



Mauritius Institute of
Professional Accountants

ANNUAL REPORT

2024

BOARD MEMBERS

From July 2023 up to August 2023

Mr. Mohammad Sallah -Ud-Din Surfraz	Chairperson
Mrs. Valerie Carolle Wong Choi Wah	1st Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Piang Cheong Chin Koon Siw	2nd Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Dwarka Soochit	Treasurer
Mr. Mohammad Umar Quayyam Annowar	Secretary
Mr. Krishnanand Jeewon	Board Member

From September 2023 up to June 2024

Mr. Sin Chong LI	Chairperson
Mr. Mohammad Sallah-Ud-Din Surfraz	1st Vice-Chairperson
Mrs. Valerie Carolle Wong Choi Wah	2nd Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Piang Cheong Chin Koon Siw	Treasurer
Mr. Krishnanand Jeewon	Secretary
Mr. Mohammad Umar Quayyam Annowar	Board Member

REGISTERED ADDRESS

Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA)
Suite 1104, 11th Floor, SIT Business Centre,
The CORE, 62, Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius

AUDITOR

HLB Audit Practice (Mauritius)
Appavoo Business Centre 29Bis Mère Barthélemy Street,
Port Louis Republic of Mauritius

BANKER

ABC Banking Corporation Ltd	Duke of Edinburgh Avenue, Place d'Armes, 11328, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius
Maubank Ltd,	25 Bank Street, Cybercity, Ebene 72201, Republic of Mauritius
Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd	Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd	SBM Tower 1, Queen Elizabeth II Avenue, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius

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Financial Year 2023-2024

Chairman's Report

I am pleased, as Chairperson of the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA), to present, on behalf of the Board members, the Annual Report of MIPA for the period 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. As we reflect on the accomplishments and challenges of the past year, I am extremely appreciative of the collaborative efforts of our members and the support of our stakeholders.

Over the course of the year, our main objective has been to create strong connections while positioning MIPA on the international stage as the regulatory authority for the accountancy field in Mauritius. Additionally, we have focused on enhancing MIPA's visibility and influence within the global accounting community. Our proactive collaboration with stakeholders, governmental agencies, and international organisations highlights our dedication to advocating for the accounting profession's interests.

This proactive approach has enhanced our collaboration with the Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA). A key milestone in this partnership was the successful hosting of the PAFA Annual General Meeting in Mauritius for the very first time. This event was followed by a series of technical forums and workshops, which brought together several leading experts and professionals in the field of accountancy from across the continent. These forums provided opportunities for knowledge sharing, professional development, and the strengthening of ties between member organisations, reinforcing Mauritius's position as a key player in the regional and international accounting community.

Looking ahead, MIPA is dedicated to expanding its international presence and influence. Our primary focus will be on building robust relationships with global Professional Accountancy bodies, enabling us to foster meaningful collaborations that benefit our members and the accounting profession as a whole. By actively participating in international forums and engaging with stakeholders worldwide, we aim to position MIPA as a key player on the global stage.

Financial Year 2023-2024

Accomplishments in 2023-2024

1. Creating close connections: PAFA

2024 marked a pivotal moment in MIPA's history as we embarked on a strategic collaboration with the Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA). This partnership culminated in a historic achievement for Mauritius, with our country hosting the PAFA Annual General Meeting for the first time. The event was held from July 24th to 28th 2024, at the Maritim Crystals Beach Hotel in Belle Mare. It was a significant event which welcomed distinguished professional accountants and industry leaders from across the African region. This event not only underscored our commitment to fostering regional collaboration but also positioned Mauritius as a central hub for professional development.

2. Forum of Accountants 2023

In 2023, we successfully organised the 5th edition of the Forum of Accountants, focused on the theme "*Sustainability of the Accounting Profession*". Held on the 24th and 25th of August at Le Meridien Ile Maurice, Pointe aux Piments, this event gathered over 100 leading professionals and experts from various sectors to discuss pivotal topics shaping the future of accounting in Mauritius. The forum welcomed the Honourable Mahen Kumar Seeruttun, Minister of Financial Services and Good Governance, as chief guest.

Key highlights included discussions on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), sustainability standards, future technologies in accountancy education, and the challenges of cybersecurity within the accounting sector. Noteworthy presentations on risk management, fintech growth, and the regulation of virtual assets further enriched the dialogue, showcasing the critical role of governance and innovation in the profession.

3. AML/CFT

Following the revisions made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in its Methodology, the Immediate Outcome (IO) 4, henceforth, focuses on the supervision and preventive measures of the Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs), the Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance has nominated MIPA to chair the IO 4 Committee.

Financial Year 2023-2024

Ongoing Projects

1. Forum of Accountants 2024

As part of our ongoing projects, preparations for the 6th edition of the Forum of Accountants are well underway. Scheduled for the 16th and 17th of October 2024, this event will build on the success of previous editions, with the theme “*Accountancy Profession: Anchors of Resilience, Catalysts of Innovation*”. The forum aims to address the pressing challenges and opportunities within the accounting profession, focusing on the role of accountants in building resilience and driving innovation.

The two-day program will feature a series of keynote addresses, panel discussions, and presentations by industry experts. As we move forward with these initiatives, our goal remains to provide a platform for knowledge exchange and professional development, ensuring that our members are equipped to meet the challenges of the future. The successful execution of this event is a testament to our ongoing commitment to the advancement of the accounting profession.

2. Championing members’ Professional Development

MIPA remains dedicated to building excellence and adaptability within the accounting profession in Mauritius, by continuously enhancing its Continuing Professional Development (CPD) offering. As the industry evolves due to technological advancements, regulatory changes, and shifting market conditions, MIPA is committed to providing its members with the latest knowledge and skills to meet these new challenges. By consistently refreshing its offerings, members can integrate essential learning into their busy lives, empowering them to elevate their professional capabilities and thrive in a dynamic business environment.

Financial Year 2023-2024

Overview of the year

Summary of Financial Results

Income

The subscription income has increased by MUR 2,434,000 (22.2%) during the year, which resulted from members not in good standing having to pay readmission fees and the increase in the fees for Public Accountant licenses.

Expenses

Operating expenses have decreased by 9.6% this year, due to a decrease in PAFA and IFAC conferences. Administrative expenses decreased by 7.2% due to a high turnover in staff.

Surplus

The surplus for the year amounted to MUR 2,786,924 as compared to a loss of MUR 1,323,395 in the previous financial year.

Cash and Cash Equivalent

MIPA's cash position is MUR 19.2 M as compared to MUR 18.3 M in 2022-23. These funds will be utilised to finance MIPA's ongoing and future projects.

Overseas mission

Month	Mission	Attendees
October 2023	PAFA Annual General Meeting in Burkina Faso	1. Mr. Mohammad Sallah-Ud-Din Surfraz 2. Mr. Kamal Raj Sadien
November 2023	IFAC Council Meeting in Austria	1. Mr. Kamal Raj Sadien
November 2023	"Global Professional Accountants Convention"	1. Mr. Kamal Raj Sadien

Financial Year 2023-2024

	(GloPAC), at Mahatma Mandir Convention Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	
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Learning and Development

Date	Learning and Development Activities	Participants
25 th July 2023	ICC Outreach on Targeted Financial Sanctions and Transaction Monitoring by the Technical Sub-Committee on Legal and Regulatory Requirements, Training and Outreach (TSL)	Reporting Persons
28 th July 2023	Training on “Exploring the IESBA Code”	Members
24 th and 25 th August 2023	Forum of Accountants 2023	Members
22 nd September 2023	Virtual Training on “Enhancing Knowledge in Taxation: Personal Taxation”	Members
19 th October 2023	Virtual Training on “Finance Act 2023”	Members
31 st October 2023	ICC Outreach on BO/UBO and STR by the TSL Committee	Reporting Persons
16 th November 2023	Virtual Training on “Enhancing Knowledge in Taxation: Tax Computation for companies in Mauritius”	Members
20 th February 2024	Training on “Enhancing Knowledge in Taxation: Mauritian Tax Administration System & The Tax Litigation Process”	Members
29 th February 2024	ICC Outreach on Role of Compliance Officer, Money Laundering Reporting Officer, Guidance on AML/CFT	Reporting Persons

Financial Year 2023-2024

	Program for Reporting Person and Enforcement by the TSL Committee	
14 th March 2024	Virtual Pre-Budget Forum 2024	Members
09 th May 2024	Training on “Introduction to Sustainability Standards”	Members
31 st May 2024	ICC Outreach on Enhanced Suspicious Transaction Reporting and Terrorism Financing/ Proliferation Financing by the TSL Committee	Reporting Persons
11 th June 2024	Refresher course in International Standard on Quality Management	Members
20 th June 2024	ICC Outreach on Customer Due Diligence, Enhanced Due Diligence, FATF Recommendations 24 and 25 and Sharing of Supervisory Findings on Beneficial Ownership by the TSL Committee	Reporting Persons
28 th June 2024	Training on “Updates on New Standards”	Members

Outlook

As we look ahead to next year, the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants is poised to navigate a rapidly changing professional environment. With evolving technologies and emerging sectors reshaping the landscape, the demands on our profession continue to grow. MIPA remains steadfast in its commitment to staying ahead of these developments.

We will intensify our focus on reinforcing our organisational infrastructure, ensuring that our processes are more efficient and resilient. Strategic collaboration, robust leadership and strong stakeholder support is vital to drive the transformation of MIPA and the profession. In this complex and uncertain landscape,

Financial Year 2023-2024

MIPA is committed to prioritising and strengthening our regulatory and development activities to forge a future-fit profession that upholds the public interest and our nation-building purpose.

Acknowledgement

As we reflect on the accomplishments and progress achieved by MIPA over the past year, it is with a heavy heart that we acknowledge the passing of our esteemed former Chief Executive Officer, Kamal Raj Sadien.

Kamal Sadien served MIPA with unwavering dedication and played a pivotal role in shaping MIPA's path. Under his stewardship, MIPA achieved significant milestones and made lasting contributions to the profession. His contributions will always be remembered with great respect.

As we move forward, we carry with us the inspiration and principles he instilled in us. On behalf of the entire MIPA family, I extend our heartfelt condolences to Kamal's family and loved ones.

I want to end by thanking all my fellow Board members, Mohammad Sallah-Ud-Din Surfraz (Den), Valerie Carolle Wong Choi Wah, Piang Cheong Chin Koon Siw, Mohammud Umar Quayyam Annower, and Krishnanand Jeewon, for their continued support to MIPA. The Board also acknowledges the efforts and commitment of staff members and all stakeholders of MIPA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD

The MIPA Board has the pleasure of submitting its annual report together with the audited financial statements of MIPA for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Financial Reporting Act 2004, proclaimed on 20 January 2005, has established inter-alia the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA). The objectives of the MIPA as per Section 45 of the Financial Reporting Act are as follows:

- Supervise and regulate the accountancy profession; and
- Promote the highest standards of professional and business conduct of, and enhance the quality of services offered by, professional accountants.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2024 is shown on page 18. MIPA's profit for the year ended 30 June 2024 amounted to MUR 2,786,924 (2023: Loss of MUR 1,323,395).

BOARD MEMBERS

MIPA is self-monitored by the profession in a transparent manner through its Board which consists of not more than seven members of the professional accountancy bodies specified in the Act and elected at the general assembly. The Board was re-constituted on Friday 29th September 2023 following the Annual General Assembly.

Board Meeting Attendance (July and Mid-September 2023)

Name	Position	Board Meeting Attendance
Mr. Mohammad Sallah -Ud-Din Surfraz	Chairperson	3/3
Mrs. Valerie Carolle Wong Choi Wah	1st Vice-Chairperson	2/3
Mr. Piang Cheong Chin Koon Siw (Nick)	2nd Vice-Chairperson	3/3
Mr. Mohammud Umar Quayyam Annower	Secretary	3/3

REPORT OF THE BOARD

Mr. Dwarka Soochit	Treasurer	3/3
Krishnanand Jeewon	Board Member	3/3

Board Meeting Attendance (Mid-September 2023 and August 2024)

Name	Position	Board Meeting Attendance
Mr. Sin Li	Chairperson	10/10
Mr. Mohammad Sallah -Ud-Din Surfraz	1st Vice-Chairperson	10/10
Mrs. Valerie Carolle Wong Choi Wah	2nd Vice-Chairperson	10/10
Mr. Piang Cheong Chin Koon Siw (Nick)	Treasurer	10/10
Krishnanand Jeewon	Secretary	10/10
Mr. Mohammud Umar Quayyam Annower	Board Member	10/10

STATEMENT OF BOARD MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Section 61 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004 requires MIPA to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the income and expenditure of the MIPA. In preparing those financial statements, the Board members are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that MIPA will continue in business.

The Board members are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of MIPA and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

REPORT OF THE BOARD

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of MIPA and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and any irregularities.

The Board members confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

AUDITOR

The auditor, HLB Audit Practice (Mauritius), has expressed its willingness to continue in office until the next Annual Meeting.



Sin Li
Chairperson



Krishnanand Jeewon
Secretary

Date: 18 September 2024

Profile of Board Members

Mr. Sin C. Li, Chairperson

Sin has over 3 decades of experience in audit, tax, project finance, and insolvency. He is a Senior Partner at Baker Tilly. He has worked in the USA for 26 years at various international firms, including Big 4 and mid-tier accounting firms and IFC (the private arm of The World Bank) dealing with multinational corporations, venture capital funds, and private equity funds on worldwide projects. Sin is the first U.S. CPA to be licensed in Mauritius. He is also committed to community service and currently sits on the board of several NGOs helping battered women and children with mental disabilities.

Mr. Mohammad Sallah-Ud-Din Surfraz (Den), 1st Vice-Chairperson

Mohammad Sallah-Ud-Din (Den) Surfraz is a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants (FCCA) and a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE). He has more than 30 years of experience in the Financial Services industry and his expertise is mainly in the areas of Financial Crimes investigations, Risk Management and Compliance. He has been an advocate of the profession for the last 10 years. Den is currently a Global Council Member of ACCA, Board member of the Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA) and is also a Board member of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Mauritius.

He is presently the Market Head – Risk and Governance of TMF Group for the Middle East and Africa. His previous positions were with Butterfield Group as Head of Compliance for Mauritius, and with Citco as Global Operation Control and KYC AML Manager. He has also worked as an investigator at the Financial Intelligence Unit and as a Police Officer mainly with the Anti-Drugs and Smuggling Unit (ADSU).

Mrs. Valerie Carolle Wong Choi Wah, 2nd Vice-Chairperson

Valerie is a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants (FCCA). She is a seasoned professional with 21 years of audit experience with KPMG Mauritius and KPMG Luxembourg, with a particular focus on the audit of financial services clients. During these years, Valerie has participated and led audit assignments, serving both local and overseas clients across various sectors mainly banking, financial services, asset management, manufacturing and retail. Valerie is an associate director for a portfolio of clients operating in the global business sector and domestic entities.

Mr. Piang Cheong Chin Koon Siw (Nick), Treasurer

Nick is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and is currently the CFO of Cim Group. Prior to joining CIM, Nick was Head of Finance at ABC Banking Corporation Ltd and previously held senior roles at RBS Insurance, UK and Barclays Capital, UK. His experience in the financial sector spans more than 15 years.

Mr. Krishnanand Jeewon, Secretary

Krishnanand is a Chartered Global Management Accountant and holds a Master of Business Administration from the University of Birmingham. He has over 30 years of working experience in multiple industries, and local and global companies. His main areas of expertise are service delivery and operations management, operational excellence, cost optimization, financial management, F&A solutions, business work processes and controls.

Profile of Board Members

Mohammud Umar Quayyam Annower, Board Member

Quayyam is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Public Accountants (IPA) from Australia and is also a legal practitioner. He has more than 10 years of experience in the field of finance, having worked with clients from different sectors, namely the tourism sector, the textile industry and property development.

He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Securities & Investment (CISI). He holds the title of Certified Professional Forensic Accountant (CPFAcct) from the Institute of Certified Professional Forensic Accountants (ICFA) and is an Accredited Civil and Commercial Mediator. Being well-versed in finance and law, he is confident that his knowledge and expertise will contribute to MIPA's success towards the welfare of the accountancy profession in Mauritius.

Independent Auditor's report

To the members of THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants ("MIPA") set out on pages 17 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of movement in accumulated surplus for the financial year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MIPA as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

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 MIPA in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The board members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the report of the chairperson and the board but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on these financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board Members' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The board members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 2004. They are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

hlb-mauritius.com**HLB AUDIT PRACTICE (MAURITIUS)**

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HLB Mauritius is an independent member of HLB the global advisory and accounting network

Independent Auditor's report

To the members of THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Board Members' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

The board members are responsible for overseeing the MIPA'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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of board members' 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 MIPA's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then 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 MIPA to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 MIPA's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board members.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the operating activities within MIPA to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of MIPA audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Independent Auditor's report

To the members of THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

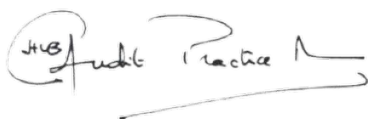
We communicate with board members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- We have no relationship with, or any interest in, MIPA other than in our capacity as auditors and members of MIPA;
- We have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by MIPA as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Use of report

This report is made solely for MIPA's members, as a body, in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2004. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to MIPA's members those matters we are required to state to the members in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than MIPA and MIPA's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



HLB Audit Practice (Mauritius)
Port Louis



Louis Clensy Appavoo, FCCA, ACA, MBA
Reporting partner
Licensed by Financial Reporting Council

Date: **18 September 2024**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

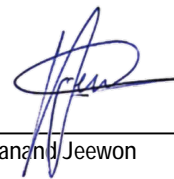
	Notes	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Equipment	4	157,330	270,692
Intangible assets	5	2	2
Total non-current assets		157,332	270,694
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	3,229,354	2,176,075
Cash and cash equivalents	7	19,228,144	18,366,436
Total current assets		22,457,498	20,542,511
Total assets		22,614,830	20,813,205
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated Fund		16,044,723	13,257,799
Liabilities			
Non-current liability			
Gratuity on retirement	8	267,878	259,493
Current liability			
Subscription received in advance		5,476,881	6,847,075
Trade and other payables	9	825,348	448,838
Total current liabilities		6,302,229	7,295,913
Total liabilities		6,570,107	7,555,406
Total reserves and liabilities		22,614,830	20,813,205

18 September 2024

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:



Sin Chong Li
Chairperson



Krishnanand Jeewon
Secretary

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
Subscription income	11	13,397,000	10,964,000
Income from training and education	12	1,318,315	1,080,073
Arrears of subscription income	13	726,000	281,532
		15,441,315	12,325,605
Other operating expenses	14	(2,984,835)	(3,302,389)
Operating surplus		12,456,480	9,023,216
Administrative expenses	15	(9,735,801)	(10,491,776)
Net finance income	16	66,245	145,165
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		2,786,924	(1,323,395)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		2,786,924	(1,323,395)

The notes from pages 21 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Accumulated Fund
	MUR
At 01 July 2022	14,581,194
Deficit for the year	(1,323,395)
Other comprehensive income	-
At 30 June 2023	13,257,799
Surplus for the year	2,786,924
Other comprehensive income	-
At 30 June 2024	16,044,723

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		2,786,924	(1,323,395)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Depreciation of equipment	4	136,997	212,075
Bank interest income	16	(66,245)	(145,165)
Movement in gratuity on retirement	8	8,385	149,793
Operating surplus / (deficit) before working capital changes		2,866,061	(1,106,692)
Movement in receivables	6	(1,053,279)	(139,557)
Movement in payables	9	(993,684)	1,145,611
Bank interest income received	16	66,245	145,165
Net cash generated from operating activities		885,343	44,527
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of equipment	4	(23,635)	(52,724)
Net cash used in investing activities		(23,635)	(52,724)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		861,708	(8,197)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		18,366,436	18,374,633
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	19,228,144	18,366,436

The notes from pages 21 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants ("MIPA") has been established under the Financial Reporting Act 2004. The objects of MIPA are to regulate and supervise the accountancy profession, to promote the highest standards of professional and business conduct and enhance the quality of services offered by professional accountants.

The address of the registered office is Suite 1104, 11th Floor, SIT Business Centre, The Core, 62, Cybercity, Ebene.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and other regulatory requirements.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at amortised cost.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying MIPA's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where critical estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.3 New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs")

2.3.1 Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the following new and revised standards and interpretation issued by the IASB became mandatory for the financial year beginning on 01st July 2023:

Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback

These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.

Amendment to IAS 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenants

These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 on Supplier finance arrangements

These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.

2.3 New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (Continued)

2.3.2 Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01st July 2024, or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3.2 Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

Effective date of IFRS S1 - 01st January 2025

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

Effective date of IFRS S2 - 01st January 2025

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements.

Effective date of IFRS 18 - 01st January 2027

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

Effective date of IFRS 19 - 01st January 2027

Where relevant, the Company is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

2.4 *Equipment*

Equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to MIPA and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the assets on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The annual rates used are as follows:

Office equipment	- 20%
Computer equipment	- 33%
Furniture and fittings	- 10%

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 *Intangible assets*

Computer software and website

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software and are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 3 years. Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software controlled by MIPA and that will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives (not exceeding 3 years).

Intangible assets are not revalued.

At each statement of financial position date MIPA reviews the carrying amount of each intangible asset. If there is any indication of impairment, a write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2.6 *Financial instruments*

Financial instruments held by MIPA are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by MIPA, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows).

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost.

Note 17 Financial Instruments and risk management presents the financial instrument held by the MIPA based on their specific classifications.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instruments held by MIPA are presented below:

2.6.1 *Receivables*

(a) Classification

Receivables, excluding, when applicable, prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and MIPA's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on other receivables.

(b) Recognition and measurement

Receivables are recognised when MIPA becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 *Financial instruments (Continued)*

2.6.1 *Receivables (Continued)*

(b) Recognition and measurement (Continued)

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less an allowance for any irrecoverable amounts. Allowance is made when there is objective evidence that MIPA will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written-off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

2.6.2 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash at banks and in hand and are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be at amortised cost.

2.6.3 *Payables*

(a) Classification

Payables excluding amounts received in advance are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(b) Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when MIPA becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

Payables expose MIPA to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 17 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

2.6.4 *Derecognition*

(a) Financial assets

MIPA derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If MIPA neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, MIPA recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If MIPA retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, MIPA continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 *Financial instruments (Continued)*

2.6.4 *Derecognition (Continued)*

(b) Financial liabilities

MIPA derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6.5 *Impairment*

Impairment of financial assets

MIPA recognises loss allowances for ECL on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

MIPA measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, MIPA considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on MIPA's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which MIPA is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that MIPA expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, MIPA assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default;

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 *Financial instruments (Continued)*

2.6.5 *Impairment (Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)

- the restructuring of a loan or advance by MIPA on terms that MIPA would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when MIPA has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. MIPA makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

Impairment of non-financial assets

MIPA assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, MIPA estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.7 *Retirement benefit obligations*

(a) Retirement gratuity

MIPA has provided a severance allowance for each year of service in respect of each employee on retirement at the age of 65 in accordance with the provisions under the Workers' rights Act 2019 (as amended).

The present value of unfunded obligations is recognised in the statement of financial position as a non current liability.

The current service cost and any unrecognised past service cost are recognised as an expense under staff costs together with the associated interest cost.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 *Retirement benefit obligations (Continued)*

(b) State pension plan

Contributions to the Pension Scheme (Contribution Sociale Généralisée (CSG) or Generalised Social Contribution) expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they fall due.

2.8 *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to MIPA and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Member's subscription fees, other than exempt members, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as income in the year to which it relates. Income from admission fees are recognised in the relevant year of admission.

Subscription fees from member firms are accounted for in the year in which it is received.

Income from training and education is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Subscription income received in advance is included within payables and subsequently credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which services for these subscriptions are rendered.

Interest income is recognised on the accruals basis unless collectability is in doubt.

2.9 *Expense recognition*

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.10 *Foreign currency translation*

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which MIPA operates, Mauritian Rupees (MUR) ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees (MUR), which is the MIPA's presentation currency.

(b) Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.11 *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when MIPA has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 *Provisions (Continued)*

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

2.12 *Related parties*

Related parties are individuals, including management personnel, where the individual has the ability, directly or indirectly to control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operational decisions.

2.13 *Operating leases*

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.14 *Reserves*

Reserves consist of accumulated surpluses.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION

The preparation of MIPA's financial statements requires board members and management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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 year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in a period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Judgement

Going concern

The board members have made an assessment of MIPA's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that MIPA has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, board members are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon MIPA's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the result of the SPPI and the business model test. MIPA determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the management of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the MIPA's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Key sources of estimation

Impairment of receivables

Impairment of receivables is made when there is objective evidence that MIPA will not be able to collect certain debts. MIPA is required to estimate the level of impairment based on detailed analysis and experience of historic impairment rates in the context of the current debtor profile. The amount to be impaired has to be approved by the board members.

Equipment and intangible assets

Equipment and intangible assets are depreciated and amortised respectively over their useful lives taking into account residual value, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life-cycle and maintenance programs are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider future market conditions, the remaining life of the assets and projected disposal value. Consideration is also given to the extent of current profits and losses on the disposal of similar assets.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated net amount that MIPA would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, if the asset was already of the age and in condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The board members therefore make estimates based on historical experience and use best judgement to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected useful lives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

4. EQUIPMENT	Office equipment MUR	Computer equipment MUR	Furniture and fittings MUR	Total MUR
<i>Cost or valuation:</i>				
At 01 July 2022	219,928	766,400	685,408	1,671,736
Additions	21,570	-	31,154	52,724
At 30 June 2023	241,498	766,400	716,562	1,724,460
Additions	-	23,635	-	23,635
At 30 June 2024	241,498	790,035	716,562	1,748,095
<i>Depreciation:</i>				
At 01 July 2022	217,500	551,465	472,728	1,241,693
Charge for the year	6,518	149,341	56,216	212,075
At 30 June 2023	224,018	700,806	528,944	1,453,768
Charge for the year	4,370	82,525	50,102	136,997
At 30 June 2024	228,388	783,331	579,046	1,590,765
<i>Net book value:</i>				
At 30 June 2023	17,480	65,594	187,618	270,692
At 30 June 2024	13,110	6,704	137,516	157,330
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		Database management software and website MUR	Accounting software licence MUR	Total MUR
<i>Cost or valuation:</i>				
At 01 July 2022		310,501	62,030	372,531
Additions		-	-	-
At 30 June 2023		310,501	62,030	372,531
Additions		-	-	-
At 30 June 2024		310,501	62,030	372,531
<i>Amortisation:</i>				
At 01 July 2022		310,500	62,029	372,529
Charge for the year		-	-	-
At 30 June 2023		310,500	62,029	372,529
Charge for the year		-	-	-
At 30 June 2024		310,500	62,029	372,529
<i>Carry amounts:</i>				
At 30 June 2023		1	1	2
At 30 June 2024		1	1	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Subscription receivables	5,000	5,000
Prepayments	992,620	967,075
Advances	284,100	262,233
Interest receivable	-	110,833
Part-payments for intangible assets	830,934	830,934
Income from training	1,064,200	-
IFRS Books	52,500	-
	<u>3,229,354</u>	<u>2,176,075</u>

- (a) The Board does not consider subscriptions receivable to be a financial asset since these are statutory dues and not contractual dues. Accordingly, no disclosures have been presented relating to the ageing of those subscriptions receivables.
- (b) The part-payments for implementation of intangible assets represent payments for implementation of software. Upon completion of the implementation, this will be reclassified under intangible assets.
- (c) Receivables are unsecured and fully performing. No collaterals are held in respect of those receivables.
- (d) The carrying amounts of receivables approximate their fair values.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Cash	19,228,144	8,366,436
Fixed Deposit with bank	-	10,000,000
	<u>19,228,144</u>	<u>18,366,436</u>

8. GRATUITY ON RETIREMENT	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 01 July	259,493	109,700
Charge to income statement	8,385	149,793
At 30 June	<u>267,878</u>	<u>259,493</u>

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Trade payables	209,000	-
Accruals	616,348	448,838
	<u>825,348</u>	<u>448,838</u>

The carrying amounts of payables approximate their fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

10. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Future minimum rental payable under operating leases as at 30 June 2024 were as follows:

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Within one year	806,280	307,478
After one year but not more than five years	-	-
	<u>806,280</u>	<u>307,478</u>

The office leased by MIPA is a short-term lease with renewal options in the contract.

11. SUBSCRIPTION INCOME

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Admission fees	2,044,000	1,152,000
Subscription fees	11,339,000	9,776,000
Rejected applications and duplicate certificate fees	14,000	36,000
	<u>13,397,000</u>	<u>10,964,000</u>
(i) Professional accountants:		
Admission fees	912,000	690,000
Subscription fees	7,108,000	6,834,000
(see note (a) below)	<u>8,020,000</u>	<u>7,524,000</u>
(ii) Public accountants:		
Admission fees	1,030,000	360,000
Subscription fees	1,855,000	712,000
(see note (b) below)	<u>2,885,000</u>	<u>1,072,000</u>
(iii) Member firms:		
Admission fees	102,000	102,000
Subscription fees	2,376,000	2,230,000
(see note (c) below)	<u>2,478,000</u>	<u>2,332,000</u>
(iv) Rejected duplicate applications:	14,000	36,000
Total subscriptions income	<u>13,397,000</u>	<u>10,964,000</u>

(a) Number of professional accountants is analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Professional accountants:		
Opening balance	3,686	3,687
New admission	304	230
New exempt admission	8	15
Less deregistered	(167)	(24)
Less to be deregistered	-	(222)
Closing balance	<u>3,831</u>	<u>3,686</u>
Exempt members:		
Opening balance	(269)	(257)
New admission	(8)	(15)
Less deregistered	-	3
Closing balance	<u>(277)</u>	<u>(269)</u>
Total number of professional accountants excluding exempt members	<u>3,554</u>	<u>3,417</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

11. SUBSCRIPTION INCOME (CONTINUED)

(b) Number of public accountants is analysed as follows:		2024	2023
		Number	Number
<i>Public accountants:</i>	Opening balance	356	351
	New admission	42	35
	Less deregistered	(10)	(10)
	Less to be deregistered	-	(9)
	Application approved in July	(15)	(11)
	Closing balance	373	356
(c) Number of member firms is analysed as follows:		2024	2023
		Number	Number
<i>Member firms:</i>	Opening balance	295	271
	New admission	20	26
	Less deregistered	(1)	(2)
	Closing balance	314	295

At 30 June 2024, MIPA had 277 members (2023: 269) who were government official who have not paid their annual subscription.

According to the Financial Reporting Regulations 2012 (Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants - fees), application fees for the issue of certificate of registration are non-refundable.

12. INCOME FROM TRAINING AND EDUCATION

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Income from training and education (a)	3,407,233	2,854,225
Less: cost of training and education (b)	(2,176,102)	(1,774,152)
Net income from training and education (a - b)	1,231,131	1,080,073
Income from sale of IFRS books (c)	487,500	-
Less: cost to purchase IFRS books (d)	(400,316)	-
Net income generated from sale of IFRS books (c - d)	87,184	-
<u>Net income from training and education</u>		
Net income from training and education (a - b)	1,231,131	1,080,073
Net income generated from sale of IFRS books (c - d)	87,184	-
Total income from training and education	1,318,315	1,080,073

13. ARREARS OF SUBSCRIPTION INCOME

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Arrears of subscription income	651,000	281,532
Penalty Fee	75,000	-
	726,000	281,532

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Subscriptions - PAFA	1,451,229	1,387,441
PAFA & IFAC conferences	550,929	1,162,435
Subscriptions - IFAC	478,752	420,180
MIPA events	303,175	249,033
Printing, postage and stationery	53,555	50,375
Advertising	147,195	32,925
	<u>2,984,835</u>	<u>3,302,389</u>
15. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Salaries and related costs	6,086,405	6,737,250
Rent	1,500,549	1,384,945
Legal and professional fees	611,750	933,709
Computer and related expenses	654,968	842,803
Other administrative expenses	314,664	227,814
Depreciation of equipment	136,997	212,075
Electricity and telephone	143,181	145,852
Insurance expense	151,162	7,328
Committee fees	136,125	-
	<u>9,735,801</u>	<u>10,491,776</u>
16. NET FINANCE INCOME	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Bank interest income	66,245	145,165
	<u>66,245</u>	<u>145,165</u>

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial risk factors

MIPA's financial instruments comprise mostly receivables, cash and cash equivalents and payables. MIPA is therefore exposed to credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The board members oversee the management of these risks including reviewing and agreeing policies for managing them. These are disclosed below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises principally from receivables which relate substantially to members' subscriptions. The credit risk is that the member fails to discharge legal obligation in respect of the instrument. MIPA has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of members. Management reviews the subscription receivable balances on a regular basis and undertakes an exercise to consider removing members from the receivables ledger register for non-payment of subscriptions.

The board members do not consider subscription fees receivable to be a financial asset since these are statutory dues and not contractual dues. Accordingly, no disclosures have been presented relating to credit risk on those receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and receivables and (excluding subscriptions receivable, prepayments and part-payments for intangible assets) represent MIPA's maximum exposure to risk in relation to financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
Receivables (excluding subscriptions receivable, prepayments and part-payments for intangible assets)	284,100	373,066
Cash and cash equivalents	19,228,144	18,366,436
	<u>19,512,244</u>	<u>18,739,502</u>

The following represents ageing of receivables (excluding subscriptions receivable, prepayments and part-payments for intangible assets):

	Less than 1 year MUR	More than 1 year MUR	Total MUR
<u>2024</u>			
Receivables	<u>284,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>284,100</u>
<u>2023</u>			
Receivables	<u>373,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>373,066</u>

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that MIPA will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk is limited to payables. All financial liabilities on the statement of financial position have a maturity of not more than one month. MIPA's policy to manage liquidity risk is to maintain at all times sufficient cash balance to allow it to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. MIPA enters into commitments only when the board members are satisfied that it has the resources to meet the resulting obligations.

The following represents ageing of payables (excluding subscriptions received in advance):

	Less than 1 year MUR	More than 1 year MUR	Total MUR
<u>2024</u>			
Payables	<u>825,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>825,348</u>
<u>2023</u>			
Payables	<u>448,838</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>448,838</u>

Currency risk

MIPA has financial assets denominated in other foreign currencies. Consequently, MIPA is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the Mauritian Rupee relative to the other foreign currencies may change in a manner which has a material effect on the reported values of MIPA's assets which are denominated in foreign currencies.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) *Financial risk factors (Continued)**Currency risk*

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Mauritian Rupee (MUR)	19,220,474	825,348	18,619,312	448,838
United States Dollar (USD)	7,670	-	9,357	-
	<u>19,228,144</u>	<u>825,348</u>	<u>18,628,669</u>	<u>448,838</u>

Currency profile (Continued)

Prepayments, subscription receivables, prepayments and part payments for intangible assets amounting to MUR 1,828,554 (2023: MUR 1,789,009) have not been included in financial assets. Subscription received in advance amounting to MUR 5,474,881 (2023: MUR 6,837,075) have not been included in financial liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis

A 5% increase or decrease of MUR against the USD at the reporting date would increase or decrease the result for the year by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	2024		2023	
	Effect on reserves	Effect on surplus	Effect on reserves	Effect on surplus
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
United States Dollar	<u>384</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>468</u>

Interest rate risk

MIPA's income and operating cash flows are independent of changes in market interest rates. The only significant interest-bearing financial assets are cash and cash equivalents. Interest income may fluctuate, in particular due to changes in interest rates. MIPA's policy is to maximise finance income on its interest-bearing assets. The effect on the surplus for the year of a possible change in interest rate is immaterial.

(b) *Fair value estimation*

At 30 June 2024, MIPA did not have assets and liabilities measured at fair values since their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(c) *Capital risk management*

MIPA considers its capital to be its accumulated surplus. The management's financial objective is to generate an approved operating position and to build and maintain surplus at a sustainable level. MIPA is not subject to any imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) *Categories of financial instruments*

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Receivables (excluding subscriptions receivable, prepayments and part-payments for intangible assets)	284,100	373,066
Cash and cash equivalents	19,228,144	18,366,436
	<u>19,512,244</u>	<u>18,739,502</u>
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Payables (excluding subscription received in advance and advances for training)	<u>825,348</u>	<u>448,838</u>

At the reporting date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk for receivables. The carrying amounts reflected above represents MIPA's maximum exposure to credit risk for such receivables.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (a) The board members are not entitled to any remuneration since their services rendered are on a voluntary basis.
- (b) The remuneration and short-term benefits of key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2024 was MUR 1,682,960 (2023: MUR 1,861,625)

19. CONTINGENCIES

There is currently a court case against some of the Board Members of MIPA. The case has been lodged before the Supreme Court of Mauritius in 2023, by the ex-CEO following his resignation. The case procedures are still ongoing.

20. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

The Board has contracted the development of software and revamped website, which have been partially completed during the year. There is a capital commitment for an additional amount of MUR 276,978 which will be incurred on completion.

21. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

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