



# ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD



**ANNUAL REPORT 2022-2023**

**Islands Development Company Ltd.**  
Annual Report for the financial year ending 31st March 2023



**Sustainable Development of the Outer Islands**



*The lifeline of the outer islands,  
Enterprise II beached on Desroches*

<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	Page 3
<b>Introduction</b> .....	Page 4-5
<b>The Islands</b> .....	Page 6-7
<b>Board of Directors</b> .....	Page 10-12
<b>Staffing</b> .....	Page 16-19
<b>Chairperson's Report</b> .....	Page 22-24
<b>Chief Executive Officer's Report</b> .....	Page 28-35
<b>Financial Review</b>	
• Directors' Report .....	Page 38-39
• Auditor's Report .....	Page 40-41
<b>Net worth positions</b>	
• Turnover .....	Page 42
• Consolidated Statement of Income .....	Page 43
• Consolidated Balance sheet .....	Page 43
• Consolidated Fixed asset statement .....	Page 44
• Consolidated Cash flow statement .....	Page 44
• Breakdown of Revenue .....	Page 44
• VAT, Income Tax and Dividend .....	Page 45
<b>Notes to the financial statement</b> .....	Page 45-52
<b>Corporate Data</b> .....	Inside Backcover

# Contents

In 1979, a high level delegation sailed on Nordvaer to all the outer islands of Seychelles to assess the potential of these islands and see how best they could be developed. Following discussions on Farquhar, it was decided to propose the creation of a new parastatal to manage these islands and develop them from both an economic and social point of view.

It was the vision of Guy Morel, Principal Secretary for Finance at the time, that a structure should be established to enable the economy of the outer islands to be developed. Consequently, on 29th April 1980, IDC was created. The first General Manager was Mr.

Joseph Belmont and the first Chairman was Mr. Guy Morel.

IDC's principal activity is the management and development of 17 islands or atolls as mandated by the Government; African Banks, Alphonse, Astove, Assomption, Boudeuse, Coëtivy, Cosmoledo, Desroches, Desnoeufs, Etoile, Farquhar, Marie-Louise, Ile Plate, Poivre, Providence, Rémire and Silhouette. African Banks, Boudeuse and Etoile have been recently transferred onto IDC and will be kept purely for conservation purposes. All these islands are coralline outer islands except Silhouette which is a granitic island and falls in the inner island group.



***Nordvaer aground at Desnoeufs 1981***

***M*** Nordvaer was built in Germany in 1958. She sailed between the islands of Norway for a decade before she was sold to the British Government for use in the BIOT islands. She also sailed to other Indian Ocean islands and to Mombasa, carrying exported copra. One of her saddest duties was to transport the indigenous population of Diego Garcia to Mauritius in 1972-1973, when the atoll was leased for use as a military base. During a call at Dar es Salaam in 1979, Nordvaer hit a reef. She was able to return to Victoria with a full cargo, but on further inspection, extensive damage was discovered. The Seychelles government tried to sell her, but when their asking price could not be met, it was decided to run her aground at Desnoeufs where it was hoped she would serve as a breakwater and make the landing safer for the egg collectors during the nesting season.

**The company's activities include:**

- provide air and sea links throughout the outer islands of Seychelles
- construction and maintenance of infrastructure to support economic activities, including tourism and agriculture
- provide facilities for electricity generation and distribution, the production of potable water and the treatment of sewerage and solid waste
- build, manage and maintain airfield facilities, as well as harbour and maritime infrastructure
- provide the outer islands and Silhouette with an inventory of food and essential supplies, including medical equipment
- provide medical and medevac facilities as required
- maintain law and order and manage national emergency plans for the outer islands
- provide facilities - including accommodation, transport and equipment - for our environmental partner Island Conservation Society (ICS). ICS runs conservation centres at premises provided by IDC on Alphonse, Astove, Cosmoledo, Desroches, Farquhar and Silhouette
- support ICS expeditions to other islands

**Mission**

“To ensure that the outer islands actively contribute to the socio-economic development of the Seychelles in an environmentally sustainable manner”

**Vision**

“To transform the outer islands into a more productive and economically sustainable environment for the betterment of Seychelles”

# Travel time from Mahé

ALDABRA ATOLL



ASSOMPTION



COSMOLEDO ATOLL



ASTOVE



ST PIERRE

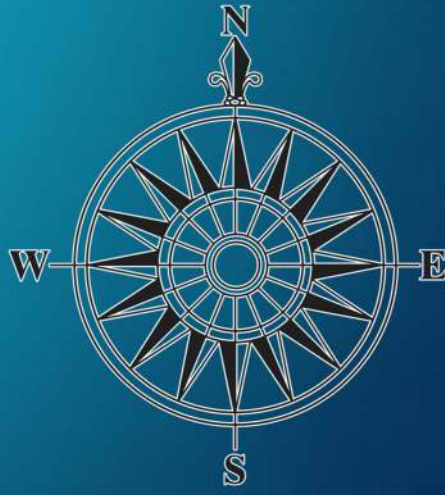
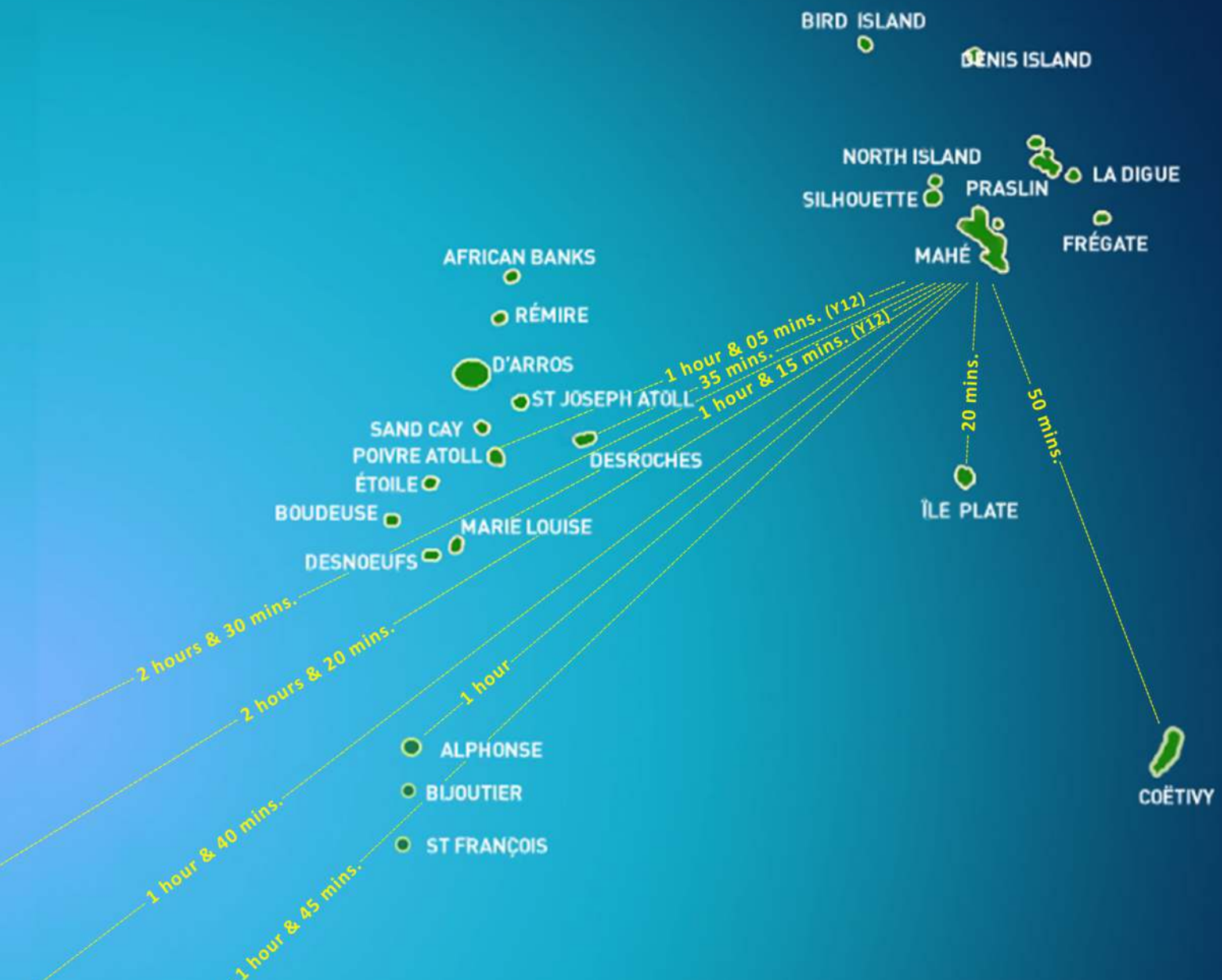


PROVIDENCE



FAROUHAR ATOLL









*The Board of Directors on a visit on Alphonse, accompanied by Vice President Ahmed Afif, who holds the portfolio for the islands, IDC's Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Anup Hari (second from left) and the Island Manager, Mr. Luiji Delpech (far left). Missing from the photo is Mrs. Sherin Francis.*



Welcome To  
Island Resort

Board of Directors



**Patrick Berlouis**  
*Chairman*

**M**r. Berlouis joined IDC as Chairman of the Board of Directors in January 2017, after serving for eight years as Principal of the Independent School. His early career was in the field of Education, starting as a teacher, before moving into Educational Planning and later, management of educational institutions within the Ministry of Education. He joined the private sector in 1994 and had the opportunity to work a few times as Relief Manager on Cousine Island while at Gondwana Enterprises. The robust and comprehensive rehabilitation and conservation programme on Cousine served to crystalize his views on the special importance of such islands in the country's effort in environmental protection as well as the need to take into account their fragility when any type of development is planned.



**Glenny Savy**  
*CEO*

**M**r. Savy has been engaged in many projects in Seychelles involving agriculture, fisheries, tourism and port operations. He joined IDC in 1982, the year after he graduated with a BA, with majors in Economics at Murdoch University in Australia. Mr. Savy holds a pilot license and is an experienced diver.



**Christian Lionnet**  
*Deputy CEO*

**M**r. Lionnet started working at IDC in 2019. He spent his professional career in the Ministry of Land Use and Housing where he occupied various positions, culminating in his appointment as Minister. He holds a Master's degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Manchester.



**Angelique Antat**

**M**s. Antat joined the IDC Group as General Manager of Green Island Construction Company (GICC) in 2021. She graduated with a degree in Business and Business Economics from the Middlesex University and holds a Master's degree in Law and Development, from Manchester University. Ms. Antat was formerly the Chief Executive Officer of the Seychelles Investment Board and her last post in government was Principal Secretary for the Department of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development.



**Patrick Lablache**

**A** Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (FRICS), Mr. Lablache is the Special Advisor and Consultant for Reclamation Works at the Ministry of Lands and Housing. He holds an MSc in Urban Land Appraisal from the University of Reading UK and a BSc in Estate Management from Thames Polytechnic London.



**Sherin Francis**

**M**rs. Francis is the Principal Secretary for Tourism. She was previously the Chief Executive Officer of the Seychelles Tourism Board and prior to that Chief Executive Officer of the Seychelles Investment Board. Mrs. Francis holds a BSc degree in Economics and Business Studies from the University of Manchester and an MSc in Finance from the University of London International Programmes.



**Willy Confait**

**M**r. Confait is a Member of the Constitutional Appointments Authority (CAA). He has had a long and distinguished career in the Public Sector since 1965. He holds a post-graduate Diploma in Public Administration and Policy Analysis and a MA degree from the University of Warwick. Mr. Confait held a number of senior positions including Chief Executive Officer of Seychelles Licensing Authority, Chief Executive Officer and then Advisor at the Seychelles Pension Fund. He also served as Director on a number of private and public boards.



**Angele Lebon**

**N**ow enjoying her retirement, Mrs. Lebon has a wealth of experience in Accounting and Human Resources with extensive experience in administration throughout the Public Service. Her last position was Director General for Human Resources, Administration and Budget Management Control at the Police Department.



**Denis Matatiken**

**T**he current Principal Secretary for Environment has been working in the Ministry of Environment for over 25 years where he has occupied various positions. Mr. Matatiken holds a first degree in Environment Science at the University of Sheffield and a Master's Degree in Botanical Conservation at the University of Plymouth, UK.



*The Madagascar White-eye (Zwazo Linet Malgas) is only found on Cosmoledo and Astove*



*The Perseverance Point Condominiums*

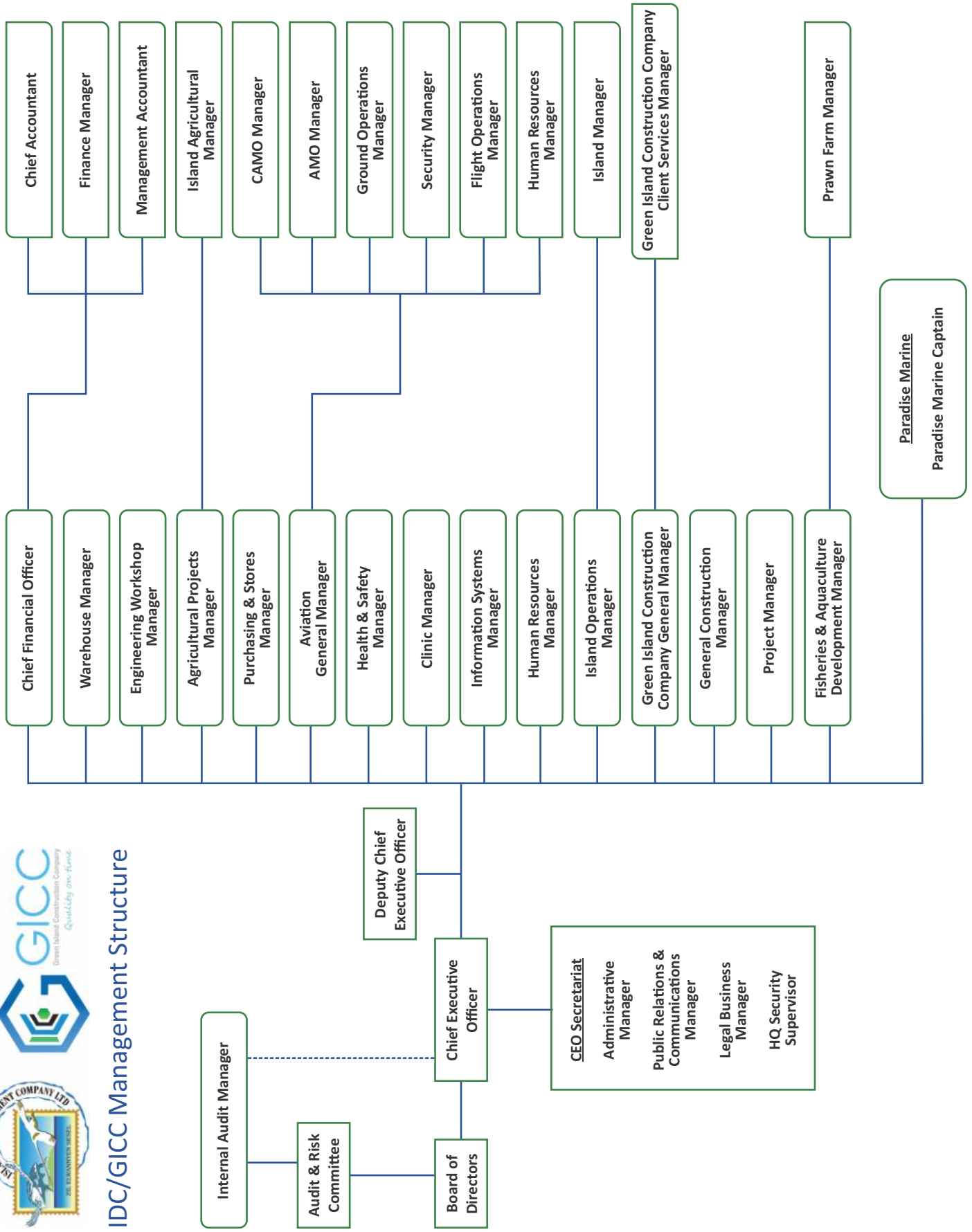


# Staffing





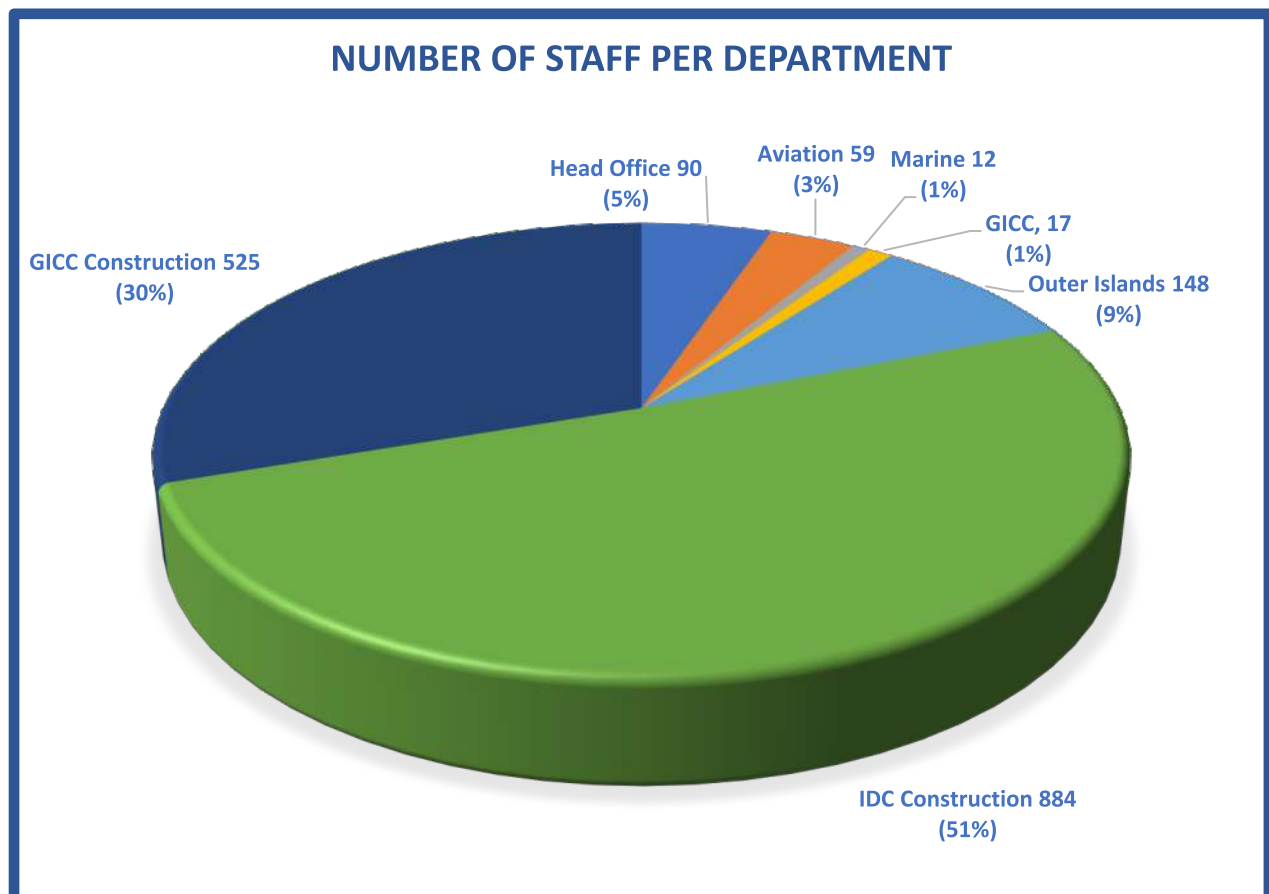
## IDC/GICC Management Structure



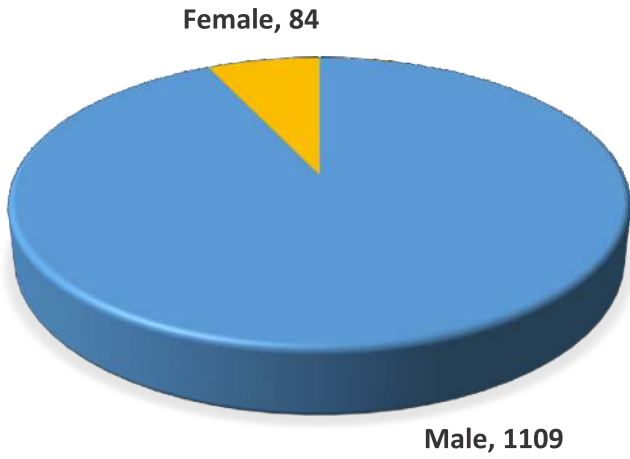
## Staffing in numbers

At the end of the financial year, which ended on 31st March 2023, IDC and GICC employed 1,735 staff, placing the group among the largest companies in the country, both in terms of revenue and staffing. Construction remains the biggest department and the number of staff in IDC and GICC Construction fluctuates depending on the amount and types of projects being undertaken.

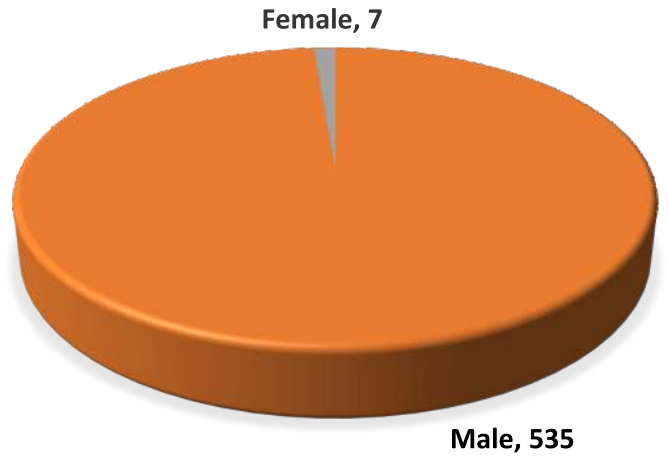
Year ended 31st March	No. of Employees
2015	538
2016	915
2017	840
2018	713
2019	998
2020	800
2021	1,064
2022	1,207
2023	1,735



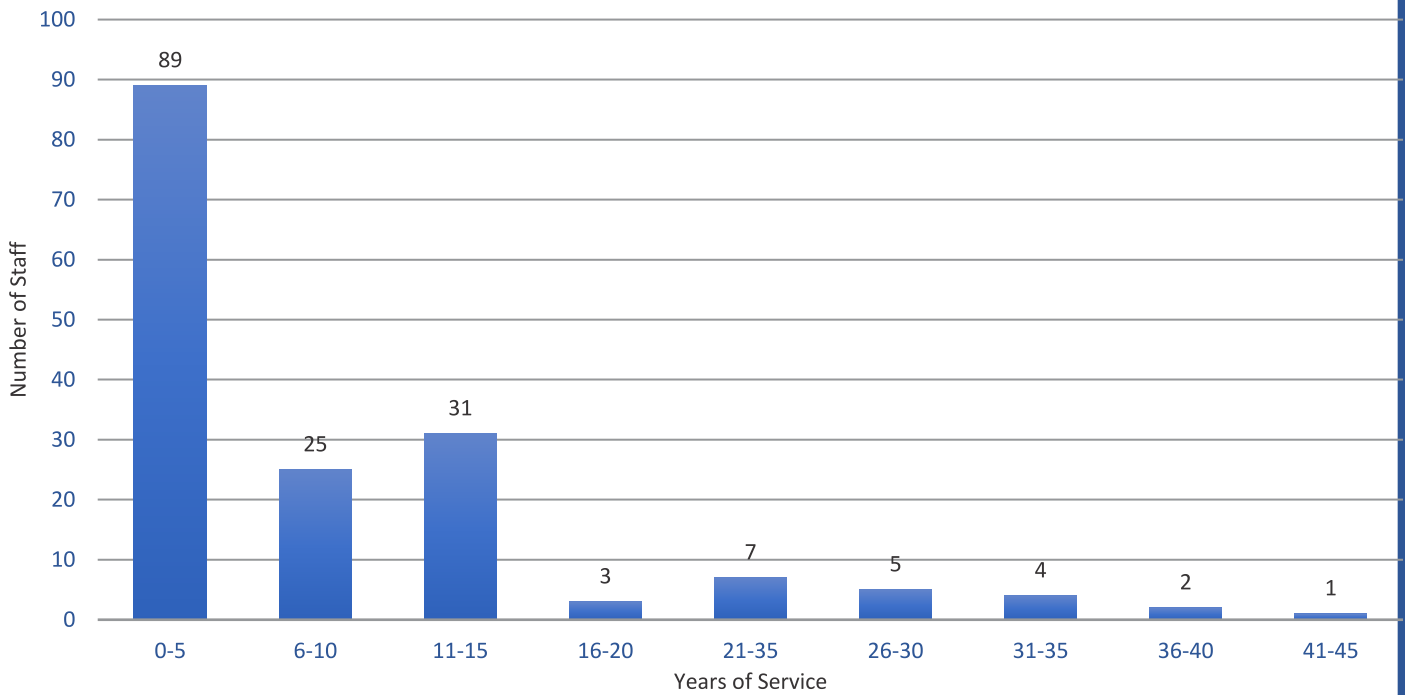
### STAFF PER GENDER (IDC)



### STAFF PER GENDER (GICC)



### NUMBER OF YEARS OF SERVICE Local employees only (IDC & GICC)



## Senior Management as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

Name	Post	Joined
Mr. Glennly Savy	Chief Executive Officer	1982
Mr. Barry Laurencine	Warehouse Manager	1988
Mr. Anand Kumar	Technical Advisor	1991
Mrs. Lima Jarrymanana	Chief Accountant	1992
Capt. Marcus Labrosse	General Manager (Aviation)	2000
Ms. Valerie de Commarmond	Administrative Manager CEO's Office	2003
Mr. Anup Hari	Chief Financial Officer	2004
Mr. Shekhar Moore	CAMO Manager (Aviation)	2009
Mr. Senthil Raju	Senior Software Analyst	2011
Ms. Louisa Victorine	Ground Operations Manager (Aviation)	2012
Ms. Sreedevi Suresh	Purchasing and Stores Manager	2012
Mr. Harry Jean-Louis	Security Manager (Aviation)	2012
Ms. Vivianne Dubel	Client Services Manager (GICC)	2013
Mr. Michael Govinden	Public Relations Manager	2016
Mr. Nirav Jani	Construction Manager	2016
Dr. David Payet	Senior Medical Officer	2017
Capt. Pedro Junca	Compliance Monitoring & Safety Manager (Aviation)	2017
Mr. Justin Moustache	Agricultural Project Manager	2019
Mr. Christian Lionnet	Deputy Chief Executive Officer	2019
Mr. Michel Coopoosamy	Island Operations Manager	2019
Mr. Hughes Mederick	Health and Safety Manager	2019
Mr. Terry Morel	Transport Supervisor	2019
Mr. Paul Medor	Information System Manager	2020
Mr. Francis Raoul	Engineering Workshop Manager	2020
Mr. Neil Valmont	AMO Manager	2021
Ms. Angelique Antat	General Manager (GICC)	2021
Mr. Yves Choppy	Project Manager	2021
Dr. Karine Rassool	Fisheries & Aquaculture Development Manager	2021
Mrs. Deloresse Guedes Consuegra	Clinic Manager	2022
Capt. Ralph Saminadin	Flight Operations Manager (Aviation)	2022
Ms. Ammu Chetty	Internal Audit Manager	2022
Ms. Fadette Khan	Human Resources Manager	2022



*The old jetty on Silhouette*



# Chairperson's Statement

I will start my contribution to the company's Annual Report not with IDC, but with an island nation far, far away, to show how different development ideologies lead to significantly divergent outcomes and while these are undoubtedly shaped by the country's history and geography, certain economic choices made in the recent past lead to profound and practical implications on its citizens.

Let us take Xanthia (fictitious name of a real country), situated either in the Caribbean or the South Pacific, with a population of 125,000 – somewhat greater than Seychelles. Fifty three percent (53%) of the population live on the main island.

Until recently, Xanthians lived mostly in villages with populations between 50 and 3,000 on the outer islands. Most houses are made of materials obtained from coconut and pandanus trees. Frequent droughts and infertile soil hinder reliable large-scale agriculture, so the islanders have largely turned to the sea for livelihood and subsistence. Copra plantations serve as a second source of employment. In recent years, large numbers of citizens have moved to the more urban island capital.

The country has few natural resources. Commercially viable phosphate deposits on one particular island were exhausted by the time of independence. (Not dissimilar to our own *St Pierre* and *Assomption*.) Copra and fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. This island nation however, has the lowest GDP out of any sovereign state in its region, and is considered one of the least developed countries in the world.

In one form or another, the country gets a large portion of its income from abroad. Examples include fishing licenses, development assistance, workers' remittances, especially the seafarers and a few tourists. Given its limited domestic production ability, that country must import nearly all of its essential foodstuffs and manufactured items; it de-

pends on these external sources of income for financing.

As ninety percent of the population live on the main island chain, Xanthia boasts some of the highest population densities in the region, rivalling, without any tall building, cities like Hong Kong or Singapore. This overcrowding produces a great amount of pollution, worsening the quality and length of life. Due to insufficient sanitation and water filtration systems, worsened by the fragility of the water lens of the atolls and by climate change, only about 66% have access to clean water. Waterborne diseases grow at record levels throughout the islands. Poor sanitation has led to an increase in cases of conjunctivitis, diarrhea, dysentery and fungal infections.

The country unfortunately ranks last in life expectancy in the region. This works out at 64.3 for males, and 69.5 for females and there is an infant mortality rate of 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Most health problems are related to consumption of semi-raw seafood, limited food storage facilities, and bacterial contamination of fresh water supplies.

Fresh water remains a concern – during the dry season, water has been drilled for use instead of using rain water tanks or desalination. In recent years, additional water has been drilled from beneath the water table during the longer than usual dry seasons. This has introduced water-borne illnesses, compounding the existing health problems.

While one could be tempted into an empty triumphalism when we read these paragraphs, I should point out that Xanthia's air and shipping connectivity is much better than that of Seychelles, with scheduled air passenger services to all the atolls, which are spread over 3.5 million square Km of the ocean, while ships make a monthly call at all the islands.

Food for thought!

## The Review

This is the sixth year that members of the present Board of Directors, who were appointed in January 2017, have appended their signatures to the audited financial statements of the Islands Development Company and its subsidiaries.

We have done so proudly, as the company has registered a number of firsts during the past twelve months. The group turnover has exceeded SR 1 Billion for the very first time while profit before taxation has gone over SR 100 Million, also for the first time.

We therefore hand over a thriving enterprise to the next Board of Directors, and we do so with the expectation that its members will bring the same sustained interest to the company's plans, activities and development as we did.

The group turnover is in fact SR 1,254,169,688, say one and a quarter Billion Rupees. When the Board started in 2017, this was just below SR 400 Million. Profit before tax has more than quintupled over the past six years from SR 20.084 Million to SR 112.31 Million.

It is evident that IDC and GICC have significantly expanded their operations since 2017 and this is one result of the dynamic synergy and healthy dialogue that has existed between the Board and IDC's senior management, supported by a motivated staff at all levels.



The group's financial performance has been boosted over the past two years by the expansion of construction activities under GICC, as it took on a series of prestigious and high value projects like Hilton's Mango Resort in south Mahé, and the present Seafront

development at Roche Caiman which will house Seychelles first Meliá Resort. GICC has now become synonymous with quality of work, fair pricing and timely delivery of the project. As a result, the company continues to be awarded interesting and substantial contracts.

Much emphasis has been placed during the past year on the development of agriculture, especially on two islands: Desroches and Coëtivy. A consultancy by an Israeli firm has clearly indicated the massive potential of this sector. With the necessary investment and wise management, Coëtivy by itself, with 400 hectares of available agricultural land can contribute significantly to the country's food security, as well as the company's bottom line possibly more than GICC is presently doing with construction.

I should point out here that 400 hectares is more than all the land dedicated to agriculture in the granitic islands (which comes to 3.75 square Km, according to an Agricultural Production Survey carried out in 2015, roughly 40 percent of which is underutilized by farmers).

The construction phase of the Six-star resort on Ile Plate is almost over and soon clients will be travelling to that island for their holidays. Until three years ago, Ile Plate did not contribute anything to the company's finances and this will now change radically as IDC will be providing the high-end establishment with flights, services, utilities and shipping. An even larger resort is being planned for Assomption which should take 2 to 3 years to be completed. This island, which is some 1,140 km from Mahé, but only 40 km from Aldabra, the World Heritage site has, like Ile Plate, been up to now a cost to the company but this is also set to change once construction starts.

The other hotel projects, although smaller than Ile Plate, will complete IDC's palette of tourism destinations on the islands that it manages. These will be the small hotel at Grand Barbe on Silhouette's less well-known



western coast, a single luxury villa and its support facilities on Rémire and possibly a boutique establishment on Coëtivy.

In order to provide enhanced connectivity with the 14 islands, IDC will be acquiring a new vessel as well as a modern aircraft over the next 9 months. In fact, the new Landing Craft, built to international standards in Goa, should be arriving in Port Victoria within the next six months. It will provide much needed support to Enterprise II, IDC's workhorse of 12 years, but which is now showing its age and needs to be replaced in the not too distant future. The Tecnam STOL aircraft is expected early in 2024 and it is a much-awaited addition to the fleet of Beechcraft. This newly developed plane, with its STOL capability will have the great advantage of landing on Rémire, Poivre, Marie-Louise and Cosmoledo, 4 islands which face some challenges of air access presently.

The staff at IDC Head Office is now looking forward to moving to the company's new and spacious premises at Ile du Port during the last quarter of this year. This will undoubtedly elevate staff morale further, which should translate into greater commitment to the company and its performance.

It is evident that the company's amazing growth has been due to the effort and

commitment of people at all levels of the company. I would thus like to express my gratitude to my fellow Board members for the attention that they have given to IDC and the wisdom and expertise which they brought to our deliberations when discussing strategy and considering major projects. The senior management of the company are people whom any enterprise would be proud, and privileged to have as senior executives. The devotion that they bring to their work and their unwavering determination to seeing things through, in spite of multiple challenges is impressive to behold.

Over the past six years I have been fortunate to get to know all sections of the company as well as visit all the islands being managed by IDC. Once again, it has been inspiring to see the constancy of our men and women to IDC's mission, values and objectives wherever they are. I congratulate them on the work that they have done and thank them, most sincerely, for ensuring the company's growth and success.

In March 2017, IDC's asset value was SR 447,666,447. In 2023 it is SR 871,963,532.

That is their achievement!


**Patrick Berlouis, Chairman**



*Coëtivy Island*

*Diving on Alphonse*





*Bancs Providence (Cerf Island) is located 30 kilometres to the south of Providence Island. It comprises four large islands and about six very small sand cays*



# Chief Executive Officer's Report

Having come out of the COVID-19 pandemic and turning over 10% of the national budget is an extraordinary achievement.

For the financial year ending 31st March 2023, the IDC Group recorded its best performance since its creation in 1980, with a turnover of SR 1.25 billion. Together with a total of 1,735 staff (1,078 staff in 2020-2021 and 1,207 staff in 2021-2022), IDC is well placed to be among the top biggest Company in the country today, both in terms of manpower and revenue.

During the past twelve months, from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, there has also been interesting developments in the aquaculture and construction sectors, which I will elaborate further in this report.

Over the last 42 years, one principle that IDC has not departed from is environment protection at all costs. As a matter of fact, environment conservation is embedded in the DNA of IDC and is a key element in the management and maintenance of the pristine environment of the outer islands and Silhouette.

Our mission statement underscores the importance of the environment in our development strategy. Any project or programme undertaken by IDC, be it in agriculture, fisheries, tourism or the use of our islands' natural resources, must be done in a sustainable manner.

The days when the islands were valued only for their exploitation potential by their then owners (e.g. slaughter of turtles, cutting down of hectares of mangroves, the production of vast and unsustainable amounts of salt fish, the collection of green snails - birgo, extraction of guano, the export of the yolk of birds' eggs etc...) are well behind us and belong only in the history books.

We have not reached where we are by chance, all the accomplishments of the past four decades are due to a dedicated team of men and women on the islands, at head office,

aviation, marine and on the various construction sites across the country. IDC puts a lot of emphasis on the professional development, welfare and wellbeing of its staff. This is important in order to have a productive workforce which contributes towards the growth of the company. Staff training will continue throughout the 2023-2024 financial year.

## Aquaculture

As part of the Seychelles Blue Economy roadmap, the IDC Board of Directors resolved to contribute in that sector. Following Board approval, IDC embarked on the very ambitious project to revive shrimp production on Coëtivy Island and to undertake the project in an environmentally and economically sustainable manner.

Nine of the old SMB ponds located in the north of the island have been refurbished for shrimp production. Two species will be produced; the White shrimp (*L. vannamei*) and the Black Tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) exclusively for the local market.



**Rehabilitated ponds on Coëtivy**

In December 2022, IDC started the trial period and stocked a first pond with 150,000 White shrimp post-larvae (PLs). The PLs were imported from a reputable company in Singapore. This first trial culminated in the harvest in April 2023 of 2.1 tonnes of shrimps. There were a lot of interest from the retailers, hotels, restaurants and the public. This high demand indicates that prawn farming is a viable business.

Following the success of this low density trial, IDC stocked a second pond with 330,000 PLs (high density) in April 2023 and is analysing the performance of this culture. The next harvest is expected in July 2023.

A shipment of 240,000 monodon PLs, was also imported from Singapore. However, given that the Black Tiger prawns are more susceptible to stress, there was a high rate of mortality with that consignment.

Given the challenges experienced with the monodon shipment and the cost of freight, IDC has taken the decision to renovate an old SMB hatchery located in the centre of the island to supply the farm with PLs. This project is expected to be completed before the end of 2023.

IDC intends to continue with its trials throughout 2023 and aims to achieve its full production capacity early in 2024 once its hatchery has been set up.

The old SMB processing plant will also be renovated to process the prawns on Coetivy itself. For now, IDC will be selling the shrimps head-on and shell-on.

IDC is self-financing the prawn project and is also exploring the possibility for future expansion of the prawn farm for exports.

IDC is also exploring the possibility of venturing in the high value sea cucumber ranching in the outer islands.

### **New LCT to replace Sea Horse**

There is also exciting news in the maritime sector. IDC has entered into a contract to build a 30-meter landing craft to service the outer islands. The USD 1.6 million vessel, being built to international standards in Goa, India will replace the defunct Sea Horse and will be delivered during the upcoming financial year.

The Company also has plans to invest in a 1,500 ton vessel in the future to replace the

ageing Enterprise II which was built in 1999 and has been the lifeline of the outer islands for the past 13 years.

### **Ile Plate hotel**

The construction of Seychelles' first six-star tourism establishment, being built on Ile Plate, is well underway and IDC will hand over the project to the developer in November 2023. The resort, which will feature 50 seafront villas with private pools will start operating early next year under Hilton's luxury brand Waldorf Astoria.



***Waldorf Astoria, Ile Plate***

The Waldorf Astoria Seychelles Plate Island will have six restaurants and bars, spas, club for kids, outdoor observatory, tennis courts and a marine conservatory discovery center.

Until three years ago, Ile Plate did not contribute anything to the company's finances.

The USD 100 million project was however not all smooth sailing. The project was especially tough in the sense that the cost of materials increased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while the Plate project was a fixed price contract.

With the completion of the hotel on Ile Plate and in line with IDC's Development Plan for the islands, two last islands are lined up to have tourism establishments; Coetivy and Assomp-

In the coming months, IDC will launch the Expression of Interest for the development on these two islands, which along with the construction of an eco-lodge at the secluded Grand Barbe on Silhouette will complete the palette of hotels on the islands under IDC management. IDC will then focus on selling services to these establishments.

### **Grand Barbe development**

Regarding the Grand Barbe project, three investors sent their expressions of interest. A selection panel opted for the 16 keys/29 bedroom lodge proposal by George McCorkell, due to its lighter footprint. The project now needs to go through the application process, SIB, Planning and EIA.

Grand barbe is a sensitive area as it hosts the largest marsh in Seychelles.



*Grand Barbe, Silhouette*

### **Agriculture development**

Much effort has also been placed on agriculture development on Desroches and Coetivy during this financial year. A consultancy by an Israeli firm has shown that ground water is abundantly available on Coetivy for large scale agriculture. The experts also tested the soil and results show that the parameters are good for large scale production. The project is now in the surveying phase, whereby the Israeli experts will propose the best techniques and technology to be used for optimum production of crops such as onions, ginger, garlic and maize, among others for consideration by IDC.

Meanwhile, trials on several varieties of plants being undertaken on the Desroches farm are showing positive results. IDC is currently supplying the Four Seasons Hotel on Desroches with a selection of vegetables on a weekly basis, with surplus being sent to Mahé to be sold to the IDC staff.

### **National library**

Work to refurbish the National Library is well underway to be handed over in June. It comprises of removing all the partitions, installing of a new centralized aircon system, new windows, new roof as well as landscaping work outside of the building to make the place more appealing to the public.

The 30 year old building closed in 2018 due to fungus infection that originated in the National Archives, which was on the east part of the ground floor. GICC moved on site in February 2022 and in a time frame of 18 months, our team will give the library a complete facelift at a cost of SR 89 million. The reopening has been planned for the 29th June.



*National Library*

We at IDC and GICC take this project at heart, because it was our first Chairman, Mr. Guy Morel who played an instrumental role in the fundraising and construction of this purpose built National Library.

GICC has also been tasked with renovating the country's first public library, the Carnegie

Library on Independence Avenue. That building opened in 1910 and is an important part of the country's history.

The connection between IDC/GICC and renovation works on libraries in Seychelles is very apparent, and we are proud of this association. You will recall that IDC also undertook major renovation works on the old government secretariat, the actual Mayor's Office on State House Avenue, which housed the National Library from 1978 to 1994 when the current library was inaugurated.

The experience that we have amassed over the past 40 years renovating old infrastructures on the islands has proven to be very valuable in undertaking such projects.

#### **La Digue Hospital**

Construction work on the new, state of the art St. Mary's Hospital on La Digue is progressing well and on schedule to be handed over to the government in time for the opening on 15th August to coincided with the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Patron Saint of the island.

#### **Maison St. Joseph**

In the next financial year, IDC will start with the restoration of Maison St. Joseph at Au Cap, formerly known as the Creole Institute building. The plantation house and its grounds are in need of extensive restoration so as to preserve and promote the estate as a national monument, as well as a cultural and architectural heritage of Seychelles.

The signing of the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding to initiate the project was done by the Secretary General of the Seychelles National Institute for Culture, Heritage and the Arts, Mr. David Andre, the Ministry of Lands and Housing, represented by Principal Secretary Mrs. Muriel Morgan and myself as IDC CEO, in September 2022.

IDC will approach interested members of the private sector to contribute towards the cost

of the project, estimated at around SR 10 million.

The contributors will form part of an association which will operate and manage the development, that will include a commercial activity, to generate funds for the upkeep of the property. We are hopeful that the renovated estate will offer visitors a Seychelles old property experience, promoting the elements of Seychellois culture and traditions.



*Signing of MOU*

#### **New head office complex**

Towards the latter part of 2023, we will bid farewell to our current premises at New Port, which has been IDC's main office for almost 40 years. In the mid-80s, the IDC head office was in fact the first building to be erected on the newly reclaimed land at New Port. Four centuries later, our workforce has grown significantly from a handful when we first started in the little wooden office at Union Vale, as a department under the Ministry of Agriculture to over 1,700 staff today. Although this indicates that the Company has grown over the past four decades, we have, for the past few years been struggling with office space for the ever expanding workforce and hence the need to move into a bigger, more modern premises, which can accommodate everyone and cater for the Company's needs for the next forty to fifty years.

Work on the new head office building at Ile du Port is at an advanced stage and our own



construction team are putting the final touches to the five-level edifice. Staff will have abundant space and more comfortable offices which I expect will improve on our service delivery and support to the outer islands and Silhouette.



*IDC head office building at Ile du Port*

The IDC Medical team will also move from the Aviation building at Pointe Larue into a modern, purpose-built clinic at the new Head Office complex. Provisions have also been made for a staff canteen as well as a gym.

The warehouse is already operational, stocking materials for various development projects taking place on the islands and the workshop will be erected in the coming months.

### **Aviation**

The Aviation Department remains a crucial part of IDC's operation especially as a means to transfer hotel clients in a timely manner and above all in comfort to and from their destinations on various islands with guest accommodations. IDC employs 59 staff at its Aviation Branch in Flight Operations, Engineering, Ground Operations and Security.

As stated earlier, staff welfare and their wellbeing are of utmost importance to the Company. The new Aviation terminal has been a few years in the planning, and work has

started on a new, modern terminal building specifically designed for that purpose. That facility will offer more comfort to all our clients, especially now that IDC will be flying six-star guests to the Ile Plate. The current premises, next to the St. Jean Bosco Church was not designed as an aviation terminal (it formerly accommodated the Seychelles Bureau of Standards), it has been adapted to accommodate our aviation requirements.

To access islands with shorter and more restrictive aerodromes (Remire, Marie-Louise, Poivre and Cosmoledo), IDC had placed an order from Britten-Norman for a nine-seater Islander plane. However, due to the company not meeting the deadlines for delivery, IDC had to cancel the order for that plane. We are now in the process of acquiring a Tecnam STOL aircraft with an 11 seater configuration to service the small islands. That plane is scheduled to arrive during the first quarter of 2024.

In total, our fleet of three Beechcraft airplanes flew for 3,627 hours, of which 312 hours was for management flights. The chartered cost from third parties amounted to SR 1.5 million in 2022-2023.

### **African Banks, Etoile, Boudeuse**

The number of islands under IDC care and management increased in 2022 with an addition of three small islands in the Amirantes group to the existing fourteen that the Company already had the head lease for.



*African Banks*

The Government, having noticed significant amount of poaching and illegal activities on African Banks, Etoile and Boudeuse, signed over the lease of these three islands onto IDC, bringing the total number of islands and atolls under IDC management to seventeen. These islands will be kept purely for conservation purposes.

IDC plans to have a full-time presence on African Banks (on the norther tip of the Amirantes) while there will be frequent visits to Etoile and Boudeuse from Poivre or Desroches, with regular drone surveillance to deter illicit practices.

**Guesthouse**

IDC operates guesthouses for Seychellois on several islands, to allow the locals to spend their vacation on these remote corners of our country. The Company currently has guest accommodation on Alphonse, Astove, Desroches, Farquhar, Silhouette, Ile Plate and Rémire and stays at the guesthouses are on full board basis. The guesthouse on Ile Plate will start taking clients with the opening of the resort on the island, while the one on Rémire will resume operation with the arrival of the Tecnam plane.

With daily access by ferry from Mahé, Silhouette remained the most popular IDC guesthouse destination for Seychellois over the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.



*The IDC guesthouse on Silhouette*

**Silhouette guesthouse: from 1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023**

Month	No. of Persons	Nights' stay
April	75	21
May	75	28
June	68	26
July	60	21
August	78	34
September	67	30
October	53	29
November	66	26
December	58	27
January	64	19
February	78	29
March	74	30
	<b>816</b>	<b>32</b>

A total of 816 locals stayed at the IDC guesthouse on Silhouette, spending an average of 2.5 nights on the island.

**Farquhar guesthouse**

34 persons stayed in the IDC guesthouse on Farquhar (770 km from Mahé) during the 2022-2023 financial year. Farquhar is the southernmost atoll in the Seychelles archipelago and the flight rotation there is on a weekly basis. Guests spent a total of 238 days on the atoll - a reasonable length of time to discover the natural treasures of the ten islands of Farquhar.

**Astove guesthouse**

At 1,000 km from Mahé, Astove is the furthestmost island where Seychellois can spend their holidays in the IDC guesthouse. Like Farquhar, guests staying in the Astove guesthouse have to spend a week on the island. 26 Seychellois stayed for a total of 182 days on Astove over the last financial year.

### Desroches and Alphonse guesthouses

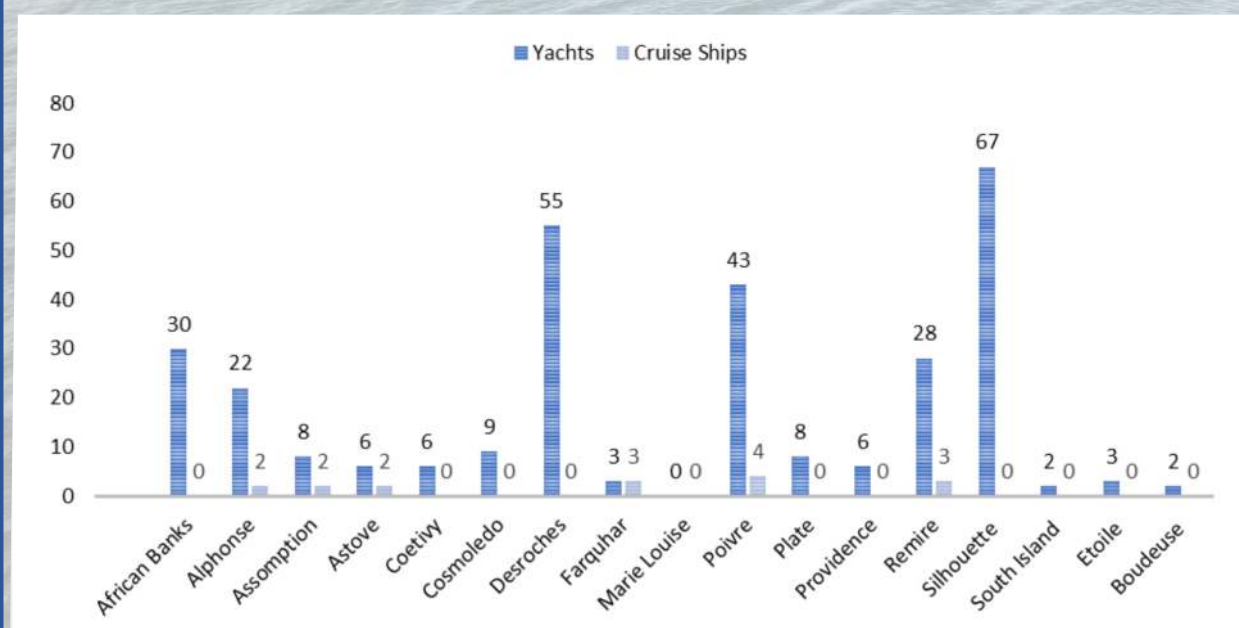
Due to a restricted number of seats on flights to these two islands, a minimal number of Seychellois sojourned in the Alphonse and Desroches guesthouses.

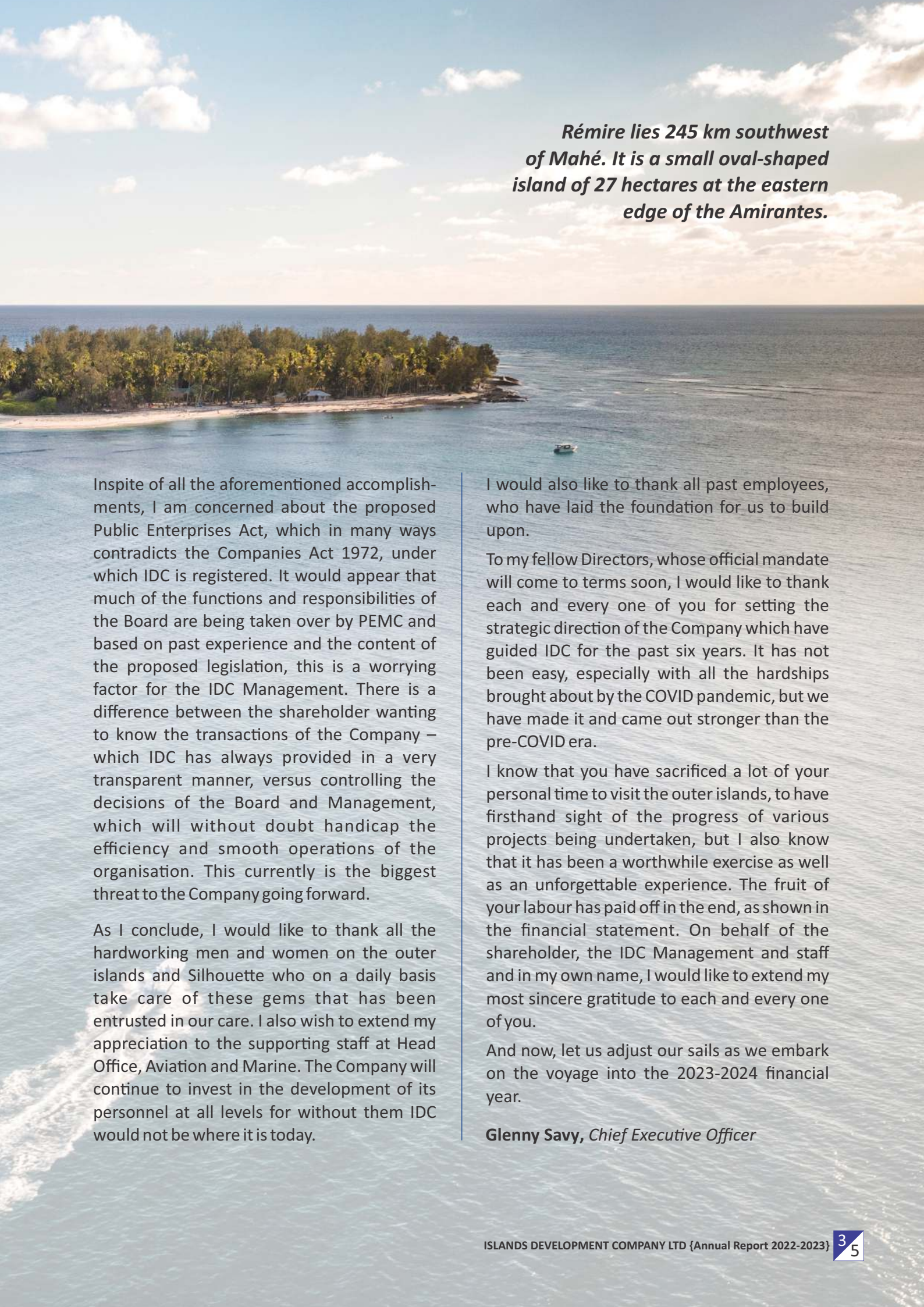
A total of 298 yachts visited the outer islands and Silhouette over the twelve month period (April 2022-March 2023). This represents an

average of 25 yachts per month which called on the islands, with Silhouette recording the most visits. 17 more yachts called on the islands during the current financial year than in 2021-2022.

IDC recorded 16 cruise ships calls on the outer islands, with Poivre receiving the most cruise ships during the last financial year.

## VISITING YACHTS AND CRUISE SHIPS 01.04.22 - 31.03.23





***Rémire lies 245 km southwest of Mahé. It is a small oval-shaped island of 27 hectares at the eastern edge of the Amirantes.***

In spite of all the aforementioned accomplishments, I am concerned about the proposed Public Enterprises Act, which in many ways contradicts the Companies Act 1972, under which IDC is registered. It would appear that much of the functions and responsibilities of the Board are being taken over by PEMC and based on past experience and the content of the proposed legislation, this is a worrying factor for the IDC Management. There is a difference between the shareholder wanting to know the transactions of the Company – which IDC has always provided in a very transparent manner, versus controlling the decisions of the Board and Management, which will without doubt handicap the efficiency and smooth operations of the organisation. This currently is the biggest threat to the Company going forward.

As I conclude, I would like to thank all the hardworking men and women on the outer islands and Silhouette who on a daily basis take care of these gems that has been entrusted in our care. I also wish to extend my appreciation to the supporting staff at Head Office, Aviation and Marine. The Company will continue to invest in the development of its personnel at all levels for without them IDC would not be where it is today.

I would also like to thank all past employees, who have laid the foundation for us to build upon.

To my fellow Directors, whose official mandate will come to terms soon, I would like to thank each and every one of you for setting the strategic direction of the Company which have guided IDC for the past six years. It has not been easy, especially with all the hardships brought about by the COVID pandemic, but we have made it and came out stronger than the pre-COVID era.

I know that you have sacrificed a lot of your personal time to visit the outer islands, to have firsthand sight of the progress of various projects being undertaken, but I also know that it has been a worthwhile exercise as well as an unforgettable experience. The fruit of your labour has paid off in the end, as shown in the financial statement. On behalf of the shareholder, the IDC Management and staff and in my own name, I would like to extend my most sincere gratitude to each and every one of you.

And now, let us adjust our sails as we embark on the voyage into the 2023-2024 financial year.

**Glenny Savy, Chief Executive Officer**



*Potato Grouper  
(Vyel Tukula) on Astove*

# Financial Review



## Directors' Report

The Directors are pleased to present their report and audited financial statements of the Company and the group for the year which ended on 31st March 2023.

### Activities

The principal activities of the Company during the year was the management of the outlying islands and Silhouette as mandated by Government, the transportation related thereto and construction activities.

The Company is also actively engaged in promoting tourism and private investment, which has resulted in the Company engaging in the construction of resorts and villas on some of the islands that it manages.

The activities of its subsidiaries are as follows:

- Green Island Construction Company Ltd.
  - Building contractor
- Green Tree Investment Company Ltd.
  - Developing, managing and leasing immovable properties

### Directors and their interests in the Company

The Directors of the Company during the year and their interests, in accordance with the register maintained under Section 111 of the Companies Act 1972, were as follows:

SHARES HELD		
	1st April	31st March
Mr. G. Savy	-	-
Mr. P. Lablache	-	-
Mrs. S. Francis	-	-
Mr. P. Berlouis	-	-
Ms. A. Antat	-	-
Mrs. A. Lebon	-	-
Mr. W. Confait	-	-
Mr. C. Lionnet	-	-
Mr. D. Matatiken	-	-

All Directors of the Company are citizens of Seychelles.

No contract of significance subsisted with the Company or its subsidiary at any time during the year which any Director had a direct or indirect material interest.



## Summary of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are required to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for the period. In preparing those accounts, The Directors are required to:

- prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume continuance of business
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent

- disclose and explain any material departures from applicable accounting standards

The Companies Act 1972 also requires the Directors to keep proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. They also have the general responsibility for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Company and detect fraud and other irregularities.

## Auditors

The retiring auditors are Pool & Patel, who are eligible for re-appointment.

  
Patrick Berlouis

  
Glenný Sávy

  
Christian Lionnet

  
Sherin Francis

  
Patrick Lablache

  
Angele Lebon

  
Willy Confait

  
Angelique Antat

  
Denis Matatiken





**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Islands Development Company Limited on pages 6 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position for the Parent Company and the Group as at 31 March 2023, the statement of income by nature and retained earnings and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a five year financial summary and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 March 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small Medium Enterprises (IFRS for SMEs) and requirements of the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and the Public Enterprise Monitoring Commission Act, 2013.

**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 Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Seychelles, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS for SMEs) and requirements of the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and Public Enterprise Monitoring Commission Act, 2013, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (cont...)**

**ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.

ICAEW membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditors' report is 6813446.

  
**POOL & PATEL**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
7 June 2023

## Turnover

The group's turnover for the financial year ending 31st March 2023 is SR 1,254,169,688. From 2015 to 2023, the turnover for IDC and subsidiaries has increased by SR 1 billion. This represents an increase of 273% on the year 2015.



## Profit before Tax

Profit before tax over the past 9 years has increased from SCR 24.4 million to SCR 112.31 million.

YEAR	Amount SR
2015	24 million
2016	25 million
2017	20 million
2018	33 million
2019	43 million
2020	26 million
2021	22 million
2022	53 million
2023	112 million

As shown in the Statement of Income on the opposite page, the activities of the current year for the group have resulted in a profit of SCR 82,211,928 (2022 – SCR 36,084,018) and the company profit of SCR 46,110,062 (2022 – SCR 16,870,977) after taxation.

## Consolidated Statement of Income

	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
REVENUE	248,004,351	339,597,329	384,022,412	463,913,482	489,081,072	600,029,074	599,002,905	576,479,686	1,254,169,688
% increase year on year		137%	113%	121%	105%	123%	100%	96%	218%
DIRECT COSTS	149,356,945	227,951,176	252,230,160	316,361,548	280,727,346	395,627,833	376,564,016	341,787,823	900,679,185
OTHER GENERAL EXPENSES	68,985,975	87,281,782	107,159,171	107,653,871	154,943,059	168,993,093	180,412,077	203,165,861	229,622,567
OPERATING PROFIT	29,661,431	24,364,371	24,633,081	39,898,063	53,410,667	35,408,148	42,026,812	31,526,002	123,867,936
FINANCE INCOME	461,676	7,803,757	12,468,625	10,861,461	11,935,680	9,129,202	17,976,987	58,504,399	7,127,013
FINANCE COSTS	5,767,439	7,255,976	17,017,563	17,480,758	22,032,118	17,965,625	-38,248,421	-36,775,071	-20,080,400
FINANCE NET	-5,305,763	547,781	-4,548,938	-6,619,297	-10,096,438	-8,836,423	-20,271,434	21,729,328	-12,953,387
SHARE OF PROFIT IN ASSOCIATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,391,606
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	24,355,668	24,912,152	20,084,143	33,278,766	43,314,229	26,571,725	21,755,378	53,255,330	112,306,155
INCOME TAX EXPENSES	4,345,335	6,284,049	7,906,663	7,308,934	9,313,055	12,561,616	19,626,080	17,171,312	30,094,227
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	20,010,333	18,628,103	12,177,480	25,969,832	34,001,174	14,010,109	2,129,298	36,084,018	82,211,928
RETAINED EARNINGS 31 MARCH	60,892,453	76,453,657	88,631,137	110,697,679	141,698,853	150,708,962	132,838,260	168,922,278	231,134,206
DIVIDEND DECLARED	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
<b>Assets:</b>									
Property, Plant and equipment	88,708,338	92,789,672	78,992,038	157,697,344	232,033,423	215,437,812	298,120,396	291,040,959	276,918,032
Investments	50,237	3,951,527	3,956,126	4,599	4,599	4,599	4,599	4,599	1,394,205
Lendings	2,169,690	94,021,812	91,801,032	88,667,961	69,223,596	55,196,892	37,305,600	19,042,646	64,099,503
Due from related parties	16,156,853	12,335,014	14,022,034	17,215,045	13,856,481	22,854,468	22,872,883	14,736,039	0
Capital work in progress	51,227,671	3,825,177	44,214,381	81,351,479	62,453,126	102,662,600	6,205,921	30,852,695	132,364,120
Deferred income tax asset	873,181	1,534,267	1,980,081	2,158,760	7,089,667	7,988,421	13,310,517	6,474,296	14,757,660
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>159,185,970</b>	<b>208,457,469</b>	<b>234,965,692</b>	<b>347,095,188</b>	<b>384,660,892</b>	<b>404,144,792</b>	<b>377,819,916</b>	<b>362,151,234</b>	<b>489,533,520</b>
Lendings	0	2,206,466	11,541,238	16,190,560	13,132,291	15,563,203	17,552,846	18,046,643	17,670,019
Asset held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,845,407	2,845,407
Inventories	16,581,710	43,141,332	43,140,429	14,606,664	51,581,901	16,352,625	65,899,816	48,392,217	35,310,721
Taxation	1,939,363	0	2,070,386	749,032	0	0	0	0	0
Trade and other receivables	86,956,262	82,545,300	77,831,518	81,644,571	119,469,531	111,961,830	131,805,927	215,829,615	277,053,448
Cash and cash equivalent	31,737,242	128,249,508	78,117,184	94,657,190	89,555,744	41,868,496	61,540,987	42,332,589	49,550,417
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>137,214,577</b>	<b>256,142,606</b>	<b>212,700,755</b>	<b>207,848,017</b>	<b>273,739,467</b>	<b>185,746,154</b>	<b>276,799,576</b>	<b>327,446,471</b>	<b>382,430,012</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>296,400,547</b>	<b>464,600,075</b>	<b>447,666,447</b>	<b>554,943,205</b>	<b>658,400,359</b>	<b>589,890,946</b>	<b>654,619,492</b>	<b>689,597,705</b>	<b>871,963,532</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>									
Employee benefit obligations	2,416,288	2,251,120	3,586,202	3,628,991	3,447,295	4,436,556	5,107,191	5,775,120	8,057,551
Deferred tax liability	368,541	203,993	2,067,945	1,611,296	66,840	0	0	0	0
Borrowings	76,702,117	107,455,233	122,190,022	153,026,642	147,364,258	172,215,837	192,175,396	124,613,910	129,314,066
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>79,486,946</b>	<b>109,910,346</b>	<b>127,844,169</b>	<b>158,266,929</b>	<b>150,878,393</b>	<b>176,652,393</b>	<b>197,282,587</b>	<b>130,389,030</b>	<b>137,371,617</b>
Borrowings	25,492,146	33,922,263	66,605,523	97,254,554	123,425,974	51,366,612	59,223,475	68,423,299	172,961,150
Taxation		47,302			1,286,609	2,416,741	6,366,026	1,159,518	21,606,955
Trade and other payables	85,573,529	200,938,016	125,612,153	118,608,464	168,983,007	139,546,546	192,577,608	257,228,200	248,227,630
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>111,065,675</b>	<b>234,907,581</b>	<b>192,217,676</b>	<b>215,863,018</b>	<b>293,695,590</b>	<b>193,329,899</b>	<b>258,167,109</b>	<b>326,811,017</b>	<b>442,795,735</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>190,552,621</b>	<b>344,817,927</b>	<b>320,061,845</b>	<b>374,129,947</b>	<b>444,573,983</b>	<b>369,982,292</b>	<b>455,449,696</b>	<b>457,200,047</b>	<b>580,167,352</b>
Share Capital	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924	21,330,924
Retained earnings	60,892,453	76,520,556	88,631,137	110,697,679	141,698,853	150,708,962	132,838,260	168,922,278	231,134,206
Deferred Grants	23,624,549	21,930,668	17,642,541	48,784,655	50,796,599	47,868,768	45,000,612	42,144,456	39,331,050
<b>Equity</b>	<b>105,847,926</b>	<b>119,782,148</b>	<b>127,604,602</b>	<b>180,813,258</b>	<b>213,826,376</b>	<b>219,908,654</b>	<b>199,169,796</b>	<b>232,397,658</b>	<b>291,796,180</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and equity</b>	<b>296,400,547</b>	<b>464,600,075</b>	<b>447,666,447</b>	<b>554,943,205</b>	<b>658,400,359</b>	<b>589,890,946</b>	<b>654,619,492</b>	<b>689,597,705</b>	<b>871,963,532</b>

## Consolidated Fixed Assets Statement

	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
<b>Cost</b>									
Opening	190,155,352	223,996,904	244,439,996	242,430,679	337,174,977	435,612,241	448,931,515	547,430,987	565,667,682
Additions	33,841,552	20,443,092	10,685,807	94,744,298	99,587,991	13,952,176	118,636,500	39,584,433	27,479,283
Disposal		0	-12,695,122	0	-1,150,727	-632,901	-20,137,029	-21,347,738	-214,596
<b>At 31 March</b>	<b>223,996,904</b>	<b>244,439,996</b>	<b>242,430,681</b>	<b>337,174,977</b>	<b>435,612,241</b>	<b>448,931,516</b>	<b>547,430,986</b>	<b>565,667,682</b>	<b>592,932,369</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and impairment</b>									
Opening	121,798,482	135,288,566	151,650,324	163,438,641	179,477,633	203,578,818	233,493,704	249,310,590	274,626,721
Additions	13,490,084	16,361,758	18,601,815	16,038,992	25,251,912	30,547,788	30,965,325	39,975,306	41,602,211
Disposal		0	-6,813,497	0	-1,150,727	-632,902	-15,148,439	-14,659,173	-214,596
<b>At 31 March</b>	<b>135,288,566</b>	<b>151,650,324</b>	<b>163,438,642</b>	<b>179,477,633</b>	<b>203,578,818</b>	<b>233,493,704</b>	<b>249,310,590</b>	<b>274,626,723</b>	<b>316,014,336</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 March</b>	<b>88,708,338</b>	<b>92,789,672</b>	<b>78,992,039</b>	<b>157,697,344</b>	<b>232,033,423</b>	<b>215,437,812</b>	<b>298,120,396</b>	<b>291,040,959</b>	<b>276,918,032</b>

## Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
Cash flows from operating activities	35,842,740	37,064,434	37,557,263	46,446,087	87,985,938	42,920,278	51,928,983	32,472,914	142,256,110
Changes in working capital	-10,320,249	95,306,070	-80,660,825	17,717,023	-24,425,654	13,300,513	18,414,163	27,762,010	69,513,080
Cash generated from/( utilised) in operations	25,522,491	132,370,504	-43,103,562	64,163,110	63,560,284	56,220,791	70,343,146	60,234,924	211,769,190
Net of Interest received and paid	-3,496,158	778,899	-2,884,064	-4,057,636	-7,364,048	-7,773,950	-6,098,978	-10,719,439	-15,897,239
Net Cash from / ( used) in operating activities	22,026,333	133,149,403	-45,987,626	60,105,474	56,196,236	48,446,841	12,315,185	17,042,571	68,664,871
Cash flows from investing activities	-42,039,091	-72,589,248	-48,310,853	-131,921,811	-84,432,874	-33,865,846	-6,268,245	-29,801,636	-171,491,771
Cashflow from financing activities	34,846,040	43,181,982	6,254,546	131,640,424	27,518,049	-72,802,529	5,069,294	11,777,381	8,584,738
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	14,833,282	103,742,137	-88,043,933	59,824,087	-718,589	-58,221,534	11,116,234	-981,684	-94,242,162
Exchange losses on bank balances	449,113	-614,903	-1,299,785	-386,754	-2,013,702	-835,815	11,713,666	-24,493,215	-3,690,600
Cash & cash equivalent at 1 April	-1,198,662	14,083,733	117,210,966	27,867,248	87,304,581	84,572,290	25,514,941	48,344,841	22,869,942
Cash & cash equivalent at 31 March	14,083,733	117,210,967	27,867,248	87,304,581	84,572,290	25,514,941	48,344,841	22,869,942	-75,062,820

## Breakdown of Revenue

	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
Revenue	248,004,351	339,597,329	384,022,412	458,471,174	489,081,072	600,029,074	599,002,905	576,479,686	754,550,466
% Increase from 2015		37%	55%	85%	97%	142%	142%	97%	132%
Construction Income- IDC	23,488,438	133,966,664	220,588,608	316,439,185	126,376,358	96,399,384	92,816,500	266,578,110	563,176,861
Inter company sales	0	0	0	32,390,000	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Income- GICC	131,257,597	137,851,697	116,430,504	111,614,686	178,602,489	327,881,190	311,551,789	92,219,105	482,632,396
Total construction income	154,746,035	271,818,361	337,019,112	395,663,871	304,978,847	424,280,574	404,368,289	358,797,215	1,045,809,257
Flight Income	55,905,498	52,488,110	37,960,455	52,634,824	91,613,461	93,705,269	32,194,064	81,036,248	102,823,994
Utility income	0	0	0	0	58,049,369	61,415,580	41,506,300	49,317,392	44,554,702
Other income	37,352,818	15,290,858	9,042,845	10,172,479	34,439,395	20,627,651	120,934,252	87,328,831	60,981,735
<b>Total income</b>	<b>248,004,351</b>	<b>339,597,329</b>	<b>384,022,412</b>	<b>458,471,174</b>	<b>489,081,072</b>	<b>600,029,074</b>	<b>599,002,905</b>	<b>576,479,686</b>	<b>1,254,169,688</b>

## VAT, Income Tax and Dividend

BY IDC:	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	TOTAL
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
BUSINESS TAX EXPENSES	2,242,979	2,673,226	1,511,499	2,531,445	6,460,031	2,602,575	2,558,519	9,778,753	17,705,108	48,064,135
CSR TAX	728,364	710,885	1,494,579	2,058,513	1,574,238	1,516,745	1,097,048	0	0	9,180,372
TOURISM AND MARKETING TAX	0	0	359,215	2,058,513	1,574,238	1,516,745	1,097,048	2,392,185	3,772,038	12,769,982
VAT	18,634,867	21,035,874	48,127,421	69,494,599	47,719,444	40,221,116	29,118,656	63,913,000	104,786,626	443,051,603
	<b>21,606,210</b>	<b>24,419,985</b>	<b>51,492,714</b>	<b>76,143,070</b>	<b>57,327,952</b>	<b>45,857,180</b>	<b>33,871,271</b>	<b>76,083,938</b>	<b>126,263,772</b>	<b>513,066,092</b>
BY GICC:										
	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	TOTAL
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
BUSINESS TAX EXPENSES	1,015,026	4,764,215	4,592,369	248,457	3,589,009	4,327,004	17,076,737	7,392,559	12,389,119	55,394,495
CSR TAX	654,452	691,793	580,937	556,437	1,005,175	1,782,069	1,559,412	0	0	6,830,275
TOURISM AND MARKETING TAX	0	0	75,318	556,437	1,005,175	1,782,069	1,559,412	492,699	2,452,926	7,924,036
VAT	26,481,336	24,924,110	16,357,108	12,224,331	3,999,352	2,864,762	3,393,004	11,450,528	32,683,357	134,377,888
	<b>28,150,814</b>	<b>30,380,118</b>	<b>21,605,732</b>	<b>13,585,662</b>	<b>9,598,711</b>	<b>10,755,904</b>	<b>23,588,565</b>	<b>19,335,786</b>	<b>47,525,402</b>	<b>204,526,694</b>
TOTAL FOR IDC AND GICC FOR 9 YEARS	<b>49,757,024</b>	<b>54,800,103</b>	<b>73,098,446</b>	<b>89,728,732</b>	<b>66,926,663</b>	<b>56,613,085</b>	<b>57,459,836</b>	<b>95,419,723</b>	<b>173,789,174</b>	<b>717,592,786</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

Financial statements are prepared in Seychelles Rupees.

### 1. Reporting Entity

Islands Development Company Limited, wholly owned by the Seychelles Government is incorporated and domiciled in Seychelles. The address of the Company's registered office is New Port, Mahe, Seychelles.

The Company's principal activity is the management of the outer islands and Silhouette on behalf of the Seychelles Government, transportation thereto and construction activities.

The activities of the subsidiaries are:

- **Green Island Construction Company** – Building contractor
- **Green Tree Investment Company Limited** – Developing, financing and managing immovable properties

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

#### 2.1 Basis of presentation

The statements of the group are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which

form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### ***New standards, amendments and interpretation adopted by the company***

The following amendments to the International Accounting Standards that are relevant for the preparation of the financial statements have been adopted by the company for the first time with effect from financial year beginning on 1 January 2022.

- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37);
- Property, Plants and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41); and
- References to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).

#### ***The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023***

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

#### ***New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective***

- IFRS 16 leases (Amendment – Liability in a Sale and Leaseback)
- AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current)
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment – Non-current liabilities with Covenants)

The above standards have not, and are not expected to have, a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

### **2.2 Going Concern**

The group's current liabilities exceed its current assets by SCR 60,365,723 (Company – SCR 59,510,436) excluding retentions withheld for completed projects by the group of SCR 80m (Company – SCR 45m).

The financial statements have nevertheless been prepared on the basis of going concern on the assumption that the company manages the risk through liquidity gap analysis and maturity profile of assets and liabilities and when necessary by keeping credit lines available. If the company ceased to be a going concern, provision would have to be made to reduce the value of its assets to their estimated recoverable amounts and provide for any further liabilities which may arise.

### **2.3 Basis of consolidation**

Subsidiaries are entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights.

Where our subsidiary either began or ceased to be a subsidiary, the results are included only from the date the control commenced or up to the date the control seized.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains with the group, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

#### **2.4 Comparatives**

Where necessary comparatives figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in the current year.

#### **2.5 Functional and reporting currency**

The financial estimates are presented in the Seychelles Rupee, which is the reporting currency under the Companies Act 1972.

#### **2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

#### **2.7 Financial instruments**

The principal financial instruments used by the group, from which financial instruments risk arises, are as follows:

- Trade receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade payables
- Equity instruments
- Lendings
- Loan and borrowings

### **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired and contractual terms of cash flows:

#### ***Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)***

This category comprises only in-the-money derivatives. The group does not have any such assets held for trading nor does it voluntarily classify any financial assets as being at fair value through profit or loss.

#### ***Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)***

These assets arise from strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities which are not accounted for as subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities. The company holds no such investments.

#### ***Amortised cost***

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial instruments which require payments of contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. 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.



A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows has expired or rights to the asset have been transferred and the company has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and with other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

### **Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for construction completed, goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 60 days and therefore are classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **Equity instruments**

Unlisted investments in subsidiaries or associates are carried at cost or the investments underlying value, if lower. On disposal gains or losses are included in the income statement.

Associates are entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 15 % and 50 % of the voting rights.

As there are no published price quotations available for the group's associates, the group accounts for the investments at cost and its share of retained earnings in the associate.

### **Lendings**

Leadings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, namely original debt less principal payments and amortisations. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligations under the liability are discharged, cancelled or expired.

### **Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are carried at the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services that have been received or supplied and invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Other liabilities are stated at original debt less principal repayments and amortisations.

### **Loans and borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Borrowings are classified as non-current liabilities if the borrowings are only repayable on the availability of net cash flows of the group and such availability is not anticipated for at least 12 months after the reporting date

## **2.8 Financial risk management**

The group's activities expose it to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them.

The Directors have the overall responsibility for the determination of the risk management objectives and policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the competitiveness and flexibility and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility, they delegate the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure their effective implementation.

There have been no substantive changes in the group's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The group is mainly exposed to credit risk from credit sales, related party receivable and cash resources. It is the group's policy to seek advance payments and to assess the credit risk of new customers before entering into contracts or providing services. Cash deposits are held with banks with high credit ratings.

### **Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets**

Impairment of financial assets are estimates based on an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. The group considers past events, current and future conditions that can affect recoverability of cash flows when assessing ECL. Whilst cash and cash equivalents are subject to impairment requirements, the identified impairment loss is considered immaterial.

The group enjoys contractors lien, giving it security interest in property until paid for work done on the property and therefore, no provision has been made for construction receivables.

The group has not experienced historical credit losses either from customers or related parties nor does it expect so in the near future, and therefore no provision has been made during the year.

To measure expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The expected losses are based on historical credit losses which are adjusted to reflect current and future economic factors which can affect the ability of customers to settle the receivables.

### **Market risks**

#### **Foreign currency risk**

Some of the group's receivables and payables are denominated in foreign currency. Consequently, the group is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the Seychelles rupee relative to the foreign currencies may change in a manner which has a material effect on the reported values of the company's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. The group mitigates the risk by seeking payments from customers in currencies which match expenditure, when possible.

#### **Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The group's interest risk would arise from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the company to fair value interest rate risk.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the management of working capital and the financial charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in

meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The group identifies this risk through periodic liquidity gap analysis and maturity profile of assets and liabilities, and when necessary by keeping committed credit lines available.

The group's policy is to ensure that it always has sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they come due.

## 2.9 Capital Risk Management

The group's objective when managing capital risk is to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and the benefit of other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

Loans from shareholders in form of a subordinate debt are treated as part of equity. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

## 2.10 Foreign currency transaction

Foreign currency transactions are translated in the Seychelles Rupee at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the transaction at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in Statement of Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income within finance income or costs. All other exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income within other income or expenses.

The Banks mid-rates for the period were:

Currency (SCR)	Exchange rates at 31 March			Changes in percent	
	2023	2022	2021	2022-2023	2021-2022
US \$ / SCR	14.20	14.83	20.87	4%	29%
Euro /SCR	15.48	16.55	24.52	6%	33%

## 2.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner indicated by the management. Internally constructed assets are recognised at cost of material and direct labour attributable to a project.

The group adds to the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing parts of such an item when cost is incurred if the replacement part is expected to provide future benefits to the group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Income during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Machinery, furniture & equipment	5-10 years	Computers	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years	Staff houses	33 years
Office building	25 years	Hotels & airstrips	25 years
Aircraft	10 years	Airstrip	25 years

The assets residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if there is an indication or a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within other income or expenses in the Statement of Income.

### **2.12 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on first in first out method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition and location.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If the inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less cost to complete and sell; and the impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Income.

### **2.13 Taxation**

The tax expense for the period comprises of current business, tourism marketing and deferred taxes. Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and unused tax losses or tax credits.

The current income tax charge and deferred tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

### **2.14 Government grants**

Grants received in prior years for acquisition of fixed assets is amortised over useful lives of the asset.

### **2.15 Revenue recognition**

In relation to the rendering of services, revenue is recognised by reference to the state of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet due date.

In relation to construction activities, revenue is recognised by reference to the state of completion of the construction at the balance sheet date.

Retention withheld by clients for construction activities is recognised in the income statement when received.

In relation to sale of apartments, revenue is recognised upon formal sign off and handover of completed apartments.

### **2.16 Leases**

The Seychelles Government has granted 99 year leases (Commencing 20 December 1994), for islands managed by the company at a paid up nominal rent.

The group leases out (as operating leases) various islands or parts thereof on sub leases.

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

### **2.17 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised, where the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the

obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. The amount recognised 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 surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flow estimates to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The company recognises a provision for onerous contracts when the expected benefit to be derived from a contract are less than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under the contract.

### **2.18 Dividends**

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

### **2.19 Contingent liability**

A contingent liability is either a possible obligation which existence will only be confirmed in the future, or a present obligation that is not recognised as either it is not probable, or the amount cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

### **2.20 Significant accounting judgements and estimates**

In preparing the financial statements management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reporting income, expenses, assets, liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and the application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements.

#### ***Functional currency***

The choice of the functional currency of the company has been based on factors such as the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services, cost of providing goods and services and labour costs. The functional currency has been assumed by the Directors to be the Seychelles Rupees.

#### ***Depreciation and amortisation policies***

The Directors have estimated the recoverable amount of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets using cash flow projections and concluded, based on this estimate, that the assets are not impaired.

#### ***Retirement benefit obligations***

Employment Amendments Act (1999) requires employees to be compensated upon retirement or resignation for continuous service from the date of their employment. The cost of defined benefit pension plan has been determined using the method as per the Seychelles Employment Act and the Directors have estimated that the amount of liability provided will not be materially different had it been computed by an external Actuary.

#### ***Deferred Tax***

At each reporting date, deferred tax assets are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, by valuation allowance, so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered, based on current or estimated future taxable profits. Any changes to the valuation allowance are recognised in the tax expense.

## **Directors**

Patrick Berlouis  
Glenny Savy  
Christian Lionnet  
Angelique Antat  
Sherin Francis  
Patrick Lablache  
Angele Lebon  
Willy Confait  
Denis Matatiken

## **Board Secretary**

Michael Govinden

## **Registered Office**

Latanier Road  
New Port  
Victoria  
Mahé  
Seychelles

## **Principal place of Business**

Latanier Road  
New Port  
Victoria  
Mahé  
Seychelles

## **Contact**

Phone: (248) 4384640  
Email: [ceo@idc.sc](mailto:ceo@idc.sc)

## **Auditor**

Pool & Patel, Chartered Accountants

## **Legal Advisors**

Chetty & Chetty Chambers  
Law Chambers of Basil Hoareau  
Chang-Leng & Wong Chambers

## **Bankers**

Nouvobanq Seychelles  
Mauritius Commercial Bank (Seychelles) Ltd  
Seychelles Commercial Bank  
Al Salam Bank Seychelles

# Corporate Data

## **Photo Credits**

•Kevin Hermitte • Benjamin Tambara • Blue Safari Seychelles • Christian Lionnet  
•Michael Govinden • Anthony Lucas • Kessy Agathine

Printed by: **NISA Press** (November 2023)



[www.idcseychelles.com](http://www.idcseychelles.com)

Islands Development Company Ltd. | Latanier Road | P.O. Box 638 | Victoria | Mahé | Seychelles

Tel (248) 4384640 | Fax: (248) 4224467 | Email: [ceo@idc.sc](mailto:ceo@idc.sc)