TREASURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

AND

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

TREASURY

Rabadia Building, 38 Mere Barthelemy Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius

28 April 2026

The Financial Secretary

Ministry of Finance

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Accountant-General and the Financial Statements of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for the financial year 2024-2025.

The Accountant-General is required under Section 19(1) of the Finance and Audit Act 1973 (as amended) to submit to the Director of Audit Financial Statements presenting fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Government as at the last date of the fiscal year and the financial performance and cash flows of Government for the year then ended. The Financial Statements of the Government in respect of the financial year 2024-2025 were submitted to the Director of Audit within the period prescribed in the Act.

The Financial Statements of the Government, together with the Certificate of the Director of Audit thereon, are included in this report.

Yours faithfully,

S. RAMPARSAD
Accountant-General

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Government Centre, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius

04 May 2026

Hon Prime Minister and Minister of Finance,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Accountant-General and the Financial Statements of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for the financial year 2024 - 2025.

Yours faithfully,

A. ACHARUZ
Financial Secretary

Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM, G.C.S.K, F.R.C.P
Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Home Affairs and External Communications,
Minister of Finance, Minister for Rodrigues and Outer Islands

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

for the financial year

2024 – 2025

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TREASURY

OUR VISION

To be recognised as a modern organisation providing financial services of international standard

OUR MISSION

Supporting effective public financial management through the delivery of quality accounting, cash management and payment services

OUR CORE VALUES

Integrity

We value our role as an organisation providing an array of services and are committed to perform our duties in accordance with the highest standards of conduct and ethics

Customer Orientation

We consider our customers as partners in our mission and consistently strive to anticipate their needs and meet their expectations

Team Spirit

We foster continuous learning and believe that the best results stem from our collective talents and experiences

Innovation

We continuously improve our processes by embracing new and better ways of doing our work

Eco-friendly

We conduct our business in an environmentally responsible manner

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

1.0 OVERVIEW

The Treasury, under the leadership of the Accountant-General and operating under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance, continues to play a pivotal role in safeguarding the integrity of public financial management and in supporting transparent, reliable and timely financial reporting across Government.

The key responsibilities of the Accountant-General are to:

(i) maintain the accounts of government, prepare Financial Statements and ensure that accounting systems respond to government's needs for the proper processing, recording and accounting of financial transactions and for financial reporting;

(ii) monitor the cash flow position of government and to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet government's payment obligations in a prudent and cost-effective manner;

(iii) manage the dispensing of Motor Vehicle Loans and Passage Benefits to government employees, as well as the payment of public service pensions and other retiring allowances, in accordance with prescribed rules, laws and regulations; and

(iv) operate as government's main payment centre and to ensure that all payments of government are executed efficiently and in a timely manner.

The Accountant-General is required under Section 19(1) of the Finance and Audit Act (FAA) to prepare the Financial Statements (FS) for the Budgetary Central Government (BCG) and submit same to the Director of Audit within six months of the close of every financial year (FY). These statements should present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the BCG as at the last date of the FY and the financial performance and cash flows of the BCG for the year then ended.

For FY 2024-2025, the accounts were closed on 30 September 2025 and the FS were submitted to the Director of Audit within the period prescribed under the FAA.

The FS for FY 2024–2025 represent the third transitional set of IPSAS-based FS for the BCG. Transitional exemptions, as disclosed in the note 2.1 B to the FS on page 10, have continued to be applied where necessary. Notwithstanding these transitional arrangements, significant progress has been achieved in advancing the Government's financial reporting framework towards full compliance with IPSAS. Subject mainly to the remaining requirements relating to consolidation and segment reporting, the FS for the BCG are expected to achieve full IPSAS compliance by FY 2025–2026. This reflects Government's continued commitment to strengthening transparency, accountability and alignment with international best practices in public sector financial reporting.

Following the amendment to the FAA in August 2025, the responsibilities of the Accountant-General were further broadened to include the preparation and signing of the Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) for the Public Sector, which are to be submitted to the Director of Audit within fifteen months of the close of every FY. In this regard, all public institutions are also required by law to submit their audited FS, together with such additional information as may be required for consolidation purposes, to the Accountant-General within ten months of the close of each FY.

It is worth noting that, even prior to the statutory amendment, the Treasury had already initiated, as an administrative exercise, the preparation of CFS for the following reporting periods:

(i) the CFS for the General Government for FY 2021–2022;

(ii) the CFS for the Public Sector for FY 2022–2023; and

(iii) the CFS for the Public Sector for FY 2023–2024.

The preparation of the CFS for FY 2023–2024 was, however, marked by significant challenges, particularly as only around 60 per cent of public entities/institutions could be brought within the scope of consolidation, with a substantial proportion thereof being based on unaudited financial information. This has further underscored the importance of timely submission of complete, reliable and duly audited financial information by reporting entities across the public sector.

In support of the IPSAS implementation agenda, an IPSAS Sub-Committee has been set up at the Treasury under the IPSAS Technical Working Group. The Sub-Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of examining all new and revised IPSAS standards, assessing their relevance and applicability within the Mauritian context, conducting gap analysis between existing Government accounting practices and IPSAS requirements, and recommending the policy, procedural and capacity-building measures necessary to support a structured and effective transition. During the FY 2024-2025, further improvements were brought to the FS, including:

- the adoption of a yearly actuarial valuation of pension liabilities, as opposed to a three-year valuation cycle, in line with *IPSAS 39 – Employee Benefits*; and
- enhanced disclosures to further strengthen compliance with IPSAS requirements.

The Treasury is also taking additional steps to further strengthen public sector financial reporting. In this respect, it is envisaged that the Treasury will prepare its own IPSAS-based FS, notwithstanding the absence of a statutory requirement to do so. Furthermore, the procurement of a dedicated consolidation software is currently underway with a view to enhancing the efficiency, reliability and robustness of the consolidation exercise.

Despite the progress achieved, certain key challenges persist, particularly delays by some public institutions in submitting their audited FS and consolidation information within the required timeframe, as well as the resource constraints associated with meeting the statutory deadlines for the preparation of the CFS for the Public Sector. Addressing these challenges will remain a priority going forward in order to sustain progress in public financial reporting reform.

2.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements for the Budgetary Central Government are made up of the statements as listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – List of Financial Statements

A	***Financial Statements for the Budgetary Central Government***
(i)	Statement of Financial Position
(ii)	Statement of Financial Performance (Classification of Expenses by Nature)
(iii)	Statement of Changes in Net Assets or Equity
(iv)	Cash Flow Statement
(v)	Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts (Classification of Expenses by Function)
(vi)	Notes to the Financial Statements
B	***Annexures to the Financial Statements for the Budgetary Central Government***
(i)	Abstract Account of Revenue and Expenditure, Recurrent and Capital, of the Consolidated Fund
(ii)	Detailed Statement of Revenue and a Detailed Statement of Expenditure, Recurrent and Capital, of the Consolidated Fund
(iii)	Progress Report on Performance in respect of Outcomes Achieved and Outputs Delivered
(iv)	Statement of Investments
(v)	Detailed Statement of Advances
(vi)	Statement of Special Funds deposited with the Accountant-General
(vii)	Detailed Statement of Deposits
(viii)	Statement of Public Sector Debt
(ix)	Statement of Contingent Liabilities, including details of any Loans, Bank Overdrafts or Credit Facilities Guaranteed by the Government
(x)	Statement of all Outstanding Loans financed from Revenue
(xi)	Statement of Arrears of Revenue
(xii)	Statement of Foreign Aid Received (Cash and Non-Cash)

3.0 AUDIT CERTIFICATE

The Director of Audit has certified that, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph as per the Audit Certificate, the Financial Statements for FY 2024-2025 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Budgetary Central Government as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) and comply with Section 19(3) and 19(3A)(b) of the Finance and Audit Act.

4.0 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The table hereunder gives a summary of the key elements reported in the FS for the FY ended 30 June 2025 as well as the comparative amount for 30 June 2024.

Table 2 – Financial Summary

	30 June 2025 Rs'M	30 June 2024 Rs'M [Restated]
Statement of Financial Performance		
Revenue	187,270	171,144
Expenses	265,530	198,917
Statement of Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actual Amounts		
Revenue	414,191	310,025
Expenditure	414,840	310,570
Statement of Financial Position		
Net Assets/Equity:		
Consolidated Fund	104,443	95,483
Accumulated Deficits	(101,170)	(16,132)
Special Funds	5,873	15,113
Government Debt	566,894	488,924

Table 2 – Financial Summary

Loans to Statutory Bodies, Private Bodies and Other Bodies*	3,612	11,068
Investments	169,595	140,004
Statement of Public Sector Debt		
Total Public Sector Debt	620,208	546,148

**This is included under Loans and Advances in the Statement of Financial Position.*

5.0 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis has been made in respect of the following items:

(i) Revenue*;

(ii) Expenses / Expenditure*;

(iii) Net Assets / Equity;

(iv) Public Sector Debt;

(v) Loans; and

(vi) Investments.

**Section 5.1 relates to revenue and expenses as per the Statement of Financial Performance and Section 5.2 relates to revenue and expenditure as per the Budget Estimates.*

5.1 REVENUE AND EXPENSES AS PER THE FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

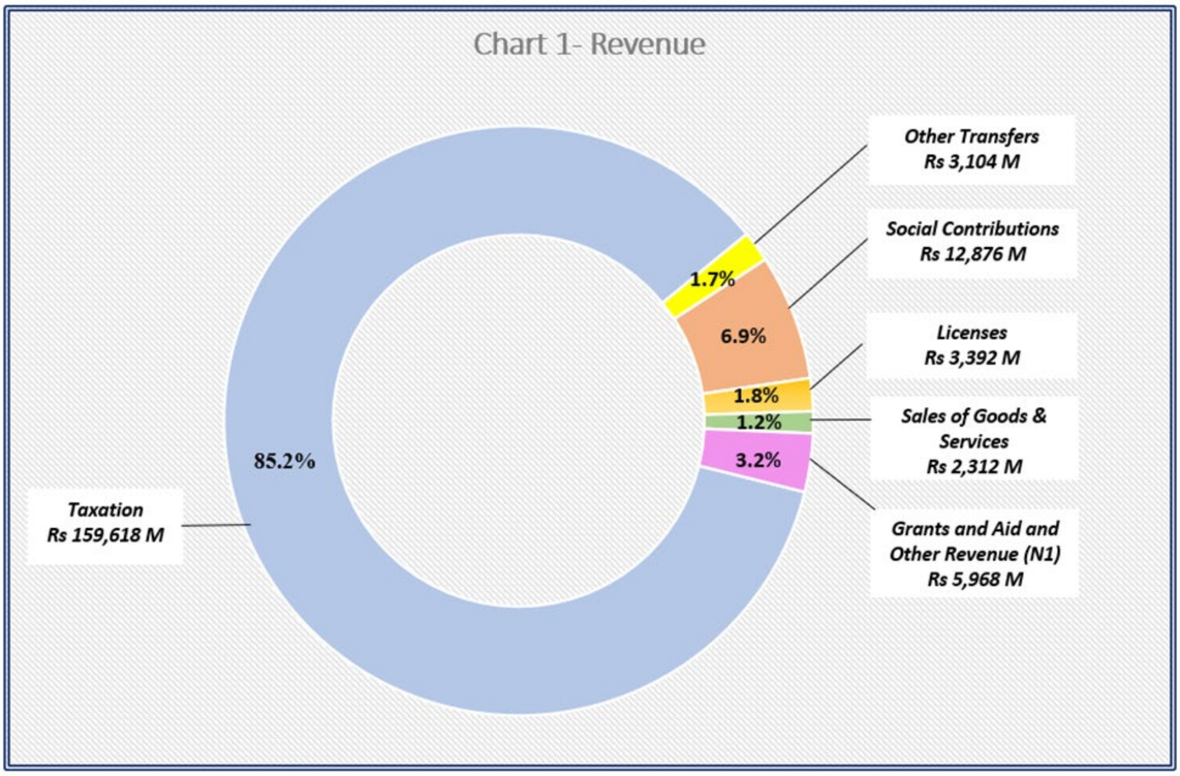
5.1.1 REVENUE

The BCG's total revenue for the year ended 30 June 2025 was 187,270 M. The composition of revenue is presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3 – Revenue

	2024-25 Rs'M	*2023-24 Rs'M*	*Change %*
Taxation	159,618	147,632	8.1
Non-taxation revenue	27,652	23,512	17.6
Total revenue	**187,270**	**171,144**	**9.4**

The composition of total revenue is illustrated in Chart 1 below:



N1: Other Revenue include Fines, Penalties and Forfeits (0.2%), Finance Income (0.3%), Dividends (0.6%) and Rent and Royalties (0.8%).

5.1.2 EXPENSES

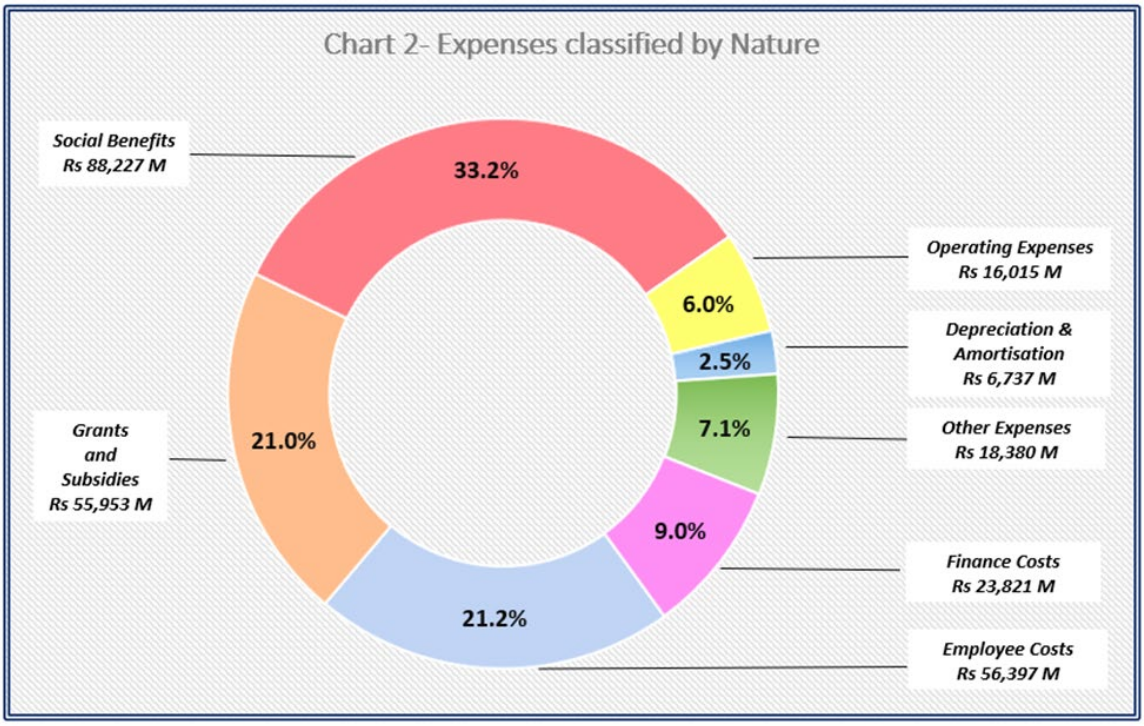
The BCG's total expenses for the year ended 30 June 2025 amounted to Rs 265, 530 M. The composition of expenses is presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4 – Expenses

	2024-25 Rs'M	*2023-24 Rs'M*	*Change %*
Operating Expenses*	97,529	75,851	28.6
Finance Costs	23,821	19,747	20.6
Grants	52,411	37,620	39.3
Social Benefits	88,227	63,212	39.6
Subsidies	3,542	2,487	42.4
Total Expenses	**265,530**	**198,917**	**33.5**

**Operating Expenses include Employee Costs, Operating Expenses, Depreciation and Amortisation and Other Expenses.*

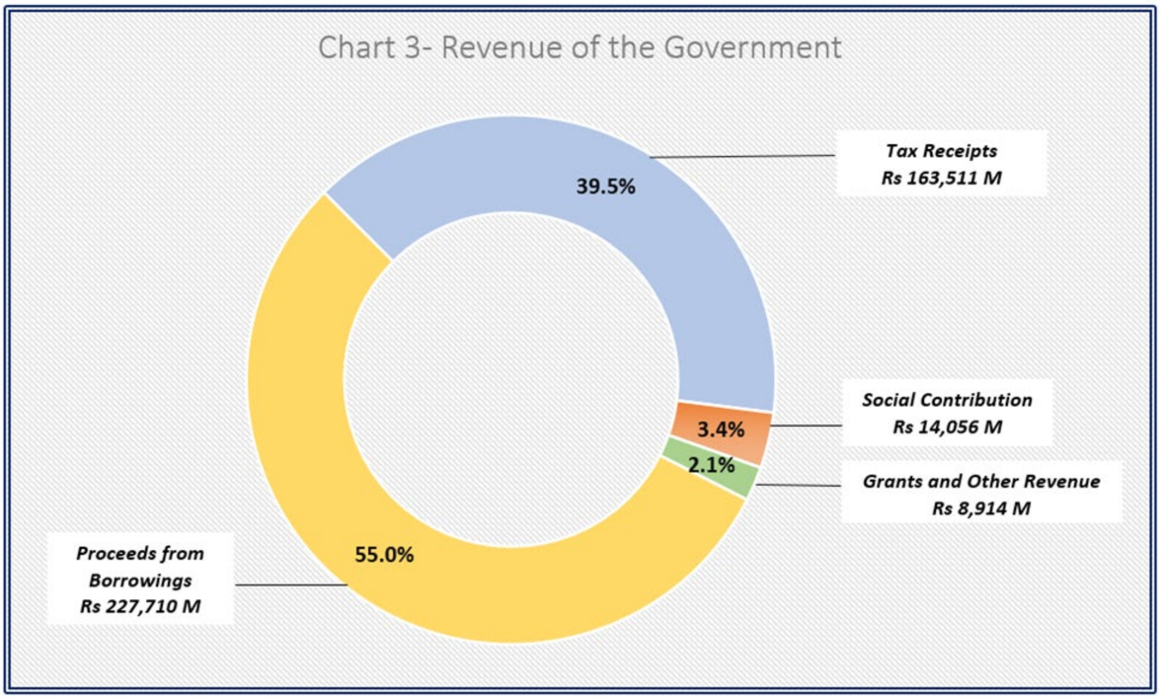
The composition of expenses, classified by nature (economic categories) is illustrated in Chart 2 below:

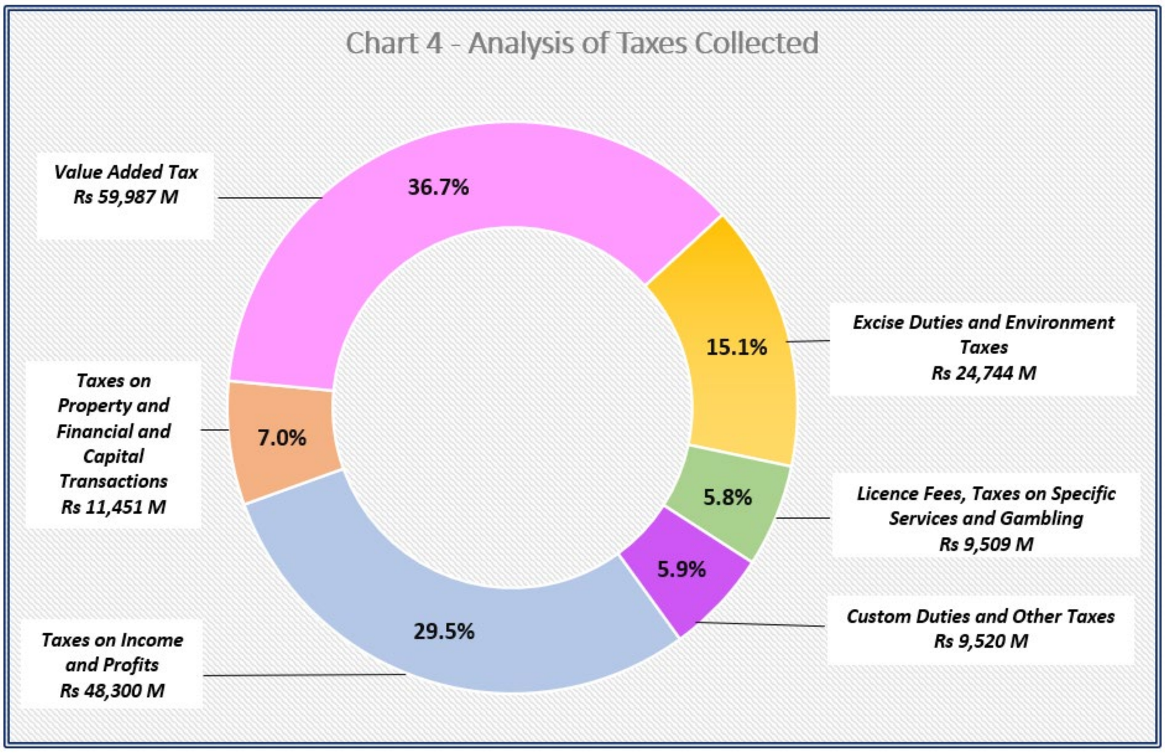


5.2 ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AS PER BUDGET ESTIMATES

5.2.1 REVENUE

Government revenue for the FY 2024–2025 amounted to Rs 414,191 M is made up of recurrent and capital revenues. A breakdown of the amount collected during the year is illustrated in Chart 3. The tax component, amounting to Rs 163,511 M, is further analysed in Chart 4 below:

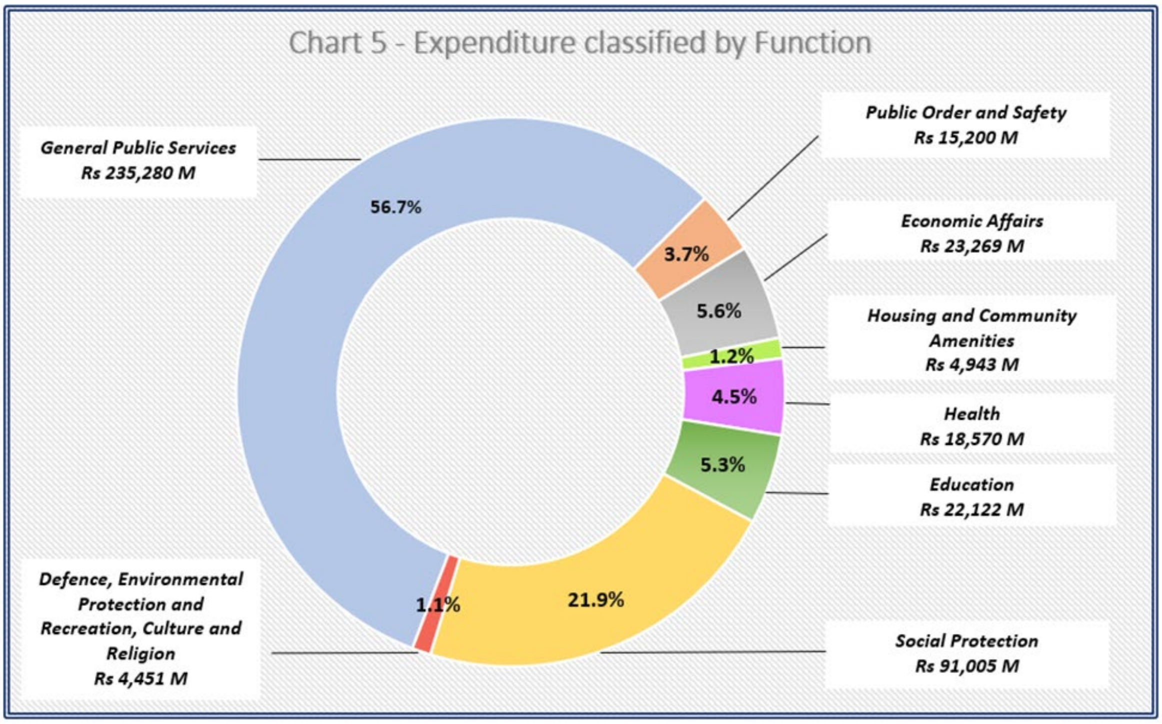




5.2.2 EXPENDITURE

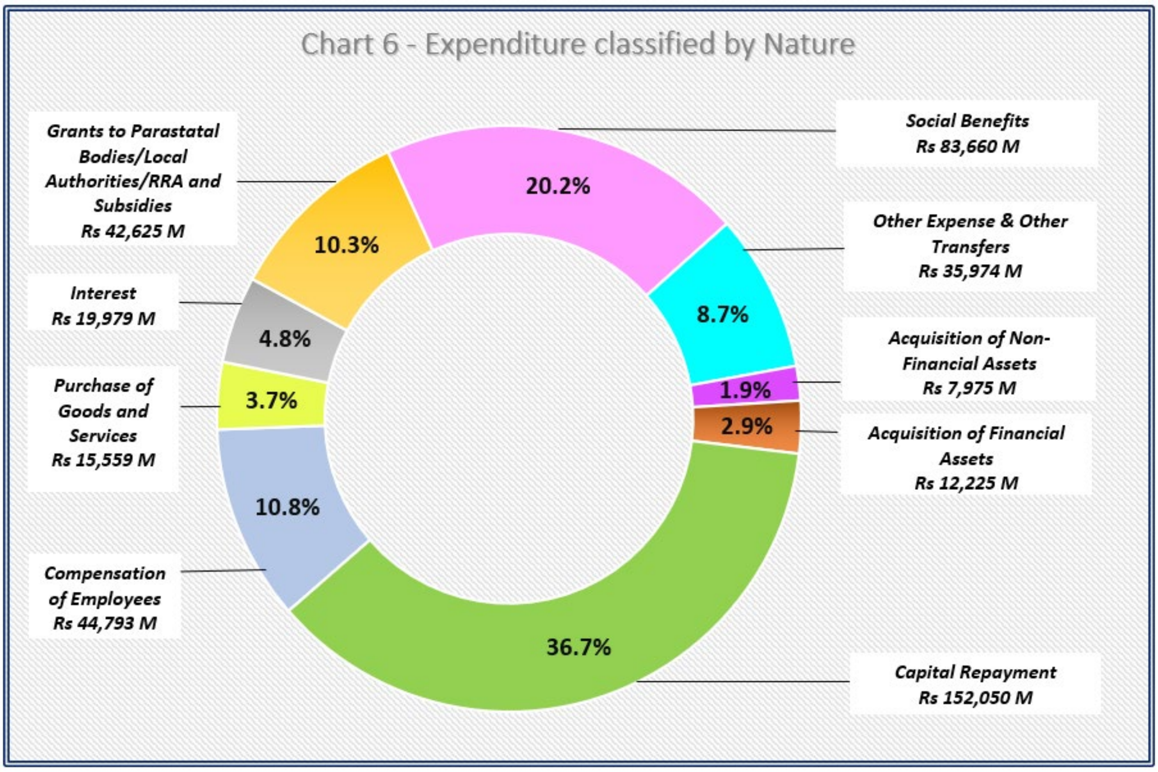
Government expenditure for the FY 2024–2025 amounting to Rs 414,840 M is analysed by Function and by Nature in Charts 5 and 6 respectively. The analysis is on cash basis except for *"cost of borrowings".*

A EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION



- *General Public Services* relates to administration of executive and legislative organs, administration of financial and fiscal affairs and services, and administration of external affairs and services.
- *Defence* relates to administration of civil defence affairs and services, formulation of contingency plans, organisation of exercises involving civilian institutions and populations and operation or support of civil defence forces.
- *Public Order and Safety* relates to public order and safety services provided by Government through police services, fire protection services, law courts and prisons.
- *Economic Affairs* includes expenditure incurred in respect of general economic, commercial, labour affairs and agriculture, tourism, construction and transport.
- *Environmental Protection* relates to services in respect of waste and waste water management and environmental protection.
- *Housing and Community Amenities* relates to activities in respect of housing and community development and provision of amenities such as water supply.
- *Health* covers activities relates to hospital and public health services.
- *Recreation, Culture and Religion* relates to services provided for recreational, sporting, cultural and religious services.
- *Education* relates to expenditures in connection with provision of pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary education and others.
- *Social Protection* includes support and facilities provided to the disabled persons, old age, children and family of social exclusion.

B EXPENDITURE BY NATURE (ECONOMIC CATEGORIES)



- *Compensation of Employees* is made up of allowance to Minister and salaries and allowances paid to employees.
- *Purchase of Goods and Services* includes cost of utilities, fuel and oil, rent, office expenses, maintenance costs and management charges.
- *Interest* represents interests paid for the year on internal and external debts.
- *Subsidies* represents incentives given by the Government in the form of financial aid or support with the aim of promoting economic and social policy.
- *Grants to Parastatal Bodies/ Local Authorities/ RRA* are donations and contributions to Foreign Governments and International Organisations, current and capital transfers to International Organisations, Other General Government units and Private Enterprises.
- *Social Benefits* includes basic retirement pension, social aid and other recurrent expenses.
- *Other Expenses & Other Transfers* consists mainly of transfers to Special Funds, insurance, compensation arising out of Government liability, other current transfers and miscellaneous expenses.
- *Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets* represents expenditure incurred on the construction and upgrading of buildings, roads and infrastructures, acquisition of plant and equipment and acquisition of land.
- *Acquisition of Financial Assets* includes loans made to statutory bodies, local authorities and other bodies for specific projects, subscription to IMF Organisation and equity participation.
- *Capital Repayments* comprises loan repayments to Foreign Governments and lending agencies and redemption of securities issued.

5.3 NET ASSETS/EQUITY

Net Assets / Equity represent the net financial position of Government after deducting total liabilities from total assets at the end of each FY and are made up of the following:

- Consolidated Fund;
- Accumulated Deficits; and
- Special Funds.

Table 5 – Net Assets / Equity

	2024-25 Rs'M	2023-24 Rs'M	Change %
Current Assets	41,705	54,842	(24.0)
Non-current Assets	765,744	730,193	4.9
Current Liabilities	162,644	132,280	23.0
Non-current Liabilities	635,659	558,290	13.9
Net Assets/Equity	**9,146**	**94,465**	**(90.3)**

5.3.1 CONSOLIDATED FUND

In accordance with the Finance and Audit Act, Government revenues are credited to the Consolidated Fund and expenditure, duly authorised through warrants issued by the Minister of Finance, is charged thereto.

In the FS for FY 2024-2025, the Consolidated Fund has been accounted for in accordance with its statutory definition. The balance of the Consolidated Fund stood at Rs 104,443 M as at 30 June 2025, compared to Rs 95,483 M (restated) as at 30 June 2024.

5.3.2 ACCUMULATED DEFICITS

Accumulated Deficits as at 30 June 2025 stood at Rs 101,170 M, compared to Rs 16,132 M (restated) as at 30 June 2024.

5.3.3 SPECIAL FUNDS

Special Funds deposited with the Accountant-General, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position, included investments at amortised cost and amounted to Rs 5,873 M as at 30 June 2025. Details of Special Funds are provided in the Statement of Special Funds.

5.4 PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT

Public Sector Debt outstanding as at 30 June 2025 stood at Rs 620,208 M, as disclosed in the Statement of Public Sector Debt, and is analysed in Table 6 below:

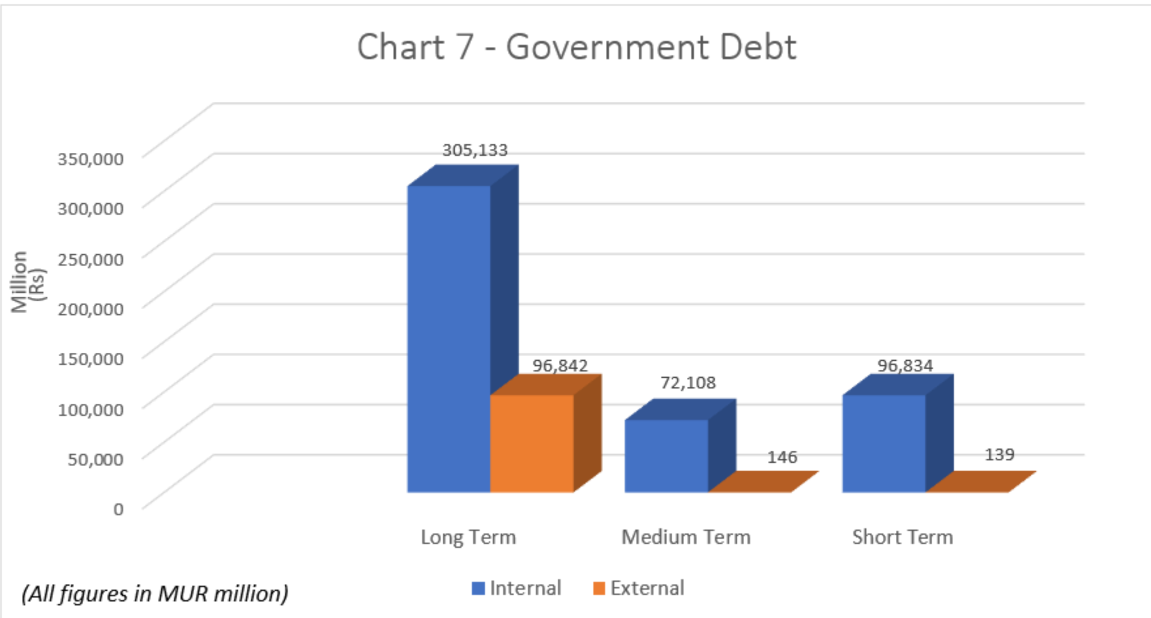
Table 6 - Analysis of Public Sector Debt

Public Sector Debt	Nominal Amount Rs'M	% of Total Public Sector Debt
Budgetary Central Government (BCG)	571,202	92.10
Extra Budgetary Units	115	0.02
Public Corporations	64,248	10.36
Consolidation Adjustments	(15,357)*	(2.48)
Total Public Sector Debt	**620,208**	**100.00**

** Consolidation adjustments represent Government Securities held by Non-Financial Public Sector Entities and Domestic loan from SIC Development Co. Ltd.*

5.4.1 GOVERNMENT DEBT

As at 30 June 2025, the total Debt of BCG (nominal value) stood at Rs 571,202 M, details of which are provided in Chart 7 below:



N1: Debt is classified by maturity as follows: short-term (up to one year), medium-term (more than one year and up to five years), and long-term (exceeding five years).

- The total nominal value of Internal and External Government Debt amounted to Rs 474,075 M and 97,127 M respectively. The total nominal value amounted to Rs 571,202 M.
- The corresponding amortised cost reported in the Statement of Financial Position amounted to Rs 475,051 M for internal debt and Rs 91,843 M for external debt, representing a total amortised cost of Rs 566,894 M.

5.4.2 GOVERNMENT DEBT SERVICING

Total Expenditure on Government Debt Servicing during the year amounted to Rs 173,948 M and details are set out in Table 7 below:

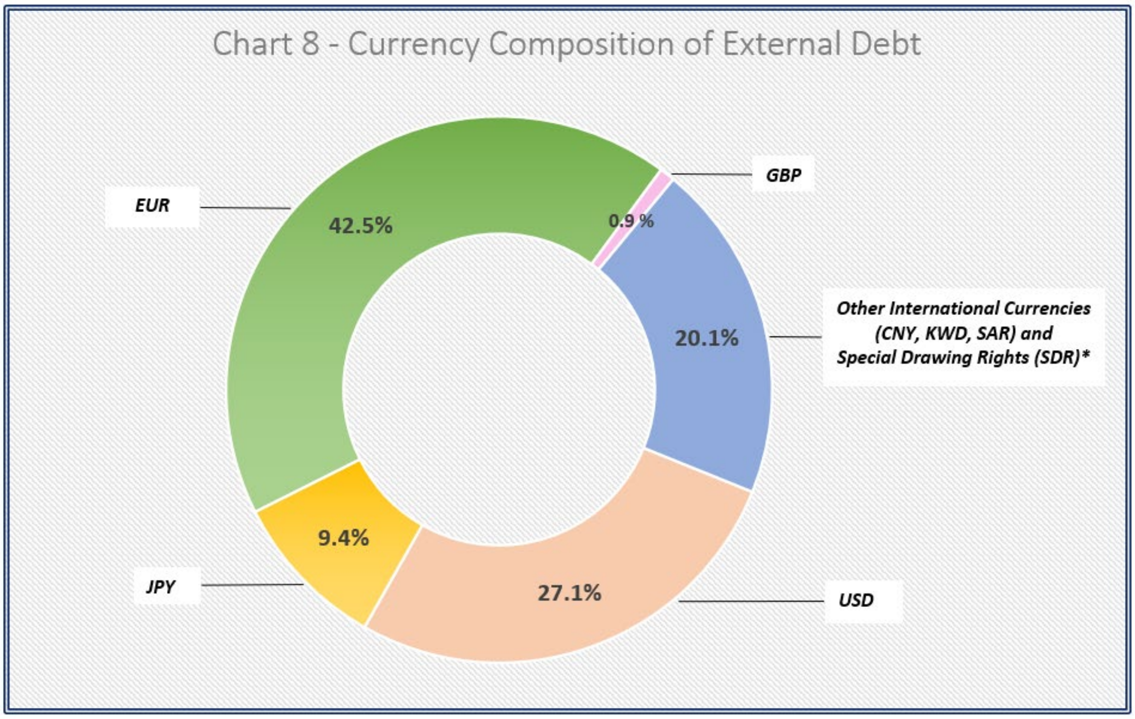
Table 7 - Government Debt Servicing

Government Debt Servicing	**Amount**	**Total Amount**
	Rs'M	**Rs'M**
Interests:		
External Debt	2,245	
Domestic Debt	19,568	**21,813**
Capital Repayments:		
Foreign Sources	3,457	
Domestic Sources	148,593	**152,050**
Management/Service Charges		**85**
Total		**173,948**

5.4.3 CURRENCY COMPOSITION OF DEBT

The Government debt portfolio comprises both domestic and external borrowings, with a significant proportion denominated in Mauritian Rupees, thereby limiting direct exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. As at 30 June 2025, external debt amounted to approximately Rs 97.1 billion out of total Government debt of Rs 571.2 billion, representing a relatively modest share of the overall debt stock.

The currency composition of external debt is illustrated in Chart 8 below:



**IMF SDR Allocations represent obligations which arise through the participation of the Republic of Mauritius in the SDR Department of the IMF.*

5.5 LOANS TO STATUTORY BODIES, PRIVATE BODIES AND OTHER BODIES

Loans amounting to Rs 1,094 M were advanced during the year under review to Statutory Bodies, Private Bodies and Other Bodies. Capital reimbursements and interests received from borrowers during the year amounted to Rs 230 M and Rs 65 M respectively. The balance of such loans outstanding as at 30 June 2025, as disclosed in Statement of all Outstanding Loans financed from Revenue, stood at Rs 11,565 M. The balance of loan receivable at amortised cost as reported in the Statement of Financial Position amounted to Rs 3,612 M.

5.6 INVESTMENTS

The fair value of investments, held by Government and Special Funds as at 30 June 2025 stood at Rs 169,595 M as detailed in Table 8 below:

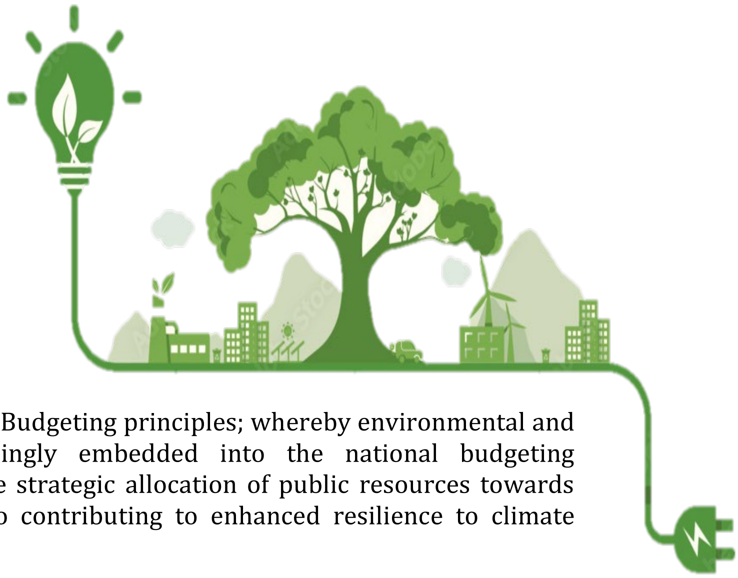
Table 8 - Breakdown of Investments held by Government and Special Funds

Description	Fair Value/ Amortised Cost Rs'M	Cost Price Rs'M
Quoted Shares	840	41
Unquoted Shares	101,224	84,924
Equity Participation	65,819	19,602
Redeemable Preference Shares	200	200
Other Investments	1,512	1,476*
Total	**169,595**	**106,243**

** Other Investments includes deposits with banks and GOM Treasury Certificates at a cost of Rs 904 M pertaining to Special Funds.*

Details of investments are given in the Statement of Investments included in this report.

6.0 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING



The Government of Mauritius remains committed to advancing sustainable development through the progressive integration of environmental, social and governance considerations into national policies, programmes and budgetary priorities. In this regard, continued efforts have been made to align public policy interventions with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to promote a development model that is economically resilient, socially inclusive and environmentally responsible. A key feature of this approach has been the adoption of Green Budgeting principles; whereby environmental and climate-related considerations are increasingly embedded into the national budgeting framework. This initiative supports the more strategic allocation of public resources towards sustainable and inclusive growth, while also contributing to enhanced resilience to climate change and other environmental risks.

ENVIRONMENT

From an environmental perspective, Government has continued to support a range of initiatives aimed at promoting ecological sustainability and strengthening climate resilience. These include measures relating to:

- adaptation to climate challenge
- coastal rehabilitation
- reafforestation
- waste reduction through recycling
- investment in environmental protection infrastructure, including flood mitigation and landslide management

SOCIAL

On the social front, emphasis has continued to be placed on policies and programmes that enhance quality of life, promote inclusiveness and support vulnerable groups. Measures in the areas of employment, education, healthcare, housing, youth development and social support have remained central to Government's agenda. These include:

- employment support initiatives
- educational assistance
- improve the quality of healthcare services
- the expansion of sports facilities
- Prime à l'Emploi Scheme and support to persons with disabilities
- strengthening of law enforcement and security through improved police infrastructure and reinforced anti-drug initiatives
- housing-related measures aimed at facilitating access to affordable housing, such as the delivery of housing units and the extension of eligibility for housing grants.

GOVERNANCE

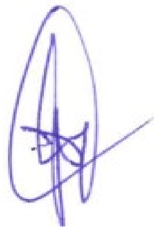
With regard to governance, Government has continued to strengthen transparency and accountability through Performance Based Budgeting and pursue sound economic management. Measures aimed at improving public financial management, reinforcing institutional oversight and enhancing scrutiny in the management of public finances remain integral to the broader governance framework. These efforts are intended to:

- promote integrity
- reinforce public confidence
- ensure that the management of public resources is conducted in an efficient, responsible and accountable manner

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Financial Secretary for his continued support, guidance and leadership on strategic matters throughout the year. I also extend my gratitude to the Director of Audit, as well as to all Supervising Officers and Accounting Officers, for their valuable collaboration and commitment in support of the Government's financial reporting and accountability framework.

I am equally grateful to the staff of the Treasury for their dedication, professionalism and sustained efforts during the year under review. Their commitment and hard work have been instrumental in ensuring the successful closure of the FY 2024–2025 and the timely preparation and submission of the Financial Statements.



S. RAMPARSAD
Accountant-General
28 April 2026

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

On the Annual Statements of the
Government of the Republic of Mauritius
For the Financial Year 2024-25

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

Republic of Mauritius

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Budgetary Central Government of the Republic of Mauritius

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the Financial Statements of the Budgetary Central Government of the Republic of Mauritius, submitted in accordance with Section 19(1) of the Finance and Audit Act, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets or equity, the cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget estimates and actual amounts for the year then ended, notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and additional financial information as annexures to the Financial Statements.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Budgetary Central Government of the Republic of Mauritius as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) and comply with Section 19 (3) and 19 (3A) (b) of the Finance and Audit Act.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Third Transitional IPSAS Financial Statements

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

The following, among others, affected the fair presentation of the financial statements:

Property, Plant and Equipment

- Existence of assets cannot be ascertained as the Government Assets Register was still not complete

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- 15 dams, reservoirs and associated structures, and 17 feeder canals, other canals and pipelines, as identified in the Water Resources Act 2024, were not valued and accounted for in the financial statements.

- The lists of state lands, roads and bridges as at 30 June 2025 were not up to date. Government Buildings accounted for were not supported by a list.

Disclosure Requirements and Financial Recognition

Transitional exemptions and provisions that affect the fair presentation of financial statements have been adopted for eight IPSASs as at 30 June 2025, comprising IPSAS 17-*Property, Plant and Equipment*, IPSAS 20-*Related Party Disclosures*, IPSAS 21-*Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets,* IPSAS 23-*Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)*, IPSAS 31-*Intangible Assets*, IPSAS 39-*Employee Benefits*, IPSAS 41-*Financial Instruments* and IPSAS 43-*Leases.*

In relation to these standards, disclosure requirements and financial recognition have not been fully complied with.

Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2025, legal cases instituted against the Government for the sum of Rs 76.6 billion were disclosed as contingent liability in the notes to the financial statements. IPSAS 19-*Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* was not complied with as an assessment was not made of each obligation to determine whether an outflow of resources is probable, possible, or remote for accounting purposes. A provision is recognised where an outflow is probable.

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

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to the following:

- The deficit for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 amounted to Rs 51.4 billion as per the statement of financial performance prepared on an accrual basis.

- The liabilities in respect of the pension defined benefit plan totalled Rs 178 billion as at 30 June 2025 as disclosed in Note 22 to the Financial Statements.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Responsibilities of the Accountant General and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Accountant-General is required, under Section 19 of the Finance and Audit Act, to sign and submit financial statements within 6 months of the close of every fiscal year, and is responsible for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Those charged with governance in Ministries and Government Departments are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records and providing to the Accountant-General, for the purpose of the Financial Statements, information that are accurate.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Ministries' and Departments' internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management's Responsibility for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Finance and Audit Act

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

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

(b) all laws, directions or instructions relating to public money have been and are duly observed;

(c) all money appropriated or otherwise disbursed is applied to the purpose for which Parliament intended to provide and that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it;

(d) adequate directions or instructions exist for the guidance of public officers entrusted with duties and functions connected with finance or storekeeping and that such directions or instructions have been and are duly observed; and

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

I am also required, under Section 20 of the Finance and Audit Act, to submit a Report upon my examination and audit of the Financial Statements of the Budgetary Central Government.

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

Public Procurement Act

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

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

DR D. PALIGADU
Director of Audit

National Audit Office
Level 14,
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PORT LOUIS

27 February 2026