses	16.2	6,673,879	8,796,477
Repairs and Maintenance	16.3	11,961,154	17,973,625
Cleaning and Security Services	16.4	15,834,790	13,352,547
Social, Sports, Welfare and Cultural Activities	16.5	2,950,177	3,661,239
Legal and Professional fees	16.6	2,140,000	2,489,295
Legal and Professional Year	:-	66,804,983	73,136,299
Utilities Cost	16.1	25,179,660	25,059,510
Electricity charges		1,126,776	942,479
Telephone Charges		938,546	861,127
Water Charges	r	27,244,982	26,863,116
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses Fuel & Oil Repairs and Maintenance Insurance	16.2	4,471,727 1,531,357 670,795 6,673,879	5,448,705 2,565,681 782,091 8,796,477
Repairs And Maintenance	16.3		
Maintenance of Buildings		3,052,420	2,661,920
Materials		792,353	847,408
Maintenance of Roads		3,617,111	8,800,107
Maintenance of Drains		16,898	1,637,085
Maintenance Parks and Children Garden		134,716	137,020
Small Plants and Tools		1,666,404	1,472,063
Maintenance of Street Lighting		2,262,371	1,810,665
Maintenance of Cemeteries/Cremation		418,882	607,356 17,973,625
		11,961,154	17,973,023
Cleaning and Security Services and other Rela	ted 16.4		
Costs	10.4	15,148,621	13,128,923
Contracted Maintenance Services		686,169	223,624
Scavenging Services		15,834,790	13,352,547

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Social, Sports, Welfare and Cultural Activities		-	
	16.5		
National Day Celebration		88,987	162,629
Cultural Activities		815,956	754,701
Materials		349,507	351,845
Sports Activities		1,170,930	1,175,710
Civic Activities		232,500	643,013
Education Activities		152,058	176,137
Twining Activities		140,240	397,205
		2,950,177	3,661,239
Professional And Legal Fees	16.6		
Legal & Professional Fees		1,740,000	1,839,295
Inspection and Audit Fees		400,000	650,000
		2,140,000	2,489,295
Finance Costs	17		
Bank Charges		202,434	199,791
		202,434	199,791
Depreciation	18	The state of the s	
Software			
Buildings		4,989,600	-
Plant and Machinery		3,200,040	3,102,715
Motor Vehicles		5,927,882	5,122,298
Electronic Equipment		1,466,292	1,148,317
Public Infrastructures		236,812,455	232,467,691
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings		306,220	319,838
		252,702,489	242,160,859
Other Expenses	19		
Postage .		873,794	1,064,457
Office Sundries/office expenses		5,939	8,885
Printing and Stationery		1,590,571	1,468,598
Books and Periodicals		692,483	1,089,643
Publications		286,381	291,695
Overseas Mission Expenses		18,568	21,884
Other Expenses (cont)	19	150 St. 151 Mg	
Electoral Expenses		* ***	2,388,160
Entertainment		607,193	740,713
Committee Expenses		207,805	192,560
Subscriptions		159,963	736,529
General Insurance		675,105	788,311
Rental of Building		186,000	218,488
Adjustment Inventory		272,071	1,017,774
- The second of page and out of the		5,557,840	10,027,696

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Provision for Doubtful Debts	19a		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	2,855,986	•
		2,855,986	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	and the same and the	
Cash at Bank		21,581,783	29,634,935
Cash in Hand	:	3,000	
		21,584,783	29,634,935
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	21		
Bus Toll		173,400	-
Debtors -New Vacoas Multistorey		1 107 012	411,273
Commercial Unit		1,107,912 2,896,829	1,229,415
Debtors Market and Fair Days Collection		784,059	732,164
Debtors on Salary		764,033	752,104
Interest Bearinghles		229,934	135,703
Interest Receivables		5,192,134	2,508,555
Less Provision for Bad Debts		(1,613,365)	-
Less Flovision for bad bedes		3,578,769	2,508,555
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transaction	22		
Trade Fee Receivables		7,082,002	3,245,828
Debtors-General Rates		7,970,476	6,353,982
Tenant Tax		544,510	544,510
Publicity Fees Receivables		280,086	291,236
Other Debtors		135,081	-
		16,012,154	10,435,555
Less Provision for Bad Debts		(1,242,621)	-
2033 1 104/3/04/10/ 200 2000		14,769,533	10,435,555
Receivables From Exchange Transactions			
Less or Equal to One Year		,	
Bus Toll		173,400	-
Debtors -Commercial Unit and New Vacoas		800,812	355,273
Debtors Market and Fair Days Collection		2,215,247	333,841
Debtors-General Rates		4,030,505	3,697,476
Interest Receivables		229,934	-
		7,449,899	4,386,589
Above one year and less or equal to 5 Years	s		0.000
Debtors -Commercial Unit and New Vacoas		307,100	56,000
Multistorev Commercial Unit Debtors Market and Fair Days Collection		NAMES OF PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	496,58
Debtors-General Rates		390,736 3,161,962	2,230,429
Dentola-General Pares			
8 8		3,859,798	2,783,01

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Above 5 Years			
Debtors Market and Fair Days Collection		290,846	398,987
Debtors-General Rates		778,009	426,077
Tenant Tax		544,510	544,510
,	-	1,613,365	1,369,574
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transaction	22		
Less or Equal to One Year			
Trade Fee Receivables		3,394,550	864,750
Publicity Fees Receivables		55,690	56,040
Debtors on Salary		52,599	732,164
Other Debtors		135,081	•
		3,637,919	1,652,954
Above one year and less or equal to 5 Years	•		
Trade Fee Receivables		3,204,353	2,140,828
Publicity Fees Receivables		224,396	235,196
Debtors on Salary		196,334	-
		3,625,082	2,376,024
Above 5 Years			
Trade Fee Receivables		483,100	240,250
Debtors on Salary		535,126	
		1,018,226	240,250
Loan and Advances - Short Term	23		
Car Loan to eligible employees		2,284,403	1,994,183
Advances laptops and Tablets to Councillors			
		<u> </u>	62,035
		2,284,403	2,056,218
Loan and Advances - Long Term	23a		
Car Loan to eligible employees		4,851,198	5,715,601
Advances laptops and Tablets to Councillors			
		4 951 109	5,715,601
		4,851,198	3,713,001
	24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Capital Grants Receivables National Development Unit Receivables	2.7	774,516	1,412,392
Mariottal Development out Necessables		774,516	1,412,392
1	25	A ST THE	
Inventories Stock Store		1,762,290	1,965,169
Stock Non Store		1,290,956	1,641,838
Stamp Stock		181,109	288,578
Stamp Stock		3,234,354	3,895,585

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Investment	26		
Investment - General Fund			23,233,440
Investment - Passage Benefit Fund			5,808,360
Investment - General Fund and Car Loan		_	41,626,580
Investment - All Funds		70,000,000	
investment - Ali Funds	-	70,000,000	70,668,380

Note: The Council has invested its funds amounting to Rs 70M in Bank of Mauritius Securities at a Fixed Rate of 0.70%. The Investment is for the period 26 May 2020 to 24 November 2020.

Intangible Assets	27	
Intangible Assets		

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Property, Plant and Equipment	28	Land	Buildings	Assets under Construction	Plant,Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Electronic Equipment	Public Infrastructures	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Total
		MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR		MUR 252 525
Cost at the start Additions		582,250,126	390,400,115	4,231,188	56,059,761 433,878	81,787,438 6.444,670	24,305,039 1,271,898	2.674.821,735 57.015.096	15,687,722 820,850	77,284,920
Disposals/Transfer Revaluation of Land/Buildings		(235,378,159) 219,778,033	(9.937.113) (142.281.531)	9.937.113						77,496,502
Adjustment to opening Cost at year end		566,650,000	249,480,000	14,168,301	56,493,639	88,232,108	25,576,937	2,731,836,831	16,508,572	3,748,946,388
Accumulated Depreciation Balance at Start		*	•	7.	42,308,027	65,566,681	22,143,304	476,974,193	14,567,365	621,559,571 44,599,361_
Adjustment Depreciation at the start Restated Accumulated Depreciation	l				42,308,027	65,566,681	22,143,304	521,573,554	14.567,365	666,158,932
Charges for the year			4.989,600.00		3,200,040	5,927,882	1,466,292	236,812,455	306,220	252,702,489
Disposal Accumulated Depreciation at year end			4,989,600		45,508,068	71,494,563	23,609,596	758,386,009	14,873,585	918,861,421
Net Book Value as at 30 June 2020		566,650,000	244,490,400	14,168,301	10,985,572	16,737,545	1,967,341	1,973,450,822	1,634,987	2,830,084,967
Net Book Value as at 30 June 2019		582,250,126	390,400,115	4,231,188	13,751,734	16,220,757	2,161,735	2,161,735 2,153,248,180	1,120,357	3,163,384,193
Public Infrastructures	280	Roads	Drains	Bridges	Sparts Grounds	Street Lighting	Other Public Infrastructures	Total		
		MIR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR		
Cost at the start Additions		1,181,298,796	876,279,536 18,001,602	398,263,944 10,649,405	144,603,043 5,942,474	38,262,473 2,906,200	36,113,943 1,117,919	2,674,821,735 57,015,096		
Disposals/Transfer Cost at year end		1,199,696,293	894,281,137	408,913,349	150,545,517	41,168,673	37,231,862	2,731,836,831		
Adjustment Depreciation at the start	ا	232,780,184	174,258,776	15,917,366	44,599,361	27,443,259	26,574,609	476,974,193 44,599,361		
Restated Accumulated Depreciation	1	232,780,184	174,258,776	15,917,366	44,599,361	27,443,259	26,574,609	521,573,554 236,812,455		
Charges for the year		120,001,321	000,000	107/017/0	-	•	•	٠		
Disposal				•	1	'		-		
Revalued/Impaired Accumulated Depreciation at year end	ا چ	352,782,105	263,013,842	24,095,633	59,999,888	29,654,026	28,840,516	758,386,009		
Net Book Value as at 30 June 2020	1 1	846,914,188	631,267,296	384,817,717	90,545,629	11,514,647	8,391,346	1,973,450,822		
Net Book Value as at 30 June 2019		948,518,612	702,020,760	382,346,579	100,003,682	10,819,214	9,539,334	2,153,248,180		

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR ,	MUR
Trade and Other Payables	29		
Creditors Salary		6,119,390	8,133,708
Sundry Creditors		2,414,251	1,549,559
Creditors/Accruals		1,965,426	4,103,474
Advance Trade Fees		3,372,375	7=
		13,871,442	13,786,741
Refundables Deposits From Customers	30		
Retention Money		10,677,602	14,233,502
Refundable Deposits from Customers		612,883	550,333
Deposit from CEB Fee		118,875	40,875
Deposit from CWA Fee		192,050	56,925
Deposit from WMA fee		135,000	33,000
200000000000000000000000000000000000000		11,736,410	14,914,635
Capital Grants Payables	31		
Capital Grants Payables		1 in 1	192,502
Local Development Project Payables		16,366,957	5,710,254
National Development Unit Payables		6,136,714	8,372,264
Other Projects Payables		(0)	631,749
Other Grants		6,390	1,280,696
Swimming Pool Fund Payables			3,135,572
		22,510,060	19,323,037
Short Term Employment Benefit Obligations	32		
Sick Leaves		12,989,048	10,000,000
Vacation Leaves		3,948,765	2,000,000
Passage Benefits		4,050,000	5,000,000
•		20,987,814	17,000,000
Prepayment	33		
Bus Toll fees		84,500	86,600
Market and Fair Days Collection		568,142	757,319
General Rates		14,009,234	13,412,905
Gymnasium Fee Prepaid		407,595	84,500
Rent Reception Hall and Social Hall Prepaid		15,000	101,500
		15,084,471	14,442,824
Long Term Employment Benefit Obligations	34		
Accumulated Sick Leaves		61,265,100	72,191,654
Accumulated Vacation Leaves		75,252,621	71,626,543
Accumulated Passage Benefits		18,063,215	19,275,310
		154,580,936	163,093,507

The Sick Leave figure of Rs 72,191,654 was overstated by Rs 10M in 2018/2019 and has been adjusted in 2019/2020 against deficit/reserves. The sick leave figure for 2018/2019 was Rs 62,191,654.

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Retired Employee Benefit	35		
		Year ended 30	Year ended 30
Amounts recognised in Financial Position at end of ye	ar:	June 2020	June 2019
Defined benefit obligation		1,119,649,982	893,852,278
Fair value of plan assets		(294,389,531)	(247,968,178)
Liability recognised in Financial Position at end of year		825,260,451	645,884,100
Amounts recognised in Statement of Financial Perfor	mance:	the water that	
Service cost:			
Current service cost		30,971,126	24,147,535
(Employee contributions)		(11,404,097)	(9,663,282)
Fund Expenses		631,840	695,225
Net Interest expense/(revenue)		22,775,101	40,135,894
SFP Charge		42,973,970	55,315,372
Remeasurement			
Liability (gain)/loss		203,222,207	8,024,242
Assets (gain)/loss		(10,532,972)	2,334,321
Net Assets/Equity (NAE)		192,689,235	10,358,563
Total		235,663,205	65,673,935
Movements in liability recognised in Statement of			
Financial Position:		645,884,100	632,886,756
At start of year		42,973,970	55,315,372
Amount recognised in SFP		(22,804,406)	(33,353,594
(Direct Benefits paid by Employer)			(19,322,997
(Employer Contributions)		(33,482,448)	10,358,563
Amount recognised in NAE		192,689,235 825,260,451	645,884,100
At end of year		823,200,431	043,664,100

The plan is a defined benefit arrangement for the employees and it is only funded for pensionable service as from 01 July 2008.

The assets of the funded plan are held independently and administered by the State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd.

Year ended 30 June 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019
MUR	MUR
893,852,278	847,417,066
30,971,126	24,147,535
32,178,682	54,658,401
(40,574,311)	(40,394,966)
203,222,207	8,024,242
1,119,649,982	893,852,278
247,968,178	214,530,310
9,403,581	14,522,507
	MUR 893,852,278 30,971,126 32,178,682 (40,574,311) 203,222,207 1,119,649,982

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Employer contributions		22,804,406	19,322,997
Employee Contributions		11,404,097	9,663,282
(Benefits paid + other outgo)		(7,723,703)	(7,736,597)
Asset gain/(loss)		10,532,972	(2,334,321)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	=	294,389,531	247,968,178
Distribution of plan assets at end of period			
Percentage of assets at end of period		June 2020	June 2019
Fixed-Interest securities and cash		61.7%	58.7%
Loans		3.0%	3.4%
Local equities		10.1%	13.1%
Overseas bonds and equities		24.6%	24.2%
Property		0.6%	0.6%
Total	-	100%	100%
Additional disclosure on assets issued or used by the particle of assets at end of year	reporting e	ntity June 2020 (%)	June 2019
Assets held in the entity's own financial instruments		(%)	(%)
Property occupied by the entity			<u>-</u> ,
Other assets used by the entity		-	•
,			
Components of the amount recognised in NAE			
Year	£	June 2020	June 2019
Currency	_	MUR	MUR
Asset experience gain/(loss) during the period		10,532,972	(2,334,321)
Liability experience gain/(loss) during the period	-	(203,222,207)	(8,024,242
		(192,689,235)	(10,358,563
Year		2019/2020	2019/2020
Expected employer contributions		21,433,037	22,187,181
(Estimate to be reviewed by Muncipal Council of			
Vacoas - Phoenix)			
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit		44.4	1
obligation (Calculated as a % change in PV of liabilities for a 1% change in discount rate)		14 Years	13 Years

The plan is exposed to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

The cost of 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:

	Year ended 30 June 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019	
Discount rate	3.60%	6.45%	

Differences. politically regularly of the built

were to also compared to consider

Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19	
		MUR	MUR	
Future salary increases		4.00%	4.00%	
Future pension increases		1.40%	3.00%	
Mortality before retirement		A 6770 Ultimate Tables		
		PA (90) Tables	PA (90) Tables	
Mortality in retirement		As per second Schedule in the Statutory		
Retirement age		Bodies Pension Funds Act		

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, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based reasonably on possible changes of the assumptions occuring 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 139.7M (increase by Rs 173.7M) 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 74.2M (decrease by Rs 64.8M) if all assuptions were held unchanged.
- If life expectancy would increase (decrease) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 37.5M (decrease by Rs 37.0M) 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.

Net Assets/Equity	36		
General Fund		100,700,124	725,132,867
Adjustment-Retired Employee Benefit (IPSAS.39)			=
Accumulated Depreciation Adjustment		-	(30,139,057)
Surplus/Deficit		(192,756,684)	(195,418,239)
, ,		(92,056,561)	499,575,571

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Particulars	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
		MUR	MUR
Revaluation of Assets	37		
iurplus		1,979,187,500	1,901,690,998
		1,979,187,500	1,901,690,998
Other Gains/ Losses	38	* y .	
Sain on sale of assets			6,000
		•	6,000
Budget Reconciliation	38	2 10 N 2 N 2	
Revenue			
Actual amount on comparable basis as presented in		450,494,491	445,560,277
the Budget and Actual Comparable Statement			
Basis Differences Capital Grants Revenue		63,434,889	64,818,175
Actual Amount in the Statement of Financial		03,434,883	04,010,173
Performance		513,929,380	510,378,452
Expenses			
Actual amount on comparable basis as presented in		451,127,589	463,641,832
the Budget and Actual Comparable Statement			100,012,002
Basis Differences		252 702 400	242 460 850
Depreciation and Amortisation Provision for Doubtful Debts		252,702,489 2,855,986	242,160,859
Actual Amount in the Statement of Financial		2,025,500	
Performance		706,686,064	705,802,691
Deficit		THE RESERVE OF THE SECOND	•
Actual amount on comparable basis as presented in			
the Budget and Actual Comparable Statement		(633,098)	(18,081,553)
Actual Amount in the Statement of Financial			
Performance		(192,756,684)	(195,424,239)

	30 JUN 2020	30 JUN 2019
<u>Note</u>	e Rs	Rs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	(192,756,684)	(195,418,239)
Adjustments for:	,,,	() 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Prior year adjustments	•	147,206,606
Financial Income	(2,401,812)	(2,448,218)
Finance Charge	202,434	199,791
Provision for Employee Retirement Benefit Obligation	(166,063,467)	
Prior year adjustments - Depreciation	-	(30,139,057)
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	252,702,489	242,160,859
Donations from Government - Equity	2,983,400	-
Gain on Disposal of Assets		(6,000
Movement in Reserve	(417,222)	-
Movement in land revaluation reserve	77,496,502	<u> </u>
Derecognition of Land	(235,378,159)	_
Provision for Bad Debts	2,855,986	_
Transient of Edd Debig	(260,776,534)	161,555,742
Movement in Working Capital:	(200,170,554)	101,333,742
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables from Exchange Transaction	(2,683,579)	(162,005
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Receivables from Non Exchange Transactions	(5,576,599)	(1,450,038
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	661,232	(403,750
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Grants Receivable	637,877	(1,412,392
	84,701	(16,663
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables from Exchange	641,647	
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayment Increase/(Decrease) in Deposits	(3,178,225)	1,782,680 (11,647,501
	3,187,023	
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Grants Payable	174,851,593	(14,208,217
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Benefits	(92,150,865)	20,991,076
Net Cash flows from operating activities	(92,130,603)	155,028,932
CASH ELONIS EDONA INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	(77,284,920)	(42,318,532
Derecognition of Vested Land	235,378,159	(140,378,160
Land Revaluation Reserve	(77,496,502)	■ Process Petro ■ Str. Str. Str. Pretupper son
Decrease in Investments	668,380	10,762,900
Investment income	2,401,812	2,448,218
New Loan Granted	(1,470,000).	(1,255,084
Repayment of Loan	2,106,218	(
Net Cash Flows from investing activities	84,303,147	(170,740,658
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	, ,	
Finance Charge	(202,434)	(199,791
<u> </u>		, 2007.00
Net Cash Flows from financing activities	(202,434)	(199,79:
	(8,050,152)	(15,911,51
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash Equivalents		
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of year	29,634,935	45,546,45

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS -PHOENIX

Reconciliation of Actual Amounts on a Comparable Basis and Actual Amounts in the Financial Statements 2019/2020

	Operating activities	Investing activities Rs	Financing activities Rs	Total Rs
Actual amount on comparable basis as presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	(633,098)			(633,098)
Provision for/(Reversal of) Doubtful Debts Capital Grant	(2,855,986) 63,434,889			(2,855,986) 63,434,889
Depreciation	(252,702,489)			(252,702,489)
Movement in Reserve	(417,222)			(417,222)
Financial Income	(2,401,812)			(2,401,812)
Finance Charge	202,434			202,434
Provision for Employee Retirement Benefit Obligation	(166,063,467)			(166,063,467)
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	252,702,489			252,702,489
Donations from Government - Equity	2,983,400			2,983,400
Movement in Land Revaluation Reserve	77,496,502			77,496,502
Derecognition of Land	(235,378,159)			(235,378,159)
Provision for/(Reversal of) Doubtful Debts	2,855,986			2,855,986 -
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables from Exchange Transaction	(2,683,579)			(2,683,579)
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Receivables from Non Exchange Tr	(5,576,599)			(5,576,599) 661,232
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	661,232			637,877
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Grants Receivable	637,877			84,701
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables from Exchange	84,701			641,647
Increase/(Decrease) In Prepayment	641,647			(3,178,225)
Increase/(Decrease) in Deposits	(3,178,225)			3,187,023
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Grants Payable	3,187,023 174,851,593			174,851,593
Increase/(Decrease) In Employee Benefits	174,031,333			2, 2,002,010
Association of Florid Association		(77,284,920)		(77,284,920)
Acquisition of Fixed Assets		235,378,159		235,378,159
Derecognition of Vested Land Land Revaluation Reserve		(77,496,502)		(77,496,502)
Decrease in Investments		668,380		668,380
Investment income		2,401,812		2,401,812
New Loan Granled		(1,470,000)		(1,470,000)
Repayment of Loan		2,106,218		2,106,218
Finance Charge			(202,434)	(202,434)
Net cash flows from operating, investing, and financing				
activities	(92,150,865)	84,303,147	(202,434)	(8,050,152)
=	(7-7200/555)			

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS PHOENIX Notes to Financial Statements

Note 39

39.1 General Rates

The fall in General Rates is explained by the fact that the Estimates for General Rates is inclusive of Interest and Surcharge, whereas for Financial Statements purposes Interest and Surcharge have been treated as Other Income.

39.2 Trade Fees

There has been a shortfall in income for Trade Fees due to the transfer of the collection mechanism to CBRD whereby Rs 3,372,375 has been classified as advance trade fees, as no proper report had been received from CBRD to the account for the above amount.

39.3 Government Grant

The increase in Grant is explained by Other Grant received during the year not budgeted for in the Grant in Aid figure.

39.4 Other Income - Non-Exchange

The performance difference in Other Income is explained by payment of Trade Fees Surcharge and General Rates Surcharge and Interest is included in Other Income as per Financial Statements, whereas in Estimates, these figures are included in Trade General Rates and Trade Fees.

39.5 Rental Income

The increase in rental income arise as a result of increase in Rental of Stalls for which bills were raised in 2019/20. However, further to Government decision for the stallholders not to pay fees during the confinement period, necessary adjustment has been carried out in 2020/21.

39.6 Financial Income

The fall in income can be explained from a lower return of investment than expected at end of the financial year 2019/20 due to the COVID-19 situation.

39.7 Other Income - Exchange

The fall in income can be explained by a fall in Sundry Receipts.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VACOAS PHOENIX Notes to Financial Statements

39.8 Compensation of Employees

The increase in compensation of Employees of Rs 1.9M is explained by the increase in provision for retirement benefit obligations.

39.9 Employer Social Benefits

The savings of Rs 4.8M is attributed to Employees postponing their retirement in 2020/2021.

39.10 Cost of Utilities

The fall in cost of utilities of Rs 1M relates to savings as a result of COVID-19 lockdown.

39.11 Fuel and Oil

The reduction in fuel and oil cost has arisen due to decrease in running costs of vehicles further to COVID-19 lockdown.

39.12 Office Equipment and Furniture

The Council had to cut its costs to cater for the economic situation during the COVID-19, hence fall in the above cost.

39.13 Repairs and Maintenance

The Council had to adjust its expenses to lower the budget deficit and reduce costs in the prevailing economic situation as a result of COVID-19, hence reduction in costs.

39.14 Other Goods and Services

The Council had to adjust its expenses to lower the budget deficit and reduce costs in the prevailing economic situation as a result of COVID-19, hence reduction in costs.