

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE  
NOUVELLE VIE**

**Financial statements**

**31 December 2022**

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

Financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

### *Contents*

	Page
Corporate data	1
Annual report	2 – 8
Auditors' report	9 – 11
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	12 – 13
Statement of income and expenditure	14 – 15
Statement of financial position	16
Statement of changes in equity	17
Statement of cash flows	18
Notes to the financial statements	19 – 48

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Corporate data

<b>Executive members: (2022-2023)</b>	Gilbert LESTE	President
	Jean Patrice MAURY	Vice- President
	Désiré Karl Thierry GODER	Treasurer
	Judex Laval DERUISSEAU	Assistant Treasurer
	Marie Jacqueline Francoise ARLOVE	Secretary
	Dr. Francois TADEBOIS	Assistant Secretary
	Jacques Jonathan RAVAT	Member
	Sivananden VYAPOORY	Member

**Registered office:** Impasse Larcher  
Royal Road  
Rose Hill  
Mauritius

**Auditors:** NJC ASSOCIATES  
05 Floor, Orbis Court  
St Jean Road  
Quatre Bornes  
Mauritius

**Banker:** Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd  
9-15 Sir William Newton Street  
MCB Centre  
Port Louis  
Mauritius

## **LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

### **Annual Report**

The Executive Committee are pleased to present the annual report of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE (the “Organisation”) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### **Nature of business**

LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE is registered as an independent, non-partisan body corporate and a non-government Organisation in the country with the Registrar of Association on 16 January 1996. It is also an approved NGO under The National CSR Foundation, Ref NCSRF/2017/0310.

LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE operates as a rehabilitation, reintegration and after care center of substance abusers of drugs and alcohols in Mauritius.

### **Objects of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

- To operate as a center for the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers and those who are consequently infected with HIV and AIDS;
- To promote awareness and prevention campaign in the ill effects of drugs and alcohol in educational institutions and countrywide;
- To facilitate the reintegration of ex-substance abusers in the society;
- To conduct researches and surveys pertaining to treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusers in Mauritius;
- To perform all such things that are conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

### **The vision of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

*“Seek to eliminate the psychic and existential torment, to help the person rectify his life and to rediscover values and direction in his life”*

*“Help reintegrate the person in his family and in society as a free and responsible member”*

### **Strategies of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

- "By yourself, but not alone". The basis is the interaction of the clients among themselves in daily life and specific groups. It is also the principle of the 'Therapeutic Community' whose techniques and outcomes are used in the various services offered and in the lives of the interested parties.
- *Seminars, Individual Therapy, Group Therapy, Family Therapy, Couple Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Day Care, Detox, Residential Care.* Every action is educational and therapeutic.
- Introspection on the past, family life, social life, affectivity, sexuality and professional life leads to a better understanding of oneself and of others, of our qualities and limits. This awakening involves a personal and behavioral change and the person is brought to make choices and decisions in his life. All that will be reinsured during the reinsertion period when he takes his life and his responsibilities for a complete autonomy. The animateurs are there as facilitators for the people and their families.

## **LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

### **Annual Report (Continued)**

#### **Strategies of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE (Continued)**

##### **Services of rehabilitation**

The Philosophy and the method imply time: a person does not spend ten or fifteen years of his life in drug or alcohol influence and then regains a free and worthwhile life in a few weeks or months. One needs to follow a long psychological journey hence the length of the programs proposed.

Several services are offered so as to create an individual therapeutic plan to the needs of each clients:

- L'Accueil (Day Care Centre): Various techniques are provided to make it possible to affirm and to strengthen the trainees motivations, in Groups and Seminars for 4 to 6 weeks (15 to 25 people).
- The Therapeutic Community: During a 4 to 6 months period of residential Community life 10 to 25 male clients will work on their self-rediscovery and the redefinition of their life choices and values.
- Special Orientation: Therapeutic work is done individually or in groups following a stage at "l'Accueil". Also, for people not able to attend the therapeutic community (e.g. women, elders, work issues) twice a week from 16:30 to 18:00.
- Reinsertion: Working towards one's full autonomy and resumption of family life and work. Therapy Groups twice a week, seminars, outings, talks, duration of six months to one year (20 to 45 people).
- Family/Couple Therapy: It is mandatory for a family member, or friend to follow the therapy so as to help in the trainee's progress. The meetings are held once a week.
- Counselling: On the clients request an individual therapy is offered to him/her or to a member of the family.

The length of all the therapeutic plans offered varies between seven to thirteen months. Depending on family or work circumstances, the period of Reinsertion may easily spread over a year according to the individual, possible relapse forms part of the process.

On a monthly basis the Organisation has an average of 105 clients with about 85 to 95 family members following its program. During the year due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak only 142 rehabilitation services 74 detoxification (detox) programs were given.

##### **Prevention**

Prevention is of up most importance in the "Projet Homme" and can be defined under multiple facets: -

- Starting with the trainees, their family, or previous trainees and their families, an entire network, of district, that are selected for the awareness campaign.
- Companies have requested for talks on the return to work of a trainee.
- Parents have requested sessions of formation and information in view of working with their kids or other family.
- College/Executive members request the services of the Organisation for a more in depth work in the various classes.

## **LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

### **Annual Report (Continued)**

#### **Strategies of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE (Continued)**

##### **Prevention (Continued)**

- In partnership with the Forces Vives, the Districts Committees, Harm Reduction Unit, Municipalities, the ONG, the Organisation organizes activities and talks to general public.
- With a series of monthly radio broadcast, and press articles.
- All Fund Raising is undertaken in a spirit of awareness and prevention.

The number of preventions for the year was 70.

##### **Human resources**

Due to the philosophy and approach of the Organisation, which implies the residential aspect (if possible) and the duration, it is necessary to have a reliable team for therapy at the Centre; a management team for the administration, as well as volunteers. As at 31 December 2022 the following staff were employed by the Organization.

17 Persons employed	: 5 for therapy
	: 11 for administration, management, services
	: 1 Prevention Officers
	: 1 Psychologist

CDS have a pool of 15 volunteers as supporting team to the therapy team.

##### **Infrastructure and equipment**

Currently the Centre occupies three buildings: the first one is used for the residential phase located at Solitude belonging to Terra, the other in Rose Hill which previously belonged to the Diocese of Port-Louis and which now has been bought by the Center is used for the Daycare, Reinsertion, Family Therapy and all administration work. All prevention works are carried out at another location in Curepipe.

##### **Activities of fund raising**

The Centre currently works on different formulas to raise funds.

There is firstly the membership, where each Mauritian is invited to become a supportive member, with Rs 100 entrance fee, and a minimum contribution of Rs 200 per annum. The total number of members was 199 as at 31 December 2022 (2021: 206).

Secondly, the Fund Aid operation consists of distributing collection boxes and cards throughout the country during 3 days. During the year and for the past 2 years no Fund Aid activities were carried out due to administrative and human resource difficulties.

Lastly, the Organisation also relies on monthly donation from the private sector (food, goods and money donation). All services offered are free of charge; only a minimal contribution of Rs 100 per month is requested from the families who can afford it.

## **LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

### **Annual Report (Continued)**

#### **Principles and values of LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

To put in place an educational program based on the rehabilitation and promotion of man through the following perceptions:

- Humility
- Love
- Honesty
- Sincerity
- Integrity

#### **Grant Memorandum signed by LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

The Organisation has signed a Funding Contract Agreement with the National Social Inclusion Foundation (NSIF), the central body to receive and allocate public funds to NGOs registered with the Foundation. The main mandate of the Foundation is to undertake programs and projects for the benefit of individuals and families registered under the Social Register of Mauritius (SRM) and of vulnerable groups. The NSIF supports programs and projects of NGOs in 10 priority areas of intervention, one of them being supporting people with disabilities, health problems and family protection.

#### **Activities & events during the year**

The following activities and events took place during the year.

- The Organisation resumed work as from 10<sup>th</sup> January 2023.
- In February 2022, the premises of Noubaz was put at the disposal of Mr Daniel Philippe, director of Drip. A sum of Rs 50,000 was received from POLICY LTD as CSR.
- In March 2022 Dr Ramkoolsalsing was appointed to look after Detox patients. A part timer was also recruited to answer telephone calls.
- In April 2022, Mr Daniel Philippe returned the Noubaz's key.
- In May 2022, 50 Peers were trained at Thabor on the 13,14 & 15th. The Prevention officers and other staff of CDS were praised were for their excellent performance in the training.

The first AGM was held on 21 May 2022, however with no quorum, the AGM was rescheduled to 4th June 2022 where new members i.e. Mr. Gilbert Leste President/ Mrs. Francoise Arlove as Secretary were appointed. Mrs. Claudia Bauer and Mrs. Audrey Lassemliante resigned from their post in the AGM. CDS was very thankful to both of them for their long-time dedications to the Organisation.

Miss Bhavisha Dhaaroop resigned from her post of Prevention Officer during this month.

- In June 2022, Mrs Urvashi Dabysing was appointed new director (on 07.06.22). Mrs Audrey D'Hotman left the Organisation on 30.06.22. Mrs. Virginie Saramandif resigned from her post of Psychologist on 30.06.22.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Annual Report (Continued)

#### Activities & events during the year (continued)

After the two years Covid and its restriction the residents' outdoor activities started again by having able to do a boat outing. CDS participated in International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at UTM – NGOs & Prime Minister on 30th of June 2022.

- In July 2022, Rs 9,850,564 grant was approved for the financial year 2022-2023.

An amount of Rs 204,156 was received from the MCB FORWARD FOUNDATION for Garden Project at the Residential Centre Solitude, to empower the residents on gardening of vegetables.

The Residential orientation re-opened on 18.07.22 and the Prevention Sector which was now outreached was phased out.

- In August 2022, a Project of Rs 1,000,000 both for Accueil and La Communauté regarding “*Improving Care Environments in Residential Care Institutions (RCIs)*” was received.

An amount of Rs 53,623.25 was received from Celero as CSR and Rs 100,000 from Lottotech for Networking – Year 2022/2023.

Other events for August 2022 were

- (a) Training in gardening by Mrs. Ramburn at TC, Flamboyant, Solitude organised by MCBFF.
  - (b) Collaboration with women of Riche en Eau Farm & MCBFF and CDS (beneficiaries & team members of TC, Flamboyant, Solitude, at Riche en Eau).
  - (c) Protection of the coastal & marine environment and introduction to more sustainable practices – Bis Lamer by Reef Conservation at TC, Flamboyant, Solitude: CDS invited Caritas.
- During September 2022, Mr. Naik Chuvreeraj was appointed as part time counsellor in CDS. Thus, CDS has stopped the service of Dr. Ramkoosaling,

The Ministry of Health & Wellness decided to re-provide a doctor as from September. Dr Stunt will be at CDS every Monday.

A Talk by Camie /Virginee Lee was organized at Comité Quartier Cité de Pamplémousses. The training started on 23rd October 2021 and ended as at 30.09.22, but still, he is giving a helping hand in CDS.

Screening of documentary, UNLEARNED, by NGO, CUT – Wednesday, the 14th of September 2022 at TC, Flamboyant, and Tuesday, the 20th of September 2022 at the Head Office in Rose-Hill for Day Care & Residential Orientation, Social Reintegration, and team members of the CDS.

Bis Lamer by Reef Conservation on the 28.09.22 for team members of CDS & family members/closed ones of beneficiaries & beneficiaries of the social reintegration unit.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Annual Report (Continued)

#### Activities & events during the year (continued)

- In October 2022, Chrysalide & CDS organized a joint activity. Chrysalide sent newly recruited/trained team members at the CDS to observe and learn.

Two team members from Crac Anti-Drug Group (Rodrigues) was at the CDS to observe and share with CDS team members from 25.10.22 to 28.10.22.

NGO JAM ‘Managing your money smartly’ workshop was held on the 26.10.22 for team of CDS, and families/closed ones of beneficiaries.

- In November 2022, residential experiential learning was held at Chrysalide for the team of CDS. The objectives of this exercise were to understand the evidence-based Therapeutic Community (TC) model and secondly to strengthen team spirit and align to core values of the CDS.

Mr Naik Chuvreeraj resigned from his part Counselling post.

Following the *Bis Lamer* sensitisation session, TC, Flamboyant field trip by Reef Conservation field trip at Anse la Raie & Attitude Hotels marine discovery centre on the 17<sup>th</sup> November.

- In December 2022, the Organisation received CSR funds of Rs 50,000.

Donations from Spoon Consulting Ltd and Rotaract Phoenix for the sums of Rs 7,000 and Rs 3,500 respectively were received which were used to buy gifts for Residents kids

CDS organized a joint outreach session with Chrysalide for Scouts at Mt Choisy on 02.12.2022.

#### Executive Committee members for 2022-2023

- Gilbert LESTE, President
- Jean Patrice MAURY, Vice- President
- Désiré Karl Thierry GODER, Treasurer
- Judex Laval DERUISSEAU, Assistant Treasurer
- Marie Jacqueline Françoise ARLOVE, Secretary
- Dr. François TADEBOIS, Assistant Secretary
- Jacques Jonathan RAVAT, Member
- Sivananden VYAPOORY, Member

## **LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

### **Annual Report (Continued)**

#### **Senior Management Team**

- Mrs. Urvashi Dabysing (Director)
- Mrs. Maunique Prosper (Therapeutic Community Lead)

#### **Auditors :**

NJC ASSOCIATES, Chartered Accountants

#### **Corporate Members :**

- Policy Ltd
- MCB Forward Foundation
- Lottotech
- Celero Ltd
- Geozep Ltd
- Spoon Consulting Ltd
- Rotaract Phoenix
- Management & Development
- Municipal Council Beau Bassin/Rose Hill
- Omnicane Ltd
- Phoenix Limited
- Société Bois Cherie
- Union Saint Aubin
- Princess Tuna
- Moroil
- Mouvements Humanitaires des Retraites de al MCB
- Livestock
- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

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

We have audited the financial statements of **LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE** (the "Organisation") on pages 12 to 48 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of receipts and payments, statement of changes in fund and the statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2022 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation at 31 December 2022 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### ***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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, 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 Organisation's executive members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE (CONTINUED)**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

#### ***Managing Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

The Organisation's executive members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the owners determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the executive members are responsible for assessing the Organisation'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 executive members either intend to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### ***Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive 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 the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE (CONTINUED)**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)*

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

We communicate with the executive 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.

***Other Matter***

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

***Mauritius Companies Act 2001***

We have no relationship with or interests in the Organisation other than in our capacity as auditors.

We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

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

**NJC ASSOCIATES**  
*Chartered Accountants*  
Quatre Bornes  
Mauritius

**Neeshal Jingree FCCA ACA**  
*Licensed by FRC*

Date:



**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Continued)**

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

	Note	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<b>Deficit/(surplus) for the year</b>		<b>(183,923)</b>	142,342
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefits plans	10	<b>1,428,846</b>	1,569,901
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,244,923</b>	1,712,243

The notes on pages 19 to 48 form part of these financial statements.

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Statement of receipts and payments**

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Rs</b>	Rs
<b><u>Opening cash and bank balances</u></b>		
Cash at bank	<b>5,574,007</b>	4,551,101
Cash in hand	<b>17,645</b>	17,645
	<b>5,591,652</b>	4,568,746
<b><u>Add: Receipts</u></b>		
Membership fees	<b>47,300</b>	41,200
Donations	<b>153,220</b>	141,895
Fund aid	-	-
Interest income	<b>24,955</b>	4,136
Corporate Social Responsibility	<b>460,780</b>	231,295
National Corporate Social Responsibility Foundation	-	-
Other income	<b>131,339</b>	153,457
National Social Inclusion Foundation	<b>10,395,792</b>	8,941,020
	<b>11,217,660</b>	9,513,003
<b><u>Less: Payments</u></b>		
Salaries, wages and other related costs	<b>4,840,616</b>	4,457,362
Consultant fees	<b>207,000</b>	149,500
Personal pension, NPF & medical pension	<b>732,928</b>	615,949
Travelling	<b>372,103</b>	279,616
Electricity, water and telephone	<b>266,537</b>	204,938
Rent and security	<b>263,508</b>	276,363
Motor vehicle running expenses	<b>201,990</b>	175,671
Repairs and maintenance	<b>211,284</b>	192,541
Food	<b>423,136</b>	200,759
Postage, telegrams and stationery	<b>44,076</b>	40,897
Insurance	<b>72,449</b>	71,010
Training course	<b>32,951</b>	10,000
Activities costs	<b>92,870</b>	47,613
Project costs	<b>14,989</b>	4,390
Volunteers costs	<b>319,890</b>	145,661
Sundries	<b>212,294</b>	175,631
Audit fees	<b>82,400</b>	74,750
Environment Project MCB Forward Foundation	<b>183,382</b>	-
Staff Welfare	<b>30,560</b>	-
Refund to NISF(2019/2020)	<b>1,839,712</b>	1,070,482
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<b>889,572</b>	279,384
	<b>11,325,245</b>	8,472,517
<b>Closing cash and bank balances</b>	<b>5,484,067</b>	5,609,232

The notes on pages 19 to 48 form part of these financial statements.

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Statement of receipts and payments (Continued)**

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Rs</b>	Rs
<b><u>Represented by:</u></b>		
Cash at bank	<b>5,466,422</b>	5,591,587
Cash in hand	<b>17,645</b>	17,645
	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>
	<b>5,484,067</b>	5,609,232
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

The notes on pages 19 to 48 form part of these financial statements.

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Statement of financial position**

*As at 31 December 2022*

	Note	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4,226,439	3,818,323
<b>Current assets</b>			
Prepayments	8	9,169	9,521
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,472,417	5,591,652
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5,481,586</b>	<b>5,601,173</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>9,708,025</b>	<b>9,419,496</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Accumulated funds and reserves</b>			
Accumulated fund account		1,996,947	752,024
Reserve for capital projects		950,481	950,481
<b>Total accumulated funds and reserves</b>		<b>2,947,428</b>	<b>1,702,505</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Retirement benefit obligations	10	6,664,144	7,618,215
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables & accruals	11	96,453	98,776
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>96,453</b>	<b>98,776</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6,760,597</b>	<b>7,716,991</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>9,708,025</b>	<b>9,419,496</b>

Approved by the Executive Committee on: .....

.....  
PRESIDENT

.....  
TREASURER

The notes on pages 19 to 48 form part of these financial statements.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Statement of changes in fund

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Accumulated fund	Reserve for capital projects	Total
	----- Rs	----- Rs	----- Rs
Balance at 01 January 2021	(960,219)	950,481	(9,738)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Surplus for the year	142,342	-	142,342
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Actuarial loss on defined benefits plan	1,569,901	-	1,569,901
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	----- 1,712,243	----- -	----- 1,712,243
Balance at 31 December 2021	752,024	950,481	1,702,505
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Deficit for the year	(183,923)	-	(183,923)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Actuarial gain on defined benefits plan	1,428,846	-	1,428,846
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	----- 1,244,923	----- -	----- 1,244,923
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	=====	=====	=====

The notes on pages 19 to 48 form part of these financial statements.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(183,923)	142,342
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	664,839	618,215
Retirement benefit obligations	474,769	553,552
Interest received	(24,955)	(4,136)
	-----	-----
	930,730	1,309,973
Change in prepayments	352	6,789
Change in other payables & accruals	(2,323)	(12,578)
	-----	-----
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>928,759</b>	<b>1,304,184</b>
	-----	-----
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,072,949)	(274,384)
Interest received	24,955	4,136
	-----	-----
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,047,994)</b>	<b>(270,248)</b>
	-----	-----
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(119,235)	1,033,936
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	5,591,652	4,557,716
	-----	-----
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (note 9)</b>	<b>5,472,417</b>	<b>5,591,652</b>
	=====	=====

The notes on pages 19 to 48 form part of these financial statements.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 1. General information

LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE (the “Organisation”) was incorporated on 18 January 1996 as an Association under the provisions of the Registration of Associations Act 1978.

The Organisation is registered as an independent, non-partisan body corporate and a non-government Organisation in the country with the Registrar of Association on 16 January 1996. It is also an approved NGO under The National CSR Foundation, Ref NCSRF/2017/0310.

The Organisation operates as a rehabilitation, reintegration and after care Centre of substance abusers of drugs and alcohols in Mauritius.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

##### *(a) Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations Committee.

##### *(b) Basis of preparation of financial statements*

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except that financial assets and financial liabilities are fair valued.

##### *(c) Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees (Rs) which is the Organisation’s functional and presentation currency.

##### *(d) Use of estimates and judgement*

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 10 – Retirement benefit obligations
- Note 7 – Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

##### *(d) Use of estimates and judgement (continued)*

###### *Determination of functional currency*

The determination of the functional currency of the Organisation is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising there on are dependent on the functional currency selected. As described in 3(b), the executive members have considered those factors therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Organisation is Mauritian Rupees (Rs).

###### *Measurement of fair values*

A number of the Organisation's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Organisation uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Organisation recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

##### (a) Revenue

The Organisation recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity. The Organisation recognizes revenue on the following basis:

- Membership fees from individuals and institutions consist of initial and annual subscriptions and are accounted on a receipt basis.
- Donations in cash or in kind when received from individuals and institutions.
- Fund aids collected from the general public during the fund-raising events.
- Grants received from the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life and are recognised on a receipt basis
- Interest income – as it accrues unless collectability is in doubt

Other income consists of miscellaneous sales and refunds received during the ordinary course of activities of the Organisation and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

##### (b) Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis through profit or loss.

##### (c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Organisation's statement of financial position when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

##### (c) Financial instruments (continued)

###### (i) Financial assets

###### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Organisation's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Organisation has applied the practical expedient, the Organisation initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Organisation has applied the practical expedient for contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Organisation's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Organisation commits to purchase or sell the asset.

###### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(i) *Financial assets (continued)*

##### *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Organisation of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Organisation's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired Or
- The Organisation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Organisation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Organisation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Organisation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Organisation continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Organisation also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Organisation has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Organisation could be required to repay.

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Organisation recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Organisation expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate (EIR). The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

##### (c) Financial instruments (continued)

##### (i) Financial assets (continued)

The Organisation considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Organisation may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Organisation is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Organisation. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

At each reporting date, the Organisation 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.

##### (ii) Financial liabilities

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Organisation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

##### (a) Other payables and accruals

After initial recognition, other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(ii) *Financial liabilities (continued)*

*Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the associated obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(d) *Share capital*

*Ordinary shares*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(e) *Property, plant and equipment*

(i) *Recognition and measurement*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Buildings comprise mainly industrial buildings and offices. Land and buildings are shown at cost less subsequent depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

(ii) *Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Organisation and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(e) *Property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(ii) *Subsequent costs (continued)*

Gains and losses on disposal of plant and equipment are determined by reference to their written down value and are included in determining operating profit.

(iii) *Depreciation*

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Building	-	50 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	-	4 years
Motor vehicles	-	4 years
Computer equipment	-	3-4 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(f) *Retirement benefit obligations*

*Defined benefit plan*

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as wage, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculate annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) is recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

##### (f) Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The Organisation determines the net interest expense/(income) on the net defined liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/(asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefits payments. Net interest expense/(income) is recognised in profit or loss.

Service costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### *Severance allowance on retirement*

The net present value of severance allowances payable under the Labour Act is computed and provided for up to 31 December 2019. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

##### *Portable Retirement Gratuity Fund (“PRGF”)*

In line with the Workers’ Rights Act 2019, the Organisation is required to make monthly contributions to the Portable Retirement Gratuity Fund (“PRGF”) for all employees in employment effective as from 01 January 2020.

##### *State plan*

Contributions to the Contribution Sociale Generalisée (CSG) are expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they fall due.

##### (g) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

##### (h) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and the rewards 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 on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

*(i) Related parties*

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Organisation if they have the ability, directly or indirectly to control the Organisation or exercise significant influence over the Organisation in governing the financial and operating policies, or vice versa, or where the Organisation are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

*(j) Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Organisation in the management of its short-term commitments.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) *New standards and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year*

The following new and revised IFRSs have been adopted in these financial statements. The nature and effect of the application of these new and revised IFRSs and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

<b><u>Standard</u></b>	<b><u>Summary of requirements</u></b>
Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	<p>The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.</p> <p>This standard is applicable to the Organisation and has been implemented during the year without any significant impact.</p>
Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	<p>The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).</p> <p>This standard is not applicable to the Organisation</p>
Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations— Reference to the Conceptual Framework	<p>The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date. Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.</p> <p>This standard is not applicable to the Organisation</p>

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) New standards and amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020—  
Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture

*IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a). This standard is not applicable to the Organisation

#### *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted. This standard is not applicable to the Organisation

#### *IFRS 16 Leases*

The amendment removes the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated. This standard is not applicable to the Organisation

#### *IAS 41 Agriculture*

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement. The amendment is applied prospectively i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment. This standard is not applicable to the Organisation

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

- (1) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 and not adopted in advance of the effective date*

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

The Organisation is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and new interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application and these statements, where applicable, will be applied in the year when they are effective.

<b><u>Standard</u></b>	<b><u>Summary of amendments</u></b>	<b><u>Annual periods beginning on or after</u></b>
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	<p>IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.</p> <p>IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.</p> <p>The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.</p> <p>In June 2020, the Board issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the Board issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.</p>	1 January 2023

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(l) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 and not adopted in advance of the effective date (continued)*

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Summary of amendments</u>	<u>Annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (cont'd)	IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied. For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.	1 January 2023
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	<p>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: Narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current.</p> <p>The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.</p>	1 January 2023

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 and not adopted in advance of the effective date (continued)*

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Summary of amendments</u>	<u>Annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. To support the amendment, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the ‘four-step materiality process’ described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.	01 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.	01 January 2023

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 and not adopted in advance of the effective date (continued)*

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Summary of amendments</u>	<u>Annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures— Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	<p>The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent’s profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent’s profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the new associate or joint venture.</p> <p>The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the Board; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the Organisation anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.</p>	01 January 2023

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 and not adopted in advance of the effective date (continued)*

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Summary of amendments</u>	<u>Annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	The amendment clarifies how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.	01 January 2024
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	The amendment clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability	01 January 2024
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.	01 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.  Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.	01 January 2023

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective as at 31 December 2022 and not adopted in advance of the effective date (continued)*

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Summary of amendments</u>	<u>Annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Cont'd)	<p>For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.</p> <p>Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.</p> <p>The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.</p> <p>The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with: – Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities – Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset</li><li>• The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date</li></ul>	01 January 2023

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

#### 4. Financial risk management

##### Overview

The Organisation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk

It is not exposed to market risk as all transactions are in Mauritius rupees.

This note presents information about the Organisation's exposure to each of the above risks, the Organisation's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Organisation's management of capital.

The Managing Committee has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Organisation's risk management framework. The Organisation's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Organisation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Organisation's activities.

The Organisation, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

##### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Organisation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Organisation's receivables from customers and cash and cash equivalents.

The Organisation is a non-trading and non-profit making Organisation (NGO) and as such is not exposed to credit risk.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

The bank balances are held with banks, which are of good repute.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 4. Financial risk management (Continued)

##### Credit risk (continued)

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Carrying Amount	
	2022	2021
	Rs	Rs
Cash and cash equivalents	5,472,417	5,591,652

##### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organisation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Organisation's reputation.

Typically, the Organisation ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The following are the contractual, undiscounted maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities excluding the impact of netting agreements.

##### At 31 December 2022

Non derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount Rs	Contractual cash flows Rs	Less than one year Rs	2 – 5 years Rs	More than 5 years Rs
Other payables & accruals	96,953	96,953	96,953	-	-

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 4. Financial risk management (Continued)

##### Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2021

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount Rs	Contractual cash flows Rs	Less than one year Rs	2 – 5 years Rs	More than 5 years Rs
Other payables & accruals	98,776	98,776	98,776	-	-

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could change significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

##### Interest rate risk

The Organisation's financial assets and liabilities that are interest-bearing are cash and cash equivalents, bank overdrafts and finance lease obligations.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Organisation's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
Financial assets	5,472,417	5,591,652

##### Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, if interest rates on the variable rate financial assets had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the impact on post-tax profit would not have been material.

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

**4. Financial risk management (Continued)**

**Fair values**

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with their carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows.

	<b>Carrying values 2022 Rs</b>	<b>Fair values 2022 Rs</b>	<b>Carrying values 2021 Rs</b>	<b>Fair values 2021 Rs</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	5,472,417	5,472,417	5,591,652	5,591,652
Other payables & accruals	(96,453)	(96,453)	(74,750)	(74,750)
	<u>5,472,417</u>	<u>5,472,417</u>	<u>5,591,652</u>	<u>5,591,652</u>

*Financial instrument by category*

**31 December 2022**

	<b>Amortised cost Rs</b>	<b>Total Rs</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,472,417	5,472,417
	<u>5,472,417</u>	<u>5,472,417</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other payables & accruals	74,750	74,750
	<u>74,750</u>	<u>74,750</u>

**31 December 2021**

	<b>Amortized cost Rs</b>	<b>Total Rs</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,591,652	5,591,652
	<u>5,591,652</u>	<u>5,591,652</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other payables & accruals	98,776	98,776
	<u>98,776</u>	<u>98,776</u>

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

#### 5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

##### **Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Organisation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year

##### **Asset lives and residual values**

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

##### **Depreciation policies**

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

The Managing Committee therefore makes estimates based on historical experience and uses best judgment to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected residual values of the assets at the end of their expected useful lives.

##### **Pension benefits**

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The Organisation determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Organisation considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are demonstrated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 10.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 6. Other income

	2021 Rs	2021 Rs
Sale of eggs	75,586	57,000
Sale of chickens	-	3,400
Miscellaneous refunds	-	8,400
Contributions from parents	300	1,452
CEB refund – photovoltaic	18,953	28,944
Stale cheques write back	-	1,600
Other donations and receipts	36,500	40,776
	<u>131,339</u>	<u>141,572</u>

#### 7. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land & building Rs	Furniture, fixtures and fittings Rs	Motor Vehicles Rs	Computer equipment Rs	Total Rs
<i>Cost</i>					
At 01 January 2022	3,666,731	4,022,336	1,930,700	966,365	10,586,132
Additions		1,026,829		46,120	1,072,949
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<u><b>3,666,731</b></u>	<u><b>5,049,165</b></u>	<u><b>1,930,700</b></u>	<u><b>1,012,485</b></u>	<u><b>11,659,081</b></u>
<i>Depreciation</i>					
At 01 January 2022	698,749	3,506,366	1,671,713	890,975	6,767,803
Charge for the year	112,375	256,501	238,425	57,537	664,839
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<u><b>811,124</b></u>	<u><b>3,762,867</b></u>	<u><b>1,910,138</b></u>	<u><b>948,512</b></u>	<u><b>7,432,642</b></u>
<i>Net book value</i>					
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<u><b>2,855,607</b></u>	<u><b>1,286,298</b></u>	<u><b>20,562</b></u>	<u><b>63,973</b></u>	<u><b>4,226,439</b></u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,962,981</u>	<u>515,970</u>	<u>258,987</u>	<u>75,390</u>	<u>3,813,328</u>

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

<b>8. Prepayments</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Rs</b>	Rs
Prepayments	<b>9,169</b>	9,521
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
<b>9. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Rs</b>	Rs
Cash in hand	<b>17,645</b>	17,645
Cash at bank – current account	<b>5,466,422</b>	5,582,157
- credit card	<b>(11,650)</b>	(8,150)
	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<b>5,472,417</b>	5,591,652
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
<b>10. Retirement benefit obligations</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Rs</b>	Rs
<i>Amount recognised in the statement of financial position as non-current liabilities</i>		
Defined pension benefits (note (a) (iii))	<b>6,540,076</b>	7,494,147
Severance allowance (note b)	<b>43,461</b>	43,461
Portable Retirement Gratuity Fund (“PRGF”) (note c)	<b>80,607</b>	80,607
	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>
	<b>6,664,144</b>	7,618,215
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
<i>Amount charged to profit or loss:</i>		
Pension benefits (note (a) (vi))	<b>916,429</b>	834,795
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
<i>Amount charged to other comprehensive income:</i>		
Pension benefits (note (a) (vii))	<b>(1,428,846)</b>	(1,569,901)
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

(a) Defined pension benefits

(i) The assets of the fund are held independently and administered by the State Insurance Organisation of Mauritius Ltd (SICOM).

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out in 15 April 2022 by SICOM (Actuarial Valuer). The present value of the defined benefit obligations, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 10. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

(ii) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
Present value of funded obligations	9,916,440	12,091,064
Fair value of plan assets	<b>(3,376,364)</b>	(4,596,917)
	-----	-----
Liability in the statement of financial position	<b>6,540,076</b>	7,494,147
	=====	=====

(iii) The movements in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
At 01 January	7,494,147	8,629,564
Charged to profit or loss	916,429	834,795
Contributions paid	<b>(441,654)</b>	(400,311)
Charged to other comprehensive income	<b>(1,428,846)</b>	(1,569,901)
	-----	-----
At 31 December	<b>6,540,076</b>	7,494,147
	=====	=====

(iv) The movement in the defined benefit obligations over the year is as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
At 01 January	12,091,064	12,985,718
Current service cost	430,820	596,162
Interest cost	598,508	305,164
Benefits paid	<b>(1,257,852)</b>	(344,082)
Actuarial losses	<b>(1,946,100)</b>	(1,451,928)
	-----	-----
At 31 December	<b>9,916,440</b>	12,091,064
	=====	=====

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 10. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

(v) The movement in the fair value of plan assets over the year is as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
At 01 January	4,596,917	4,356,154
Expected return on plan assets	205,065	102,607
Employer contributions	441,654	400,311
Benefits paid	(1,350,018)	(380,128)
Asset (loss)/gain	(517,254)	117,973
	-----	-----
At 31 December	<u>3,376,364</u>	<u>4,596,917</u>

(vi) The amount recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
Current service cost	430,820	596,192
Fund expenses	92,166	36,046
Interest cost	393,443	202,557
	-----	-----
Total included in employee benefit expense	<u>916,429</u>	<u>834,795</u>

(vii) The amount recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
Liability experience losses	(1,946,100)	(1,451,928)
Actuarial gains	517,254	(117,973)
	-----	-----
Total included in other comprehensive income	<u>(1,428,846)</u>	<u>(1,569,901)</u>

**LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*For the year ended 31 December 2022*

**10. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)**

(viii) The assets in the plan were:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	%	%
Fixed interest securities and cash	<b>56.9</b>	56.1
Loans	<b>0.5</b>	0.6
Local equities	<b>14.8</b>	12.4
Overseas bonds and equities	<b>27.2</b>	30.4
Property	<b>0.6</b>	0.5
	-----	-----
Total	<b>100</b>	100
	=====	=====

(ix) Expected contributions to post employment benefit plans for the year ending 31 December 2022 was Rs 482,539 (2020: Rs 412,320).

(x) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations for the Organisation at the end of the reporting period is 13 years (2021: 14 years).

(xi) The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	%	%
Discount rate	<b>6.58</b>	4.95
Future salary increases	<b>4</b>	3
Future pension increases	<b>3</b>	3

(xii) Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of the reporting date were as follows:

- (a) If the discount rate would be 100 basis points (1%) higher/(lower), the defined benefit obligations would decrease by Rs 1.18M (increase by Rs 1.47M) if all other assumptions were held unchanged.
- (b) If the expected salary growth would increase/(decrease) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would increase by Rs 0.54M (decrease by Rs 0.48M) if all assumptions were held unchanged.
- (c) If life expectancy would increase/(decrease) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 0.23M (decrease by Rs 0.23M) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

In reality one might expect interrelationships between the assumptions, especially between discount rates and expected salary increase, given that both depended to a certain extent on expected inflation rates. The above analysis abstracts from these interdependence between the assumptions.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 10. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

- (xiii) The plan exposes the Organisation to normal risks associated with defined benefit pension plans, such as investment, interest, longevity and salary risks.

##### *Investment risk (where the plan is funded)*

The plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields; if the return on plan assets is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit and if it is higher, it will create a plan surplus.

##### *Interest rate risk*

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this may be partly offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments and a decrease in inflationary pressures on salary and pension increases.

##### *Longevity risk (where the plan is funded and an annuity is paid over life expectancy)*

The plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

##### *Salary risk*

The plan liability is calculated by reference to the future projected salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants above the assumed rate will increase the plan liability whereas an increase below the assumed rate will decrease the liability.

- (b) This allowance is based on a total contribution equivalent to 15 days' final remuneration per year of employment from the date the employee started employment with the Organisation. This benefits is applicable till 31 December 2019.
- (c) In line with the Workers' Rights Act 2019, the Organisation is required to make monthly contributions to the Portable Retirement Gratuity Fund ("PRGF") for all employees in employment effective as from 01 January 2020.

#### 11. Other payables & accruals

	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
Provisions and accruals	96,453	98,776

The carrying amounts of other payables approximate their fair values.

## LE CENTRE DE SOLIDARITE POUR UNE NOUVELLE VIE

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

#### 12. Operating lease

(i) *Leases as lessee – La Communauté Flamboyant, Solitude*

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Rs</b>	Rs
Minimum lease payments under operating lease recognized as an expense in the year	<b>17,874</b>	17,020
	<u><u>17,874</u></u>	<u><u>17,020</u></u>
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>		
Within one year	<b>17,874</b>	17,020
	<u><u>17,874</u></u>	<u><u>17,020</u></u>

The above lease is renewed on a yearly basis. It contains no contingent rentals.

#### 13. Related party transactions

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Related party transactions	Value of transaction For the year ended 31 December 2022 Rs	Value of transaction for the year ended 31 December 2021 Rs	Debit / (credit) at 31 December 2022 Rs	Debit / (credit) at 31 December 2021 Rs
Key management personnel	Managing Director	Salaries and short-term benefits	<b>370,651</b>	419,140	-	-
		Post-employment benefits	-	36,200	-	-

The above transactions were carried out on normal commercial terms and in the normal course of business.

#### 14. Events after reporting date

There have been no significant events after the statement of financial position date which in the opinion of the Executive Committee requires disclosure in the financial statement