



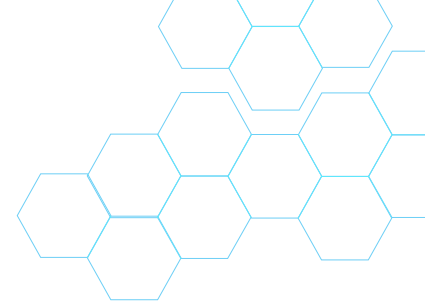
NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD



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Annual Report 2020

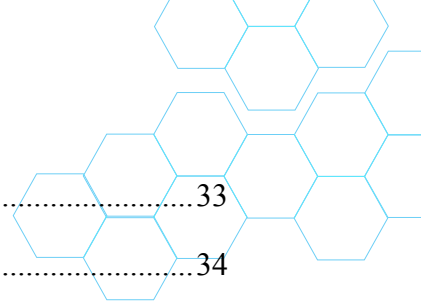
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Overview

The digital economy continues to evolve at breakneck speed, driven by the ability to collect, use and analyse massive amounts of machine-readable information (digital data) about practically everything. Value creation arises once the data are transformed into digital intelligence and monetized through commercial use.

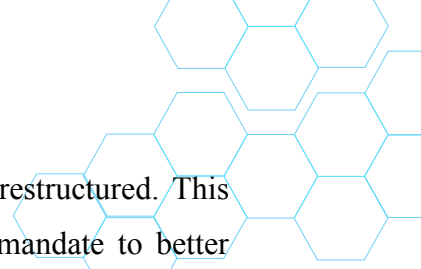
As mandated by the Government, the National Computer Board is constantly working towards realising one of its strategic directions that is to release as much government datasets as possible. The launching of the open data portal in 2018 with 100 datasets, has been the cornerstone of the Open Data initiative. The portal now houses some 300 datasets cutting across all socio-economic sectors. Moreover, as geospatial technologies are revolutionizing the economy in stimulating innovation, encouraging economic growth and helping to improve the delivery of public services, the NCB has developed a national geoportal for Mauritius to house geospatial datasets. More than 30 layers have been created (included locations of fix cameras, routes, metro line among many others) along with 7 maps.

The SME sector is becoming an important engine of growth, contributing significantly to employment and wealth creation. One of the main challenges faced by SMEs is the ability to embraced the full potentials of applied technologies for the evolution of their businesses. The NCB is playing a strategic role to complement the lack of knowledge and skills in this sector. One of the projects initiated, is the Digital & Social Media Marketing, targeting Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to adapt to new methods of digital marketing and availing of new opportunities for Online presence and digital marketing for boosting their business and expand their client base.

Equipping our young people with the necessary digital skills is the sine qua non for a transition to an innovation-driven nation. Under the ‘Digital Youth Engagement Programme (DYEP) the NCB is working diligently in empowering students from both primary and secondary schools with critical thinking, computational thinking, and creativity skills.

Strengthening the cybersecurity is one the strategic objectives of the government. The Computer Emergency Response Team of Mauritius (CERT-MU) through its Cybersecurity Drilling exercises and sensitization campaigns continues to promote a culture of information security at the national level. The CERT-MU also assisted the Bank of Mauritius to secure its National Payment Switch System

Government in its Budget speech 2020 has announced that the NCB be restructured. This budgetary measure is most welcomed as the organisation will have the mandate to better serve and support growth of the economy of Mauritius. It shall strengthen and empower the institution to re-orient its services and expertise towards building innovative capacities.



A. NCB ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Business Development and Promotion (BDP) Division

1.1 Background

The Business Development and Promotion (BDP) Division, was set up in 2004 to develop an integrated approach for the promotion of Mauritius as a cyber-island at regional and international levels, in coordination with other public and private organisations of the ICT sector. Since its inception, the BDP division has devised various strategies and projects that are inline to its mandate. Its main objective is to facilitate and promote the development of the ICT industry in Mauritius, through specific initiatives. In addition to this, the BDP department is managing two 3D Printing Centres for the benefit of industries, professionals and academia, including SMEs, start-ups, designers and university students. The first 3D Printing centre is located at the NCB Head office in Port Louis whereas the second Centre is situated in Coromandel. It is planned to upscale the second 3D Printing Centre into a Digital Fabrication Centre in view to assist SMEs to adopt innovative technology in their production line.

1.2 Objectives and activities

The BDP Division was set up with the objectives to:

- Support the growth of the ICT industry
- Promote and empower ICT start-ups
- Develop marketing/promotional tools for ICT businesses
- Facilitate local companies in marketing their products and services
- Organise ICT Trade fairs and exhibitions
- Encourage and facilitate the participation of local ICT companies in international promotional trade fairs and ICT events
- Devise and advise the Government on and implement marketing strategies for ICT industry development
- Empower SMEs through the adoption of innovative technology

1.3 Projects and Achievements

Since its inception, the BDP Division has carried out a series of projects to meet the above objectives. The department plans and organises ICT events in collaboration with other stakeholders in the industry with the aim to promote local ICT Businesses and foster digital outreach. Events such as InnovTech, which is the largest ICT event in the Indian Ocean, ICT Expo and IDC-CIO networking day are organised by the BDP department.

In addition to conducting projects pertaining to Business Promotion in the ICT Industry, the BDP department is also involved in the conceptualisation of projects and initiatives leading to Business Development of SMEs through the adoption of emerging technology.

The projects implemented in the year 2019/20 are listed below.

1.3.1 InnovTech 2019

InnovTech 2019 was launched on Wednesday 18 September 2019, by the Minister of Technology, Communication and Innovation, Honourable **Yogida Sawmynaden**. Some 500 invitees attended the Opening Ceremony which included Government officials, CEOs of public and private bodies, sponsors and exhibitors of InnovTech 2019. The event was held on a span of four days, from 19 to 22 September 2020.

InnovTech 2020 included the following main components:

- InnovTech Conferences
- Global Startup Week-end Women
- InnovTech Demo Pavillion
- Exhibition
- Gaming Zone

InnovTech Conferences

Three international speakers namely: Mr Damien Gromier, CEO Start up Inside and Founder of AI for Good, Mr Nicolas Brien, CEO of France Digitale and Prof. Gopal Ramchurn, Professor of AI, University of Southampton participated in the three conferences organised by the NCB.

A **Youth Forum** was held on Thursday 19 September 2019. 450 secondary and tertiary students including their educators/lecturers attended the conference. Professor Gopal Ramchurn and two speakers from Accenture and SD Worx also conducted presentations..

NCB organised the “**Boosting the StartUps Ecosystem**” Conference / Round Table on Friday 20 September 2019, morning, in view of examining the development of the Mauritian startup sector, reviewing available funding and incentives and discuss on the impediments for future growth. Finally action lines for boosting the sector’s development were proposed. Damien Gromier, the CEO of “Start Up Inside”, a prominent personality from France was the lead resource person and was driving the Conference. Panelists also included eminent local players. Several champions in the sector, Industry associations and Institutions participated. 60 startups attended the conference.

NCB organised the “**AI for Good**” Conference on Friday 20 September 2019, afternoon, in view of presenting the latest applications and issues pertaining to Artificial Intelligence. This was an invitation-only event and participation is free of charge. Prominent international and local speakers provided beneficial insights on the latest applications of AI in various sectors as well as on the ethical issues which AI raises. 148 ICT professionals attended the conference.

Global Startup Week-end Women

The Global Startup Week-end Women in collaboration with FINAM (operational arm of ICT Industry Associations OTAM, MITIA and CCIFM) kicked off on Friday 19 September and Saturday 21 September 2019. The NCB provided the venue as well as the logistics. The aim was to inspire entrepreneurs with a real life experience of creating a startup. The entrepreneurs who participated had the opportunity to pitch their business ideas in front on a panel including Mr Damien Gromier and Mr Nicolas Brien and tap on their broad experience in the startup ecosystem.

InnovTech Demo Pavilion

An Innovtech Demo Pavilion was setup with the aim to showcase the Emerging Technologies such as Virtual Reality, 3D Printing, Internet of Things, Innovative projects and proof of concepts of students and academia.

Exhibition

The 62 stands in the ICT Exhibition, in the main hall were booked by 34 exhibitors that showcased their technology and ICT products & services. This year the exhibition space was divided into B2B, B2C and Education/SMEs.

Gaming Arena

A Gaming Arena was set up in the exhibition area where for the first time International Qualifier LAN gaming for Red Bull Player One was hosted by E-Sports (Lan Gaming Association of Mauritius). Flight and car simulators and a unique VR gaming from FunZone were accessible to the public free of charge. Small conferences on Gaming technologies were held throughout the event in the InnovTech Demo presentation area by Panda & Wolf.

Sponsors of Infotech

The Sponsors and Partners of InnovTech 2019 were:

Platinum sponsor: Mauritius Telecom

Silver sponsors: SIL and ICTA

Conference sponsor: Accenture and SD Worx

Media Partner: Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)

Networking Cocktail Sponsor: Veritas

Outcome : More than 125,000 visitors visited InnovTech during the 4 days of the event.

1.3.2 Awareness / Counselling Session on 3D Printing & 3D Modelling

In view to inculcate students on the concept of 3D Printing Technology, awareness sessions were carried out in two colleges namely, St Esprit College and Phoenix State Secondary School. 205 students benefited from the awareness sessions. The sessions were followed by a survey to identify students of higher classes specially those who pursue Design and Tech subject, to adopt the application of 3D Printing for producing prototypes for final year projects.

Statistics for 3D Printing

937 objects were printed. 186 visitors have visited both 3D Printing Centres. 57 SMEs availed the services of the 3D Printing Centres.

Collaborations in 3D Printing

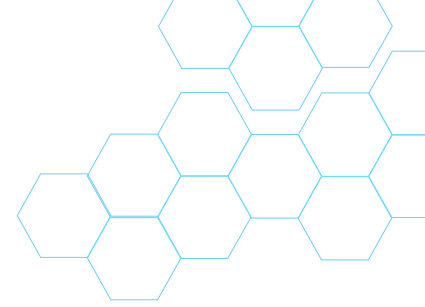
Production of Face Shields for Front Liners during Covid 19 Pandemic – NCB in collaboration with MSF “Morisien Sans Frontière” and the Mauritius Makers Community produced face shields for front liners during the Covid 19 pandemic. NCB contributed to increase the production capacity of the face shields.

- **Production of ventilator prototype in collaboration with UOM** - During the confinement period, the University of Mauritius sought the collaboration of the National Computer Board to produce 3D Printed parts for a ventilator. The ventilator was mounted and tested at UOM.

Events Participated

- DAV College Rose Belle Open Day December 2019– The NCB 3D Printing team conducted free awareness sessions on 3D Printing during to visitors during the event.

2. The Planning, Research and Development (PRD)



2.1 Background

The Planning Research and Development Division has been set up to study the use of ICT in Mauritius, make policy and legal recommendations, analyse the trend in ICT technologies, promote the use of state-of-the-art technologies and carry out R&D in ICT. The main areas of focus of the department are Open Data, Geospatial Data, Open Source, IoT and Robotics. PRD also plays a fundamental role in monitoring ICT sector performance at national level by keeping track of ICT related indicators and developing benchmarking reports. The department is also active in organising events and activities mainly on emerging trends in technology and on the occasion of global ICT events such as the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, World Intellectual Property Day, etc.

2.2 Objectives

The main objectives of PRD are to:

- Monitoring ICT Indicators and preparing information society related reports
- To undertake studies and analysis of the use of ICT in the various socio-economic sectors.
- To analyze and monitor the development of IT in Mauritius and develop policy-based information society reports
- To monitor and analyze the trend in latest ICT technologies and disseminate information to relevant stakeholders through events
- Assist the Ministry in the formulation of IT policies and development of ICT related Strategic plans
- Liaise and collaborate with concerned stakeholders on national projects related to the development of the ICT sector
- Inculcating a culture of Open Source at national level
- Partnering with the IST-Africa to assist Mauritian Researchers to submit Research Proposals/Papers for EU Horizon 2020 Research Programme and IST Africa Conferences respectively

- Organise Capacity building and regional Workshop on ICT related actions recommended by the International Telecommunication Union
- Carrying out research on ICT for Youth, Disabilities and Women and develop/implement relevant projects according to ITU and other relevant policy and regulatory international institutions
- Assisting public institutions in their computerisation projects, including preparing and evaluating their technical proposals

2.3 Project & Achievements 2019/2020

2.3.1 Digital & Social Media Marketing Training for Women-led Small Enterprises

The NCB launched the project Digital & Social Media Marketing, targeting Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) especially women entrepreneurs to adapt to new methods of digital marketing and availing of new opportunities for Online presence and digital marketing for boosting their business and expand their client base. The project was implemented in 3 phases.

Phase 1: 35 SMEs attended a one-day workshop on 27 June 2019. A class-room type presentation was organised to create awareness on Digital & Social Media Marketing and its benefits. A local leading marketing company was recruited to conduct the three phases and also build the required skills in-house for NCB staff to be able to continue the initiative in subsequent years.

It was a successful event and the participants took advantage to learn about the different opportunities to help grow their businesses and customer base through social media platforms. They also learnt about the different purposes that social media can serve simultaneously like: marketing, content creation, branding and even customer service.

Phase 2: This consisted of a 3-day hands-on lab practice from 14 to 16 August 2019. 20 entrepreneurs, shortlisted from Phase 1, based on their willingness to adopt digital marketing participated to this hands-on lab practice. Topics like: on-line presence, creating and hosting of web sites, creating business social media page, search engine optimisation and driving traffic, updating and boosting pages and posts, multi-channel digital marketing, online

adverts, storytelling, basics of simple free graphic and video tools and e-commerce options were covered.

Phase 3: The 3rd Phase was held a few weeks after the preceding hands-on lab practice. The main task was to monitor the progress of the entrepreneur and assist them in refining their marketing strategies and direction. This phase was conducted individually with the entrepreneur on site.

2.3.2 Open National Spatial Data Infrastructure

The National Computer Board (NCB) has been mandated to drive the Open National Spatial Data Infrastructure (ONSDI) project which shall act as a common platform for collecting, sharing and dissemination of geospatial datasets and maps with the aim of facilitating access to information, free of charge with the provision of tools for analysis.

2.3.2.1 Advanced Training on Geospatial Data

In view of optimal use of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (geoportal.govmu.org), the NCB organised a 10-day Advanced QGIS training from 7 to 18 October 2019. The 2 weeks advanced training on QGIS and PostgreSQL with PostGIS have been provided to some 35 Officers from 30 institutions dealing with Geographical Information Systems (GIS). The training was focused on the advanced analytics and processing of geospatial data including the creation and publishing of layers and maps to the geoportal.

2.3.2.2 National Geoportal

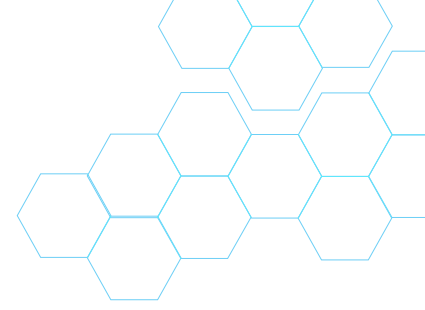
Following the setting up of the National Geospatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) last year, the national geoportal of Mauritius was launched (<https://geoportal.govmu.org/>). The NCB is since then, continuously working towards the collection and creation of geospatial datasets. As at June 2020, there were some 38 layers of data and 5 maps which have been created and published on the new NSDI platform.

2.3.3 Open Data

- On-site assessment and Administrator training (for 10 persons) on Open Data platform (DKAN/Drupal) in July 2019
- Training scheduled for 42 CISD officers in August 2019
- Training scheduled for data wrangling for 10 officers from Statistic Mauritius end of September 2019
- On-going assistance to selected ministries and para-statal bodies for building up on datasets
- Awareness on Open Data in Rodrigues in October 2019
- Ongoing: Presentations, assistance and data wrangling for 160 para-statals
- Number of Open Data sets released: 298
- Number of Open Data Teams: 56 (for para-statals only)
- An additional 105 open data sets were released on the Open Data Portal during this FY against a target of 100.

2.3.4 ICT Sector performance monitoring

- On-going collection and compilation of statistics from data providers, reformat & consolidate and update all ICT-related statistics of Mauritius on portal <http://indicators.ncb.mu/>



3. GOVERNMENT ONLINE CENTRE

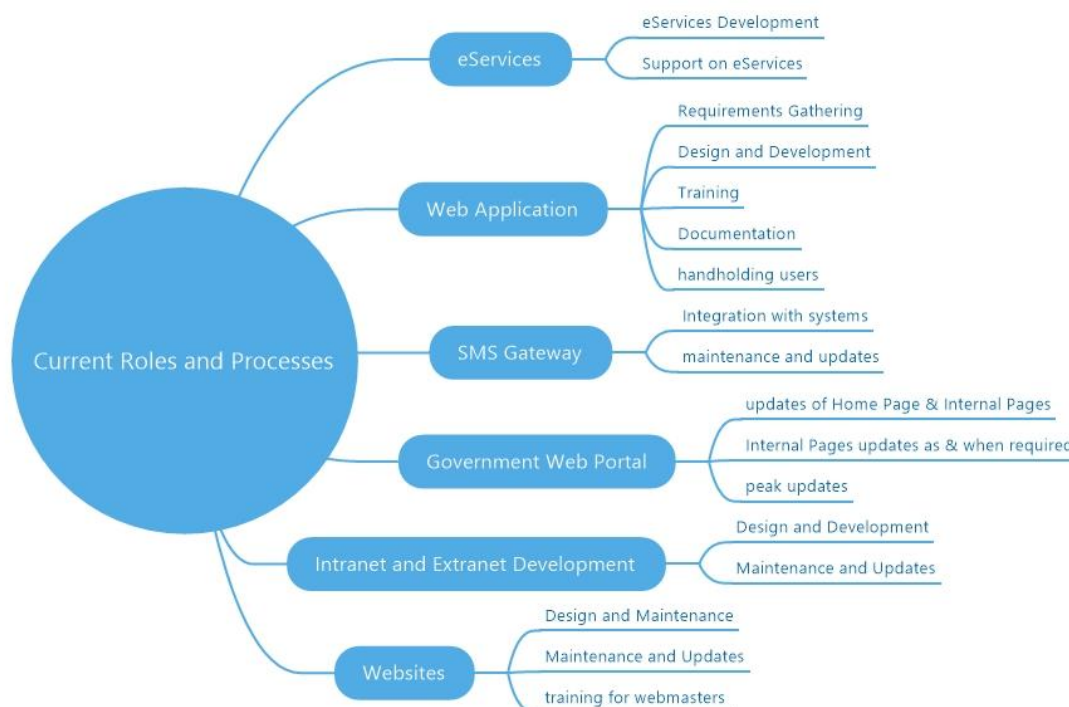
3.1 Background

The Government Online Centre (GOC) is a department of the National Computer Board. Operational since May 2005, it is the centralised datacentre to provide Government services to citizens, businesses, government officers and non-citizens abroad. As such it is considered to be one of the most critical sites of the Government infrastructure. Over the years, the GOC has grown from a server room of 5 racks of servers to a full-fledged data centre of over 80 rack-space capability for servers and equipment.

The GOC is constantly reinforcing its infrastructure to meet international datacentre standards. In addition, the GOC, through its skilled staff, year after year, innovates through implementation of eGovernment projects, examples of which includes, the Government Portal, which has recently been revamped, the Government Cloud infrastructure for the provision of virtual servers constituting robust IT solutions delivering Government services.

3.1.1 GOC Web Portal

One of the key trends we've seen for the past 10 years, has been the continued reliance on the services of the Government Online Centre. In fact, this reliance continues to grow, and so are the workloads.



GOC is one of the main actors in transforming the way services are delivered to its stakeholders. The Development team is called upon to go beyond its current activities and processes towards more innovative solutions which impact the citizens. The traditional services of web design and updates will be faded in the near future with more focus on AI-driven development, Mobile apps and augmented reality where possible

3.1.2 Infrastructure and Operations

The Infrastructure and Operations oversees all the operations and running of the GOC datacentre. It consists of 2 main parts, namely, the facility/building and the IT systems. The facility includes the physical datacentre area, the power supply systems taking input power from the CEB mains and stabilizing the power through a network of UPS. The UPS are also there to ensure that there is enough power in the event of an electrical outage. Additionally, the GOC datacentre is equipped with state-of-the-art cooling systems to ensure adequate operational temperature for all of the hosted equipment.


The IT systems, on the other hand, consists of all the server racks and equipment within those racks. These include the network backbone to provide connectivity to the different hosted servers. The servers provide web, application and database services making up the different systems of the GOC clients.

Datacentre Operations

The primary operation of the team is to ensure that the infrastructure (facility and IT systems) operates without any hassle on a day-to-day basis. As such, monitoring is of primary importance and whenever a glitch is encountered, the team provides prompt resolution to ensure continuous operation. Furthermore, the team has to stay abreast with regards to the evolving technologies such that implementation projects are carried out to upgrade and replace obsolete technologies and equipment. This is done, as far as possible, seamlessly through minute planning and execution, such that there is minimum impact on running services.

Services

The primary objective of the GOC datacenter is to provide physical hosting space for clients. Virtual server hosting environment is also provided on the G-Cloud environment. The latter is a private cloud platform managed by the I&O team.



The GOC Infrastructure and Operations team, furthermore, provides quite a few services to the different Ministries and Departments, such as the Government Email Service and hosting of the Government Portal. Moreover, the GOC also provides filtered Internet connectivity to all the Ministries and Departments connected to the GINS network.

On the other hand, another important yet unseen service running in the background, is the backup service. Incremental and full backup of all hosted systems are carried out such that in the event of a server problem, data can be restored reliably.

Security

At the GOC, we promote the “security by design” concept. Hence, we accompany and provide consultancy services to our clients as from project inception. This ensures that the implemented system is resilient and secure. The security team also conducts security vulnerability scans to ensure that hosted applications and services are free of known vulnerabilities.

Support – Level 2

The Infrastructure and Operations team handles all escalations from the level 1 support team, also known as the IT Service and Change Management team.

Change requests are sent to the I&O team who implement those requests after risk assessment.

3.1.3 IT Service & Change

The GOC provides comprehensive information on government services via fully secured online applications, delivered through the Government Web Portal on a 24x7 basis. These services are supported by a modern IT infrastructure to enable IT optimisation in the public sector. The GOC is looking to further improve its delivery of IT services through implementation of a new Service Management capability. It is in this context that the IT Service and Change Department has been set up to ensure that ITIL best practices are adopted.

The IT Service and Change Management operates the Service Desk (Help Desk) which is a single point of contact where service requests, incidents, problems are reported. Application and technical issues that cannot be resolved by the Service Desk are escalated to either the GOC Developers or Systems Administrators or as a last resort to third parties. Furthermore,

all tasks pertaining to SLAs, Contract Management, IT Assets Management and software licensing are handled by the IT Service and Change Department. A service Catalogue, which outlines the current technical services provided by the GOC has already been developed.

3.2 Objectives

- Host the Government Web Portal, which is the “front office” vehicle through which integrated and value-added services are delivered to citizens, non-citizens, businesses and Government department and agencies
- Provide centralized Internet access and email facilities to employees of Ministries and Departments
- Manage IT infrastructure of Government departments and agencies, thus enabling them to focus on their core competencies and enhance their efficiency and quality of service
- Reduce investment costs for the Government by centralizing the public sector’s IT infrastructure, thus resulting in cost optimization and better use of public funds
- Create a secure and trustworthy infrastructure and environment for conducting online transactions between:
 - Government and citizens
 - Government and businesses and
 - The various Government departments
- Host the websites of Ministries, Departments and parastatal organisations
- Provide the appropriate infrastructure for the hosting of common and back-office applications of Ministries and Department
- Provide facilities for online applications (eservices)

3.3 Services

Hosting of websites

The GOC hosts the key government ICT systems, the websites of ministries, departments and parastatal bodies, and the Government’s Web portal, which is an Internet-based website that aggregates all government information and services in one place. As at 31st December 2015, around 400 websites are hosted at GOC.

Email

The GOC also provides email facilities to 9,000+ email users of Ministries and Departments. Features such as calendaring, mail synchronization, mail encryption, mail call back, and resource management are amongst the few benefits that are derived from Microsoft Exchange. The GOC is currently working on scaling up of the Email platform in order to respond to the increasing demands for Email accounts from Ministries and Departments.

E-Services

The Government Web Portal (<http://www.govmu.org>) is the gateway to access applications online through the main portal as well as one of its sub-portals, the Citizen Portal. This e-Services section enables the submission of online applications, the receipt of online acknowledgements and the online tracking of status of applications, amongst others. Among the services integrated in the citizen portal, the e-Services represent the main component whereby the citizen may interact with the Government anytime, anywhere and in real-time. All online transactions are encrypted and secured.

The e-Services provide the necessary line of sight and linkage to ensure the efficient and effective application of ICT and e-Government. The e-Services also contribute to the vision of the Government of Mauritius through an effective delivery of public services through the deployment of e-Government and ICT. As at date, there are more than 130 e-Services available on the Government Web Portal.

Internet

The GOC is the agency that provides Internet access to all Government bodies connected to the GINS network. The Internet access is secured with the latest technology solutions constituting a modern network topology with Next Generation Firewalls (NGFW) as well as Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS).

3.4 Projects and Achievements

3.4.1 Strengthening the electrical posture of the GOC datacenter

Due to ageing batteries and circuitry, it was important to strengthen the electrical posture of the datacentre – to reduce the risk of hazards and to improve resilience and autonomy of UPS. This project had 3 critical parts, namely:

- Replacement of used batteries to ensure power supply in case of raw power failure
- Replacement of electrical cables to cater for higher electrical load
- Addition of another UPS for improved redundancy in the UPS infrastructure

3.4.2 Consolidating the Backup Environment of the GOC

Backup being a critical service and with the need of archiving more and more data due to an increasing number of projects, it was important that the backup architecture be reviewed and enhanced. Consequently, the project successfully implemented a secondary backup appliance for better redundancy and with additional storage space for increased archiving space.

3.4.3 Electrical Distribution Boards and Sockets for the GOC Datacenter

The GOC had been receiving an increasing number of requests for physical datacentre rack space. While we managed to make the space through rack re-organisation, it was important to provide the corresponding electrical supply to power the newly installed racks, hence, the need to install new electrical distribution boards and sockets.

3.4.4 Extension of the G-Cloud Infrastructure of the GOC

The GOC not only receives more request for physical space but also for logical space for hosting of virtual servers in the G-Cloud environment. Hence, the need to extend the G-Cloud platform. Implementation of this project was initiated just before the lock-down period and is nearly completed. The new platform will enable the GOC to serve more clients with more projects and also provides for a more resilient overall G-Cloud environment.

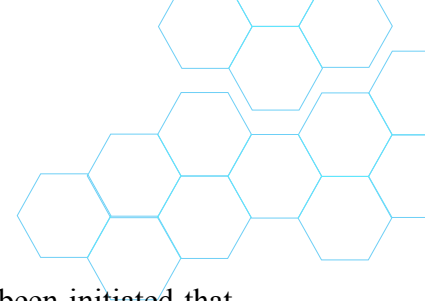
3.4.5 Revamping of the Government Portal

The Government Web Portal of the Republic of Mauritius (www.govmu.org) has been redesigned according to latest technology and trends in Web Standards along with all websites of Ministries and Departments.

3.4.6 Additional e-Services

Launching of additional e-Services on the Portal to facilitate interaction between Citizens and the Government.

3.4.7 Implementation of ITSM tool



The implementation of a comprehensive ITSM tool for GOC has already been initiated that will cover the following ITIL capabilities: -

- Service Desk, Ticketing & Dashboard
- Incident Management
- Request fulfilment
- Change Management
- Service Catalogue
- Asset Management
 - Acquisition
 - Asset identification
 - Compliance/software licensing
 - Vendor Management
 - Disposal Management
- Configuration Management
- Service Level Management
- Knowledge Management
- Release & Deployment Management
- Access and Event Management

4. ICT Culture Promotion (ICTCP)

4.1 Background

The ICT Culture Promotion (ICTCP) Department of the National Computer Board has been implementing a number of ICT training projects over the years for the benefit of the citizens and community at large.

This department has a good outreach to the community with its two Cyber Caravans and the network of State Secondary Schools under the UIEP Programme.

4.2 Objectives

The objectives of the ICTCP Department are as follows: -

- To promote ICT literacy to the community and create awareness on uses and applications of ICT
- To democratise access to ICTs & Internet
- To promote ICT for social development
- To contribute to build an information society in line with the national objective of making of ICT a major pillar of the economy

4.3 Projects and Achievements

The different projects implemented by the ICTCP Unit during the period 2019-2020 are as follows:

4.3.1 Digital Youth Engagement Programme (DYEP)

The National Computer Board (NCB) is implementing the ‘Digital Youth Engagement Programme (DYEP)’ which comprise the provision of introductory courses on Coding to youngsters – Primary pupils (Grades 4 & 5) and Secondary students (Grade 9).

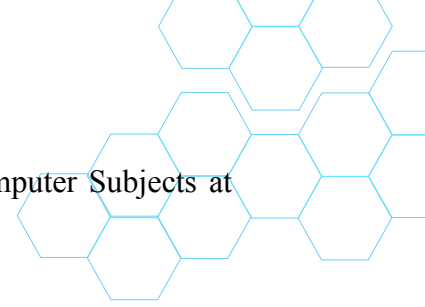
4.3.1.1 DYEP (Primary)

The National Computer Board (NCB) is implementing since 2017 the Digital Youth Engagement Programme (DYEP Primary), also referred to as Coding in Primary Schools. The programme comprises the provision of introductory courses on Coding to primary students.

The NCB acts as a training service provider to the Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology for the introduction of Coding in primary schools starting as early as Grade 4 and Grade 5. The learners are provided with a 15-hour training delivered in the NCB Cyber Caravans which tour various primary schools in the 4 educational zones across the island following a joint collaboration and an agreed timetable with the Ministry of Education.

The objectives of introducing Coding at an early age are to spark the interest of our young learners for STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) subjects and

contribute to increase the number of students opting for Science and Computer Subjects at Secondary and Tertiary Levels.



The students are encouraged and motivated to learn a set of coding skills via course materials accessible online from an Open Source coding platform (www.code.org). It is to be noted that Coding (or computer programming) is a new type of literacy which allow children to express themselves with the computer, not just to interact with it but do develop their problem-solving and critical thinking.

NCB makes use of a mix of IT equipment (in the Cyber Caravans) including PCs, Laptops, Raspberry Pi and Tablets for the delivery of the trainings in Coding. It is seamless for the learner accessing online course materials from whatever device he/she is using and at the same time, this will be an opportunity to showcase the latest IT technologies available to the students and community.

For the period 2019-2020, 1,598 students have been initiated on Coding for primary students. As at date, a total of 5,046 primary pupils (Grades 4 & 5) were trained on the DYEP primary training.

4.3.1.2 DYEP (Secondary)

The National Computer Board (NCB) is implementing the Digital Youth Engagement Programme (DYEP Secondary) since April 2019 and comprises of introductory course modules on coding to secondary school students at Grade 9.

The NCB is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research for the delivery of Coding Sessions in secondary schools targeting the Grade 9 students. The learners are provided with an 18-hour training by Secondary Educators in Computer Studies and the hands-on training is held in the Computer Labs.

The learning benefits of programming at a younger age help the youngsters to gain advantages in critical thinking, computational thinking, and creativity skills, problem-solving and to act in an innovative manner. A number of coding skills are thus imparted to the students. The modules taught include ‘Introduction to Scratch Programming’, ‘Overview of HTML / CSS’ and ‘Introduction to BBC Micro Bits’.

A ‘train-the-trainer’ workshop intended for Secondary Educators (SSS & PSEA) was organised in October 2019.

For the period 2019-2020, 1,943 students were trained on DYEP secondary thus covering 31 state secondary schools and 28 PSEA colleges. As at date, a total of 3,328 secondary students (Grade 9) have been provided with the DYEP secondary training.

4.3.2 Citizen Engagement Programme (CEP)

The Citizen Engagement Programme was launched in April 2018 with the aim of providing ICT awareness training to Senior Citizens.

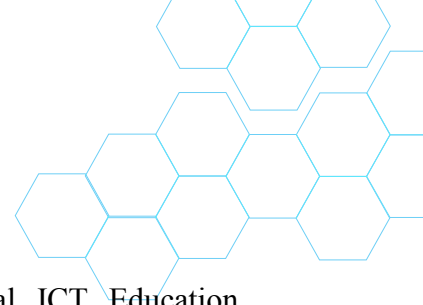
The two Cyber Caravans of the National Computer Board (NCB), equipped with some 40 computers and other IT equipment, normally proceed on Sundays to the three recreational centres namely Dr James Burty David Recreational Centre (Pointe aux Sables), Lady Sushil Ramgoolam Recreational Centre (Pointe aux Piments) and SSR Recreational Centre (Belle Mare) to deliver IT training to Senior Citizens on Social Media tools like Facebook, YouTube and online communication tools i.e. Skype, WhatsApp and others. The training is offered in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Development.

The main objective of the training is to empower the senior citizens thus enabling them to acquire the required digital skills to join the online communities so that digital technology subsequently becomes an important part of their daily lives. Moreover, the use of social media will allow them to better connect with their peers and children among others.

It is to be highlighted that the acquisition of knowledge and IT skills pertaining to the use of digital tools by the elderly will contribute towards reducing the generation gap between them and the youth.

For the period 2019-2020, 1,731 senior citizens were trained on ICT Awareness Training under the CEP. As at date, a total of 4,394 Senior Citizens have benefitted from the CEP training.

4.3.3 Universal ICT Education Programme (UIEP)



The National Computer Board (NCB) is implementing the Universal ICT Education Programme (UIEP) since September 2006. One of the priorities of the UIEP programme is the introduction of the internationally acknowledged Internet and Computing Core Certification (IC3) course with a view of making it the benchmark for digital literacy / proficiency in Mauritius.

The UIEP programme aims at training a maximum number of persons comprising students, employees (including Public Officers), unemployed, housewives, senior citizens and public at large on the IC3 course which is in line with Government's vision to transform Mauritius into a Cyber Island and an ICT Hub.

The IC3 course is of 45-hour duration and is delivered in the computer labs of some 30 State Secondary Schools after school hours on week-days and during weekends. The IC3 training is currently integrated in the secondary school curriculum and offered to students from Grade 7 to Grade 9.

The IC3 course comprises three core modules: Computing Fundamentals, Key Applications (Word Processing, Spreadsheets, and Presentation Package) and Living Online. A Certificate of Attendance is awarded by the National Computer Board to all those participants who complete at least 41 hours of the course.

For the period 2019-2020, some 16,000 participants have been trained on the IC3 programme (inclusive of 15,821 under the Grade 9 Integration).

5. Computer Emergency Response Team of Mauritius (CERT-MU)

5.1 Background

The Computer Emergency Response Team of Mauritius (CERT-MU) is responsible for promoting the cyber security culture and coordinating cybersecurity issues at national level.

CERT-MU handles security incidents and monitors security problems occurring within its constituency (constituency includes entire cyber community of the country). Regular incidents are reported and resolved pertaining to cybercrime and cyber security. Numerous awareness sessions are conducted throughout the year in schools and colleges to sensitise youths on the Internet safety. In addition to resolving incidents and raising awareness, CERT-MU also assists the Ministry of Technology, Communication Innovation in formulating cyber-security policies and strategies.

CERT-MU also cooperates with the regional and international CERTs and other specialised cybersecurity agencies in order to mitigate cyber threats.

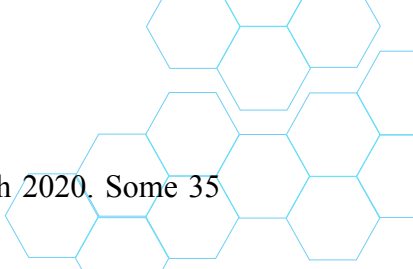
5.2 Objectives

The main objectives of CERT-MU are to:

- Handle cyber security incidents and monitor cyber security problems occurring within public and private sectors;
- Provide guidance to providers of critical information infrastructure to adopt best practices in information security
- Warn and educate systems administrators and users about latest information security threats and suggest countermeasures by means of information dissemination.

5.3 Projects and Achievements

1. Assisted Senegal for the concept development of setting up the Senegalese national CERT, following request of the Council of Europe
2. Contributed in the United Nations GGE and OWEG consultation meetings on the Norms, CBMs and International Law on Cyberspace as part of the Mauritian delegation
3. Assisted Bank of Mauritius to secure its National Payment Switch System
4. Assisted State Bank of India Mauritius Limited to secure its MasterCard Reconciliation system
5. Carried out Information Security Audits and security review for State Bank of India Mauritius Limited
6. Developed Risk Register and Disaster Recovery Policy for Currimjee Group
7. Resolved 1660 cyber security incidents
8. Organisation of Cybersecurity Month in February 2020

- 
9. Organization of a Cyber Security Drill for Government Sector in March 2020. Some 35 participants attended.
 10. Carried out Awareness sessions on "Internet Safety" and "Secure Usage of Internet": 100 students and 300 housewives and senior citizens in Community Center benefitted.
 11. Published Security guidelines

6. Technopreneurship Unit

6.1 Background

The Technopreneurship Unit was set up to boost Entrepreneurship in the ICT sector under the strategies and objectives of e- powering businesses. The main objectives of the Technopreneurship Unit of NCB are to:

- Create a Techno-entrepreneurship culture to build an innovative ICT Start-up Nation.
- Encourage Ideation, Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship to develop ICT Start-Ups and Technopreneurs.
- Organise Program and initiatives in emerging Technologies to develop a Community of Entrepreneurs in ICT Sector.
- Promote and Inspire start-ups to come up with Innovative solutions/ services to improve life of citizen through the use of ICT.

6.2 Objectives

The main services offered by the Technopreneurship Unit are detailed as given below:

Business Advice

- How to write Business Plan
- How to prepare financial forecasts.
- How to prepare Marketing plan

Guidance:

- How to start business in the ICT Sector
- The different financing schemes available to fund projects in Mauritius.
- How to incorporate a Company.
- How to present the website to increase their visibility

Support:

- Act as Facilitator/ Mentor to start-ups in realizing their projects.
- BizSpark Program, start-ups benefit from Software, Support and Visibility
BizSpark is a global Program designed to accelerate success of early stage Software start-ups, which is available in more than 150 countries.

Training/ Talks/ Workshops and Conferences

- Organise Technical Training/ Tech Talks/ Workshops/ Conferences in emerging Technologies and build capacity of Start-ups in:
 - Business Plan Writing Training
 - Craft your value proposition
 - Business Model canvas

Turn Idea to Business

- Organise TechIdeaSpace through- out the year to promote the culture of start-ups in the ICT Sector and to support start-ups to turn idea to business.

Idea Competition

- Organise Idea Competition to create a Techno-entrepreneurship culture to build an innovative ICT Start-up Nation in Mauritius. The competition has various stages where team participations are encouraged to solve life real problems and to improve daily life of citizens. The competition is organised in 3 stages in the competition and at each stage they have to convince the jury members prior to joining the next stage. Detailed forms with guidelines are prepared to support the team in making their submissions easy.

6.3 Projects and Achievements

6.3.1 Restructuring of the Technopreneurship Unit

Since the setting up of the Technopreneurship Unit, the landscape in the Start-up ecosystem has significantly changed in Mauritius. Over the years, other government institutions have started to play a role in the start-up ecosystem and it was perceived that there was some degree of duplication with the role of the Technopreneurship unit.

As such, a plan was worked out to review and restructure the Technopreneurship. The approach adopted was as follows:

1. Evidence Planning
2. Comparative Analysis of the role of Technopreneurship unit, SME Mauritius and MRIC including consultation with stakeholders
3. Desk research on the start-up ecosystem of other countries
4. SWOT Analysis

6.3.2 Setting up of a Start-up Portal for Mauritius

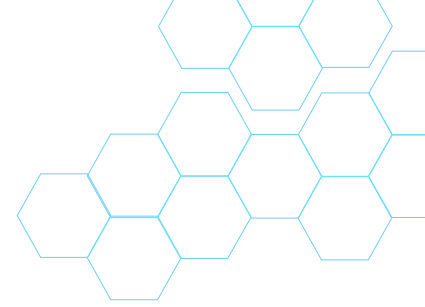
The Technopreneurship unit has started to work on the setting up of a Start-up Portal during Financial Year 2019-2020. This portal will provide details about licenses required, funding available with financial institutions, government grants, working/ co-working spaces to incubate and accelerate their business, start-up toolkit, and guide book, specific trainings in starting a business and on emerging technologies as well as useful resources.

This start-up portal will also help the university students and unemployed to learn about new fees, taxes and about any new legislations and Government support offered to start-ups, micro and SME's. In a nutshell it will be a one stop shop for starting an innovative business in Mauritius.

6.3.3 Collaboration with the Moka District Council for the Inter-Village Innovation Competition

The Inter- Village Competition was a good example where NCB supported the workshop, to encourage the teams to come up with Innovative ideas to solve the problems faced by villagers. The Innovation clubs from various villages that participated in the competition were provided with mentors by the NCB. The solutions that were devised were showcased during InnovTech 2019.

B. THE NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD



1. OBJECTIVES

The National Computer Board (NCB) was set up in 1988 by the National Computer Board Act (Act No.43) to promote the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Mauritius. It is a para-statal body administered by a Board of Directors and operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation.

The NCB redefined its strategies to respond more effectively to new national aspirations in view of multi-faceted challenges emerging in the wake of globalization and threatening the very resilience of the country's economy. Its core mission is now to accelerate the transition of Mauritius into a regional ICT hub and ensure the swift realization of government's objective to make of the ICT sector a key pillar of the economy.

Our Vision

To be the key enabler in transforming Mauritius into a Cyber island and the regional ICT hub

Our Mission

To e-power people, businesses and the public sector by developing and promoting ICT and ICT related services in Mauritius.

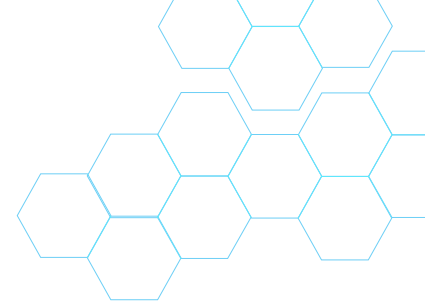
Core Values

- We are committed to quality and excellence
- We believe in teamwork and partnership
- We are determined to provide professional services to our stakeholders, customers and partners
- We aim at continuous improvement
- We invest in our people

2. COMPOSITION OF BOARD – July 2019 to June 2020

Name	Designation	Representative/Nominee
Mr D. A. Soburrun	Chairman	Representative of Ministry of Information, Technology, Communication and Innovation
Mr N Jugmohunsing	Member	Representative of Ministry of Information, Technology, Communication and Innovation
Mrs A Dabeesingh	Member	Representative Prime Minister's Office (Home Affairs Division)
Mr A Dreepaul (From 17 July 2019)	Member	Representative of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Mr Ricaud Auckbur (Left March 2020)	Member	Representative of Ministry of Education & Human Resources, Tertiary Education & Scientific Research
Mrs M Mathur-Dabidin (From 2 March 2020)	Member	Representative of Ministry of Education & Human Resources, Tertiary Education & Scientific Research
Mr Vasheel Seedoyal	Member	Representative of Ministry of Civil Service & Administrative Reforms
Mr Avinash Meetoo	Member	Nominee

3. STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AT BOARD



During the year July 19 to June 20, twelve (12) Board meetings were held. The attendance of Board Members at the meetings was as follows:

Name of Board Members	No. of Board Meeting attended	Remuneration (Rs)
Mr D.A. Soburrun (Chairperson)	12	329,175
Mr N Jugmohunsing	6	4,450
Mr V. Seedoyal	7	5,340
Mr R. Auckbur	9	8,010
Mrs A Dabeesingh	2	1,780
Mr A. Meetoo	10	8,010
Mr A. Dreepaul	11	8,900
Mrs M Mathur-Dabidin	1	890

4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

4.1 The National Computer Board (NCB)

The NCB was established by the National Computer Board Act (Act No. 43) 1988 and is a parastatal body administered by a Board of Directors. It operated under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance until 1997 and has been under the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology thereafter.

The role of the NCB is to promote the development of ICT in Mauritius, by creating an ICT literate nation, ensuring the existence of an appropriate environment conducive to the fast growth of the ICT sector, promoting ICT usage for the enhancement of productivity and efficiency and is to advise Government in ICT matters. Its objectives, as defined by the NCB Act, are as follows:

- a) To foster the development and growth of information technologies, information systems and computer related services in Mauritius;
- b) To advise the Government on the formulation of national policies in respect of the promotion, development and control of information technology and its applications.
- c) To assist in the framing up of appropriate national education, training and research plans in the field of information technology in order to build the necessary expertise base for the consolidation of the information technology in Mauritius.

The Board is committed to comply with the Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius issued by the National Committee on Corporate Governance.

4.2 The Board

As per section 5 of the NCB Act, the Board shall consist of

- a) A Chairman to be appointed by the Minister
- b) A representative of the Prime Minister's Office
- c) A representative of the Ministry of Finance
- d) A representative of the Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation
- e) A representative of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources
- f) Representative of the Ministry of Civil service and Administrative Reforms

Not more than five other members appointed by the Minister from among persons with adequate knowledge and experience in the field of information technology, commerce, industry, services and education.

4.3 Meetings of the Board

Subjects to subsections (2) and (3) of the NCB Act, the Board shall regulate its meetings and proceedings in such manner as it thinks fit.

The Board meets at the request of the Chairman or of not less than three (3) members and at such time and place as may be determined by the Chairman.

Four members constitute the quorum.

The Executive Director attends every meeting of the Board and takes part in the deliberations of the Board but does not vote on any matter before the Board.

The Secretary of the Board attends all Board meetings and records the minutes of all meetings.

5. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

By virtue of Section 8 of the NCB Act, the Board has established three Committees namely:

- Staff Committee
- Finance Committee
- Management Committee

The Committees assist the Board by having a comprehensive and in-depth examination of specific issues. Committee meetings are scheduled before Board meetings.

The Committees of the Board consists of Members of the Board but the Board may co-opt such other persons without prejudice to the rule of confidentiality, think fit to designate.

The Chairperson of each Committee then submits its respective recommendations to the Board. The Director attends each Committee meetings. Each Committee has a Secretary who records the minutes of the meetings.

In 2019/20, the three committees of the Board were not re-constituted and every matter was taken directly to the Board.

6. MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Mrs J. Esmiot - Executive Director
- Mr. V. Mulloo – Manager, Government Online Centre
- Mr. A. Seegolam –Manager, Government Online Centre
- Mr Waziim Dilmahomod - Manager, Government Online Centre
- Mr. I. Limalia –Manager, Planning Research and Development
- Mrs. L. Chooromoney – Manager, ICT Technopreneur
- Mr. V. Patansingh – Finance and Administration Manager
- Mr. K. Usmani – Assistant Manager, CERT MU

7. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

The National Computer Board (NCB) has prepared the financial statements which give a true and fair view of its financial position and its financial performance as at the financial year end 30 June 2019/20.

The Directors of the Board of NCB confirm that in the preparation of the financial statements for the financial year end 30 June 2019/20:

- appropriate accounting policies and standards have been used, consistently applied and have been supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates;
- the accounting standards which have been followed has been stated and any material departure disclosed with reasons; and
- the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The audit of the financial statements is carried out by the National Audit Office (NAO).

The auditor is responsible to report on whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are, in all material respects, in compliance with laws and authorities which govern them and that the financial statements are fairly represented.

8. INTERNAL CONTROL

The NCB Board's responsibilities include designing, implementing and maintaining an appropriate internal control mechanism for the preparation and presentation of financial statements which reflect the true and fair financial position of the NCB. It also entails selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. Such Systems ensure that all transactions are authorised and recorded and that any material irregularities are detected and rectified within a reasonable time frame.

9. TRAINING / MISSION

The NCB believes in a competent workforce. For the period July 2019 to 30 June 2020, NCB offered opportunities to staffs to take part in the following courses/workshop.

9.1 Local Training

<i>Administration</i>				
Staff Name	Job Title	Training Name	Date of Training	Organisation
Brinda Soopen-Murday	SASA	Training in e-procurement System	19-24 Sept 19	Procurement Policy Office
Priya SOOREEA	PPSO	Training in e-procurement System	19-24 Sept 19	Procurement Policy Office
<i>Business Development and Promotion</i>				
Dharmeshsingh BEEHARRY	Graphic Designer	Effective Online Marketing	26 & 27 July 19	Middlesex University Mauritius
<i>Planning, Research and Development Division</i>				
Shaili Seebaluck	Research Officer	Women in Tech Africa 2019	10/11/2019	Safe Sha Training Centre Ltd

9.2 Overseas Training

Sn	Name	Designation	Duration	Purpose of Mission	Organisation
1	Mr Manogaren Marday	IT Support Specialist	22 July to 17 August 2019	Specialised Training Programme in Cloud Based Mobile App Development	INDIA
2	Mr Vyankoj Sawant Mulloo	Manager	06 to 26 August 2019	Connectivity of Communication Infrastructure under Belt and Road Initiative	CHINA
3	Mr Yuvraj Bonomally Ram	System Administrator	06 to 26 August 2019	Connectivity of Communication Infrastructure under Belt and Road Initiative	CHINA
4	MR SOORAJ SUNGUR	IT Support Specialist	06 to 26 August 2019	Connectivity of Communication Infrastructure under Belt and Road Initiative	CHINA
5	Mrs Farrah Kauthar Saira Mahamed	IT Support Specialist	06 to 26 August 2019	Connectivity of Communication Infrastructure under Belt and Road Initiative	CHINA

Sn	Name	Designation	Duration	Purpose of Mission	Organisation
6	Mr Manish Lobin	Information Security Consultant	26 to 28 March 2019	Commonwealth nCSIRT capacity building workshop	Ghana
7	Mrs M.A.J Esmiot	Executive Director	20 to 26 January 2019	FIRST Symposium Europe and TF-CSIRT Meeting	Estonia
8	Mr A Soburrun	Chairperson	20 to 26 January 2019	FIRST Symposium Europe and TF-CSIRT Meeting	Estonia
9	Dr kaleem Usmani	Officer in Charge, Cert Mu	10 to 12 April 2019	Advanced Cybersecurity strategy and policy implementation workshop	Garmisch, Germany
10	Mr Vijay Gopaul	Information Security Consultant	16 to 22 June 2019	31st Annual FIRST Conference and the 9th Annual National CSIRT meeting	Edinburgh, Scotland
11	Mr Poonye	Board Member	8 to 10 May 2019	14th Annual IST Africa Baord Meeting and Conference	Nairobi, Kenya
12	Mr Ashwin Seegolam	Manager	8 to 10 May 2019	14th Annual IST Africa Baord Meeting and Conference	Nairobi, Kenya
13	Mrs Appanah Appayya Jennita Rao	Information Security Consultant	03 to 04 July 2019	Validation Workshop on Cybersecurity survey in Rodrigues	Rodrigues
14	Mrs Naiken Gopalla Selvana	Information Security Consultant	03 to 04 July 2019	Validation Workshop on Cybersecurity survey in Rodrigues	Rodrigues
15	Mr Yuvraj Bonomally Ram	System Administrator	03-07 Nov 2019	Veritas NetBackup 8.2 : Administration	Dubai
16	Kunal Singh Beegun	System Administrator	03-07 Nov 2019	Veritas NetBackup 8.2 : Administration	Dubai

10.SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

As per the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005, every employer of 50 or more employees shall establish a Safety and Health Committee. The main purpose of a Safety and Health Committee is to promote and develop safety recognition and hazard prevention.

The key roles and functions of the Committee are to:

- Promote co-operation between the employer and the employees in achieving and maintaining safe and healthy working conditions
- Make proposals to the employer on matters regarding the Safety, Health and welfare of employees
- Seek specialist advice on matters regarding Safety, Health and Welfare
- Make recommendations to the employer regarding training requirements and education programmes for particular employees
- Discuss occupational accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases and make recommendation to the employer
- Do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of the function of the Safety and Health Committee.

The Safety and Health Committee at the NCB constitutes of the following members from 2019 to 2020:

- Mrs Joanne Esmiot, Chairperson
- Mr Vithilinga Dirooven, Vice- Chairperson
- Mrs Leena Chooromoney, Member
- Mrs Viswanindee Padaruth, Member
- Mr Ashwin Seegoolam, Member
- Mrs Chandraotee Babooram, Member
- Mr Jay Ramaswamy, Secretary

During the period of July 2019 to June 2020, six meetings of the Safety and Health Committee were held. The Committee circulated an activity schedule to all staff with regards to activities like Yoga sessions, Zumba Classes, HiiT Training and Power Yoga Sessions organized by MUGA to keep fit. In addition, A COVID-19 test was conducted by the Ministry of Health and Wellness at the NCB and GOC.

11.GENDER STATEMENT

“We believe in diversity and acknowledge that equality is part of valuing our employees”

The National Computer Board seeks to attract, develop and retain the right people with the right skills without any gender discrimination.

We are committed to a gender-inclusive and equitable working environment and to developing and implementing solutions to remove any practices that obstruct our aim.

We aspire to have the type of culture that encourages and enables all employees to thrive, regardless of gender.

Deliberate and intentional action is needed to embed inclusive leadership behaviours, systems and practices that accept and harness the potential of everyone. We shall therefore:

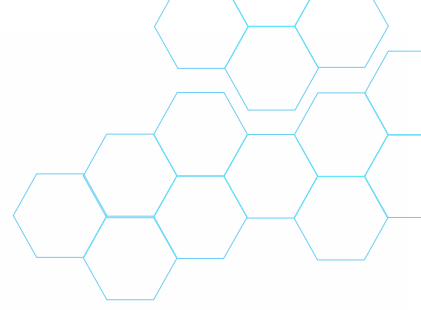
- Ensure that all genders are equally included, valued, empowered and rewarded
- Ensure that the business case for gender is understood and embraced at all levels of the NCB
- Foster an environment of authenticity and openness which allows all employees to fully participate and have every opportunity to succeed
- Provide gender neutral outcomes where all employees benefit
- Challenge and address structural and cultural impediments to enhance gender equality through career progression.

The diagram below shows the Gender Grid for the NCB:

	Women	Men	Total
Management level	2	4	6
Technical level	16	37	53
Administrative level	17	2	19
Workmen's Group	1	10	11

2 female staff participated in Workshop Girls in ICT Day on 6 March 2020

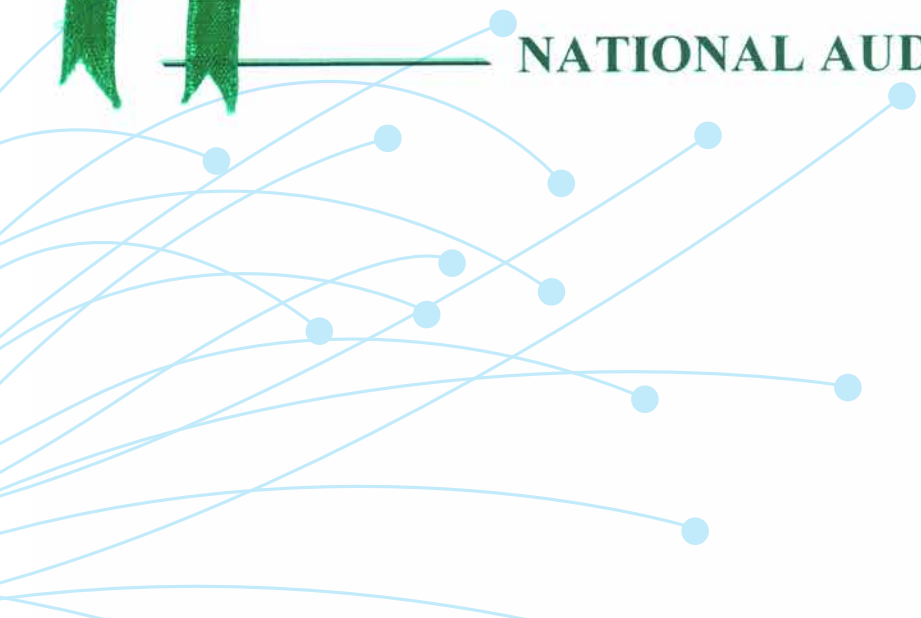
Women's Day was celebrated at Head Office Port Louis on 9 March 2020.



REPORT OF THE
DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

**On the Financial Statements
of the ex-National Computer Board
for the year ended 30 June 2020**

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE





NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT TO THE BOARD OF THE MAURITIUS DIGITAL PROMOTION AGENCY

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements of the ex-National Computer Board

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the ex-National Computer Board, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the ex-National Computer Board as at 30 June 2020, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 2 (c) of the financial statements, which describes the effect of the abrogation of the National Computer Board Act on 16 June 2023. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report of the ex-National Computer Board, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IPSASs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ex-National Computer Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the ex-National Computer Board's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal 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 ex-National Computer Board's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ex-National Computer Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the ex-National Computer Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management's Responsibilities for Compliance

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, management is also responsible to ensure that the ex-National Computer Board's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, including compliance with the provisions of laws and regulations that determine the reported amounts and disclosures in an entity's financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities

In addition to the responsibility to express an opinion on the financial statements described above, I am also responsible to report to the Board of the Mauritius Digital Promotion Agency whether:

- 
- (a) I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit;
 - (b) the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act and any directions of the Minister, in so far as they relate to the accounts, have been complied with;
 - (c) in my opinion, and, as far as could be ascertained from my examination of the financial statements submitted to me, any expenditure incurred is of an extravagant or wasteful nature, judged by normal commercial practice and prudence;
 - (d) in my opinion, the ex-National Computer Board has been applying its resources and carrying out its operations economically, efficiently and effectively; and
 - (e) the provisions of Part V of the Public Procurement Act regarding the bidding process have been complied with.

I performed procedures, including the assessment of the risks of material non-compliance, to obtain audit evidence to discharge the above responsibilities.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act

I have obtained all information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit.

As far as it could be ascertained from my examination of the relevant records:

- (a) the ex-National Computer Board has complied with the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act; and
- (b) no direction relating to the accounts has been issued by the responsible Minister to the ex-National Computer Board.

Based on my examination of the records of Ex-National Computer Board, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that:

- (a) expenditure incurred was of an extravagant or wasteful nature, judged by normal commercial practice and prudence; and
- (b) ex-National Computer Board has not applied its resources and carried out its operations economically, efficiently and effectively.

Other Matter

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 were received at my Office on 23 October 2020. Following completion of audit in April 2022, several amendments were made to the financial statements. The amended financial statements were submitted on 14 March 2024.

Public Procurement Act

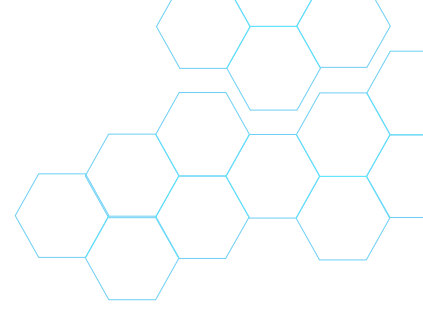
In my opinion, the provisions of Part V of the Act have been complied with as far as it could be ascertained from my examination of the relevant records.



DR D. PALIGADU
Director of Audit

National Audit Office
Level 14,
Air Mauritius Centre
PORT LOUIS

16 April 2024



NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD


**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**




**NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

		30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
		Rs	Rs
ASSETS	Notes		
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	16,724,288	16,701,581
Receivables from Non Exchange Transaction	9	2,414,930	16,461,316
Receivables from Exchange Transaction	10	21,205,002	19,394,575
Assets in Progress		7,862,623	
Short Term Car loan	11	1,513,941	1,670,216
Inventories	12	214,615	348,082
		<u>49,935,400</u>	<u>54,575,770</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property , Plant and Equipment	13	48,562,633	49,681,639
Intangible Assets	14	22,038,467	20,172,509
Long Term Car Loan	11	5,184,976	2,485,768
		<u>75,786,076</u>	<u>72,339,916</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>125,721,475</u>	<u>126,915,686</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	16	10,157,083	19,491,154
Short Term Car Loan	16	1,513,941	1,670,216
		<u>11,671,024</u>	<u>21,161,370</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Provisions			
Employee Benefits	17	17,441,243	14,607,137
Long Term Car Loan	16	5,184,976	4,350,768
Retirement Benefits Obligation	15	19,840,127	6,262,953
		<u>42,466,346</u>	<u>25,220,858</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>54,137,371</u>	<u>46,382,228</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>71,584,104</u>	<u>80,533,459</u>
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
General Fund		71,584,104	80,533,459
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		<u>71,584,104</u>	<u>80,533,459</u>

The Financial Statements were approved by the MDPA Board on 19th February 2024

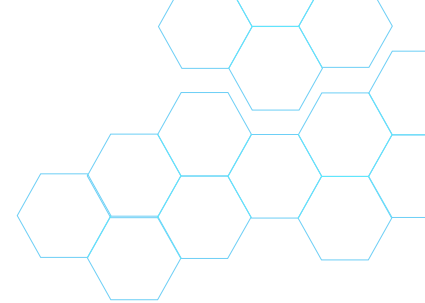

.....
Mr D. A. SOBURRUN
CHAIRPERSON


.....
Mrs N. B. ALLYHOSSEN
BOARD MEMBER

The notes on pages 56 to 72 form part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



	Notes	30-Jun-20 Rs	30-Jun-19 Rs
Revenue			
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions	19	175,523,047	195,189,044
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	20	6,101,180	5,204,085
Total Revenue		181,624,227	200,393,128
Operating Expenses			
Administrative Expenses	26	56,264,898	53,132,483
Direct Expenses related to Projects	25	96,500,861	107,326,362
Depreciation and Amortisation	13 & 14	24,437,861	22,424,807
Total Expenses		177,203,620	182,883,652
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		4,420,607	17,509,475

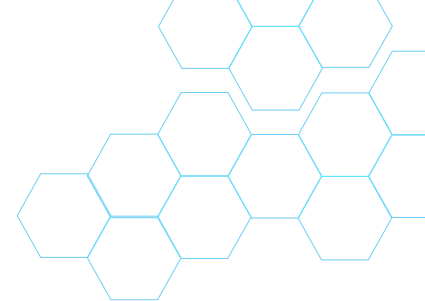
The notes on pages 56 to 72 form part of these financial statements.



NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

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

	GENERAL FUND	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs
As at 30 June 2019	80,533,457	80,533,457
Remeasurement of IPSAS 39 recognised in Equity	(13,661,006)	(13,661,006)
Opening Adjustment	291,045	291,045
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	4,420,607	4,420,607
Balance as at 30 June 2020	71,584,104	71,584,104
As at 30 June 2018	59,991,533	59,991,533
Remeasurement of IPSAS 39 recognised in Equity	3,032,449	3,032,449
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	17,509,475	17,509,475
Balance as at 30 June 2019	80,533,457	80,533,457



**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net surplus/(Deficit)for the year	4,420,607	17,509,477.00
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation and amortisation	24,437,861	22,424,807.00
Opening Adjustment	291,045	
Retirement benefit obligations	(13,661,006)	3,032,449
Interest receivable	33,551	35,419
Operating surplus before working capital changes	15,522,058	43,002,152
Decrease / (increase) in trade and other receivables	1,830,402	(8,538,013)
Decrease /(increase) in inventories	133,467	(61,966)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	7,755,142	3,882,486.00
Cash generated from/(absorbed into) operations	9,719,011	(4,717,493)
Net cash flows from operating activities	25,241,069	38,284,658
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(25,184,813)	(42,517,839)
Proceeds from sale of assets		
Interest received	(33,551)	(35,419)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,706	(4,268,600)
Movements in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16,701,581	20,970,181.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the year	8 16,724,287	16,701,581.00
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,706	(4,268,600)



NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	NCB		Government Online Centre		TOTAL	
	Revised Budget	Actual Expenditure	Revised Budget	Actual Expenditure	Revised Budget	Actual Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Staff Costs	41,000,000	42,541,639	25,500,000	25,796,784	66,500,000	68,338,422
Advertising	200,000	327,024	100,000	37,878	300,000	364,902
Bank and other Financial Charges	60,000	60,455		10,696	60,000	71,151
Committees fees	400,000	379,720			400,000	379,720
Electricity /Utility Charges	900,000	822,387	10,000,000	15,180,032	10,900,000	16,002,419
Incidentals & other office expenses	400,000	379,079	200,000	262,469	600,000	641,548
Insurance	10,000	6,928	100,000		110,000	6,928
Maintenance and running of vehicles	200,000	114,967			200,000	114,967
Maintenance of office equipment & Software	1,200,000	1,923,300	33,000,000	33,905,070	34,200,000	35,828,370
Medical Scheme for the NCB Employees	800,000	771,965			800,000	771,965
Overseas Mission	200,000		200,000		400,000	-
Printing, Stationary & Postage	600,000	566,805	300,000	212,484	900,000	779,288
Professional & Legal Charges	300,000	485,774			300,000	485,774
Rent of Office Premises	5,480,000	7,207,596	10,000,000	16,061,050	15,480,000	23,268,647
Telephone & Fax	1,500,000	1,451,467	100,000	487,711	1,600,000	1,939,178
IT Skills Development Program	-		300,000	22,805	300,000	22,805
Training of Staff	100,000	16,590	200,000	36,627	300,000	53,217
Subscription to International Organisation	50,000				50,000	-
Conferences/Seminars/Workshops	100,000	62,750			100,000	62,750
Projects						
InnovTech	2,000,000	5,895,219			2,000,000	5,895,219
Planning, Research & Development	1,000,000	1,894,162			1,000,000	1,894,162
Business, Development & Promotion	7,000,000	1,177,868			7,000,000	1,177,868
CEP	1,000,000	172,830			1,000,000	172,830
IT Coach	3,500,000	2,266,965			3,500,000	2,266,965
Cert MU	1,000,000	728,424			1,000,000	728,424
Total recurrent expenditure	69,000,000	69,253,913	80,000,000	92,013,605	149,000,000	161,267,518
Capital Expenditure						
Government Online Centre Capital			39,000,000	25,339,904	39,000,000	25,339,904
NCB Capital	3,500,000	3,743,848			3,500,000	3,743,848
Total expenditure capitalised	3,500,000	3,743,848	39,000,000	25,339,904	42,500,000	29,083,752
Total Expenditure	72,500,000	72,997,761	119,000,000	117,353,509	191,500,000	190,351,270

Outturn for the fiscal year 2020 has been presented on a cash basis. Reasons for variances between budget and outturn are explained on page 54

**NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD
STATEMENT OF BUDGET, ACTUAL CASH AND ACCRUED BASED AMOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Original Budget Rs	Revised Budget Rs	Actual Received / Paid Rs	Financial Statements Rs
Revenue				
Recurrent Grant	69,000,000	69,000,000	68,999,296	68,999,296
Capital Grant	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,691,000	2,691,000
Government Online Centre	80,000,000	80,000,000	77,886,058	65,527,362
GOC Capital	39,000,000	39,000,000	35,890,459	38,305,389
Universal ICT Education Programme	50,000	50,000	46,800	61,800
InnovTech	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,983,630	4,533,380
Interest	35,000	35,000	33,551	33,551
CERT MU	400,000	400,000	393,600	731,000
Other income	115,000	115,000	113,866	113,866
Car Loan			2,809,009	
	196,100,000	196,100,000	192,847,268	180,996,644
Expenditure				
Staff Costs	41,000,000	41,000,000	42,541,639	43,577,724
Advertising	200,000	200,000	327,024	186,547
Bank and other Financial Charges	60,000	60,000	60,455	60,455
Committees fees	400,000	400,000	379,720	413,205
Utilities	900,000	900,000	822,387	753,959
Incidentals & other office expenses	400,000	400,000	379,079	756,885
Insurance	10,000	10,000	6,928	6,225
Maintenance and running of vehicles	200,000	200,000	114,967	104,657
Maintenance & repairs of office equipment & Premises	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,923,300	1,555,137
Medical Scheme for the NCB Employees	800,000	800,000	771,965	771,965
Overseas Mission	200,000	200,000		
Printing, Stationary & Postage	600,000	600,000	566,805	902,656
Professional & Legal Charges	300,000	300,000	485,774	133,800
Rent of Office Premises	5,480,000	5,480,000	7,207,596	5,480,281
Telephone & Fax	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,451,467	1,469,482
IT Skills Development Program				
Training of Staff	100,000	100,000	16,590	16,590
Subscription to International Organisation	50,000	50,000		
Conferences/Seminars/Workshops	100,000	100,000	62,750	75,329
Car Loan				
<i>Projects</i>				
InnovTech	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,895,219	5,916,363
Planning, Research & Development	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,894,162	1,735,344
Government Online Center	80,000,000	80,000,000	92,013,605	86,018,202
Business, Development & Promotion	7,000,000	7,000,000	1,177,868	297,768
CEP	1,000,000	1,000,000	172,830	180,348
IT Coach	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,266,965	2,033,586
UIEP				
Cert MU	1,000,000	1,000,000	728,424	319,251
Depreciation				24,437,861
Total recurrent expenditure	149,000,000	149,000,000	161,267,518	177,203,620
Capital Expenditure				
Government Online Centre Capital	39,000,000	39,000,000	25,339,904	22,493,812
NCB Capital	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,743,848	2,691,000
Total expenditure capitalised	42,500,000	42,500,000	29,083,752	25,184,812
Total Expenditure	191,500,000	191,500,000	190,351,270	202,388,432

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

STATEMENT SHOWING REASONS FOR VARIANCES BETWEEN BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Revenue	Budget	Actual	Variances between Budget	Comments
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Recurrent Grant	69,000,000	68,999,296	704	
Capital Grant	3,500,000	2,691,000	809,000	Savings as the Cyber Defence Centre set up at GOC
Government Online Centre	80,000,000	77,886,058	2,113,942	Savings as new position were not filled
GOC Capital	39,000,000	35,890,459	3,109,541	Amount disbursed on actual expenditure
Universal ICT Education Programme	50,000	46,800	3,200	
InnovTech	4,000,000	3,983,630	16,370	
Interest	35,000	33,551	1,449	
CERT MU	400,000	393,600	6,400	
Other income	115,000	113,866	1,134	
	196,100,000	190,038,259		
Expenditure	Budget	Actual	Variances	Comments
	Rs	Rs	between Budget	
			Rs	
Staff Costs	41,000,000	42,541,639	(1,541,639)	
Advertising	200,000	327,024	(127,024)	Expenditure incurred for re advertising of vacancies
Bank and other Financial Charges	60,000	60,455	(455)	
Committees fees	400,000	379,720	20,280	Expenditure incurred based on number of board meetings
Utilities	900,000	822,387	77,613	Savings under item
Incidentals & other office expenses	400,000	379,079	20,921	Savings under item
Insurance	10,000	6,928	3,072	
Maintenance and running of vehicles	200,000	114,967	85,033	Savings under item
Maintenance & repairs of office equipment & Premises	1,200,000	1,923,300	(723,300)	Repairs cost incurred following relocation of NCB premises.
Medical Scheme for the NCB Employees	800,000	771,965	28,035	Expenditure incurred based on number of staff in medical scheme
Overseas Mission	200,000	-	200,000	Participated in donor funded missions
Printing, Stationary & Postage	600,000	566,805	33,195	Savings under item
Professional & Legal Charges	300,000	485,774	(185,774)	Increase in professional fees
Rent of Office Premises	5,480,000	7,207,596	(1,727,596)	NCB rented additional office space.
Telephone & Fax	1,500,000	1,451,467	48,533	Savings under item
Training of Staff	100,000	16,590	83,410	In house training
Subscription to International Organisation	50,000	-	50,000	
Conferences/Seminars/Workshops	100,000	62,750	37,250	
Projects				
InnovTech	2,000,000	5,895,219	(3,895,219)	Part funding provided under budget. Fund raised from sale of stands
Planning, Research & Development	1,000,000	1,894,162	(894,162)	Services for fyr 18/19 were completed after year end
Government Online Center	80,000,000	92,013,605	(12,013,605)	Increase in rental for additional space and utility charges
Business, Development & Promotion	7,000,000	1,177,868	5,822,132	Procurement exercise were not responsive
CEP	1,000,000	172,830	827,170	
IT Coach	3,500,000	2,266,965	1,233,035	
Cert MU	1,000,000	728,424	271,576	
Total recurrent expenditure	149,000,000	161,267,518		
Capital Expenditure				
Government Online Centre Capital	39,000,000	25,339,904	13,660,096	
NCB Capital	3,500,000	3,743,848	(243,848)	
Total expenditure capitalised	42,500,000	29,083,752		
Total Expenditure	191,500,000	190,351,270		

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

STATEMENT SHOWING RECONCILIATION OF ACTUAL CASH FLOWS WITH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	30 June 2020
	Rs
Actual revenue	192,847,268
Government Online Centre	(12,358,695)
Universal ICT Education Programme	15,000
InnovTech	549,750
CERT MU	337,400
Car Loan	(2,809,009)
Recurrent Revenue as per Statement of financial performance	178,581,714

	30 June 2020
	Rs
Actual recurrent expenditure as per statement of outturn	161,267,518
Provisions and accruals	
Staff Costs	1,036,086
Advertising	(140,477)
Committees fees	33,485
Utilities	(68,428)
Incidentals & other office expenses	377,806
Insurance	(703)
Maintenance and running of vehicles	(10,310)
Maintenance & repairs of office equipment & Premises	(368,163)
Printing, Stationary & Postage	335,851
Professional & Legal Charges	(351,974)
Rent of Office Premises	(1,727,315)
Telephone & Fax	18,015
Conferences/Seminars/Workshops	12,579
Projects	
InnovTech	21,144
Planning, Research & Development	(158,818)
Government Online Center	(5,995,403)
Business, Development & Promotion	(880,101)
CEP	7,517
IT Coach	(233,379)
Cert MU	(409,173)
Depreciation	24,437,861
Recurrent expenditure as per statement of financial performance	177,203,620

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The National Computer Board (NCB) was established as a body corporate under the National Computer Board Act (Act No.43) in 1988 to promote the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Mauritius, to advise the Government of Mauritius on the formulation of national policies in respect of the promotion, development and control of information technology and its applications, and to assist in the framing of appropriate national education, training and research plans in the field of information technology.

It is a para-statal body administered by a Board of Directors and operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Information Technology, Communication and Innovation.

Further information about the NCB's activities over the last years is available on the web site <http://www.ncb.mu> and the address of the registered office of NCB is as follows:

National Computer Board
7th Floor, Stratton Court
La Poudriere Street
Port Louis

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

- (a) In accordance with amendments brought in the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act by the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act No.10 OF 2010, the Financial Statement have been prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Board (IPSASB) which is Board of the International Federation of Accounting Committee (IFAC).

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

(b) Basis of preparation

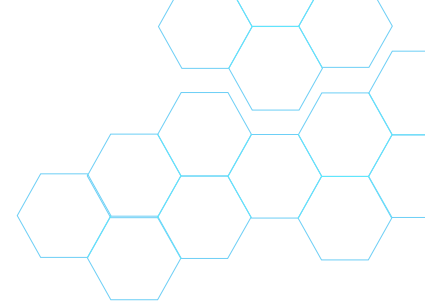
The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. They have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS and generally accepted accounting practices requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

The Financial Statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees (MUR).

(c) National Computer Board Act Repealed

The NCB Act was repealed on 16 June 2023. The operations of the ex-National Computer Board were split and transferred to three different entities. The accounts were prepared on the going concern basis as, at the date of the close of the financial year, the basis was considered appropriate by Management. The assets and liabilities the ex-National Computer Board were transferred at book values to the three entities in June 2023.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

3 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the National Computer Board comply with the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act 1982 (as subsequently amended) and have been prepared in accordance with the International Public sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Board (IPSASB) which is a Board of the International Federation of Accountants Committee (IFAC)

4 USE OF JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

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 revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. Some actual results may differ from these estimates, but they are not expected to be materially different.

Judgements and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations and assumptions concerning future events that are believed to be reasonable under the

5 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year except that with the adoption revised IPSAS, effective for financial periods beginning on or after 01 June 2020 various disclosures are

The following IPSAS were in issue but effective as at 30 June 2019 and there has not been early adoption of these standards.

<i>IPSAS</i>	<i>Effective Date</i>
IPSAS 41 Financial Instrument Recognition and	Effective from 1 January 2022
IPSAS 42 Accounting for Social Benefits Expenditure	Effective from 1 January 2022



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions, consists primarily of government grants. It is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the organisation and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions comprises mainly of income received from sale of stand and sponsorship for Infotech and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in a currency other than the MUR ("foreign currency") are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are entered into. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into MUR at exchange rates prevailing at such date. Exchange differences arising are taken to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Currency translation gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment at 1 July 2005, the National Computer Board's date of transition to IFRSs, was determined by reference to its historical cost less accumulated depreciation at that date.

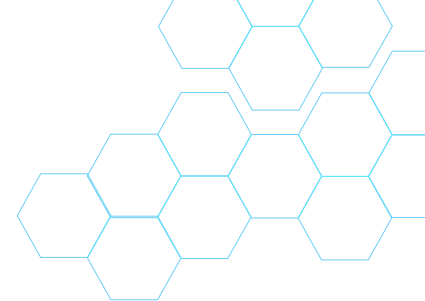
Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are recognised as profit or loss as incurred.

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 the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within "other income" in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus reserve are transferred to general funds.

Depreciation is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

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

Fixed assets	Expected useful life (Years)	Rates of depreciation per annum
Motor vehicles	10	10%
Office equipment	5	20%
Fixtures and fittings	5	20%

(e) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the National Computer Board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events which it is probable will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated.

Other commitments, which do not meet the recognition criteria for liabilities, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as contingent liabilities when their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the control of the National Computer Board.

(f) Government grants

The National Computer Board receives annual grant from the Government of Mauritius to meet its administrative, operational expenses, project expenditures, the Government Online Center, other projects under the management of the National Computer Board and to organise events to promote the ICT sector in Mauritius.

Any surplus in the grant is credited in the National Computer Board's general funds for future use.

Capital Grant is recognised on an accrual basis in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of all cash balance and call deposits. Bank overdraft that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the National Computer Board's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flow.

(h) Retirement benefit costs

(i) *State Pension Plan*

Contributions to the National Pension Scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Retirement benefit costs (Continued)

(ii) *Defined Retirement Benefits Plan*

Under the defined benefit scheme, the cost of providing the benefit is determined in accordance with actuarial review. The present value of defined benefit obligation is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a non-current liability or non-current asset after adjusting for fair value of plan assets.

Service Cost, net interest expense/revenue, fund expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Remeasurements are recognised in Statement of Changes in Net Asset/Equity.

(iii) *Defined Contribution Pension Scheme*

The Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was set up after amendment to Statutory Bodies Pension Fund Act 1978, further to the recommendations of the PRB Report 2013. As from January 2013, all new entrants who joined a statutory body must also join the Defined Contribution Scheme with employee contribution of 6% and employer contribution of 12%. Contributions to the scheme by the National Computer Board are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period to which it relates.

Employee leave entitlement

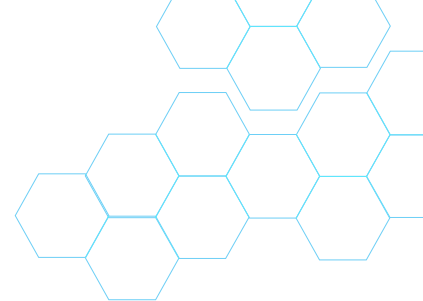
Employee entitlements to bank sick leave as defined in the PRB 2016 Report (the regulatory body for remuneration of National Computer Board's employees) are recognized as and when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for bank sick leave.

(i) Inventories

The items in the inventories have been acquired for the sole use of the National Computer Board and is normally consumed within 3 months after the balance sheet date. These items are not re-sold on an open market and they are measured at cost on a FIFO basis.

(j) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Board becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. The Board's accounting policies in respect of the main financial instruments are set out below:



6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Fair values

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values due.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at fair value. As the institution has been set up for the purpose of fostering entrepreneurship and the promotion of ICT in the Mauritian society, the National Computer Board does not charge any interest on dues. Nevertheless, the National Computer Board has set up an effective debt collection system and the directors estimate that the actual accounts receivable does not materially differ from that had they been at amortised cost.

(iii) Trade and other payables

Amounts payables are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(k) Risk Management Policies

The National Computer Board adopts a conservative approach to Risk Management. A description of the significant risk factors are given below together with the relevant risk management policies:

Credit risk

The Board is a para-statal body. Its operations are wholly financed by Government grants. On the other hand it derives a significant portion of its "other income" from the provision of services to counterparties which are other public bodies (ministries, departments and other para-statal bodies). The Board's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables from these counterparties given the nature of their relationship.

Credit risk also relates to the possibility of default by employees in settling their car loan obligations towards the National Computer Board. The National Computer Board has established a "Lien" policy on cars purchased by those employees who benefit from such car loans.

Currency risk

The company pays its USD invoices through its USD bank account, but it is exposed to translation risk.

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Risk Management Policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities. In order to ensure adequacy of its funding, regarding its obligations to meet both operational and capital requirements, cash flow forecasts are prepared regularly and actions taken accordingly.

(l) Intangible asset

The intangible asset represents application software acquired by the National Computer Board in the current and preceding periods. It is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation.

The useful lives of the software is 5 years.

(m) General fund

General fund represents the accumulated surpluses and deficits of the National Computer Board.

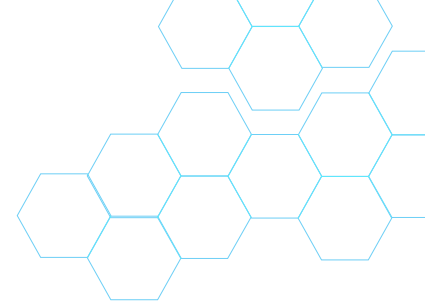
(n) Taxation

The National Computer Board Act exempt the Board from the repayment of any rate or charge leviable on immovable property or any tax leviable on income.

(o) Segment Information

Segment information, as per IPSAS 18, is based on the NCB's programs prepared under the Program Based Budget. All expenses directly related to a segment have been allocated to it. Other running expenses have been apportioned on the basis of staff costs of each segment. The assets and liabilities are jointly used by the segments and are not separately disclosed.

Expenses related to running of each segment are disclosed in Statement of Outturn.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

7 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Comparison of Budgeted and Actual Amounts at page 53 shows the budgetary results reconciled with the results after IPSAS adjustments for the period as reported in the financial statements. IPSAS adjustments are accounting entries required to conform to IPSAS and are not Part of the Board's budgetary reporting. These adjustments principally concern accrual accounting relating to expenses and revenues, property, plant and equipment and related amortization, depreciation and impairment together with provisions deemed necessary.

In order to reconcile the budget outturn results to the results after IPSAS adjustments for the period, differences between budget accounting and accrual accounting need to be taken into account. The most significant of these differences are the following:

- (a) In budget accounting, revenue is required to cover all committed expenditures. In accrual accounting, revenue and expenses only includes amounts corresponding to amounts accruing to the period. The difference is treated as deferred revenue or expenses in accrual accounting.
- (b) In budget accounting, capital expenditures are recorded as current year expenses. In accrual accounting this expense is capitalised and depreciated over the useful lives of the assets. These capital expenditures and associated depreciation are recorded at their net value as assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Depreciation expense is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- (c) In budget accounting, expenditure for employee benefits is accounted for on a pay as you go basis as is the case for payments of pensions on retirement. In accrual accounting, the expense is estimated by an actuary in accordance with a methodology set out in accounting standards. Basically, the pension and post-employment benefits obligation is to be reported in the Statement of Financial Position.
- (d) In budget accounting, revenue is recorded during the fiscal year 2018 on a cash basis. In accrual accounting these revenues are recorded as revenue when the client is billed and adjusted by provisions for bad debts.



NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

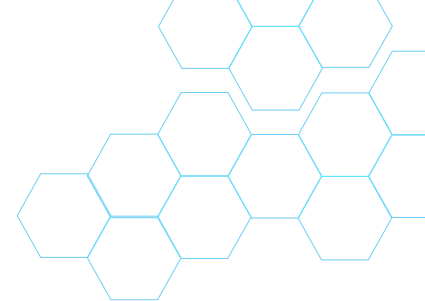
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
Cash deposited in MUR Account	13,959,546	14,600,148
Cash deposited in USD Account	981,427	838,115
Cash deposited in EURO Account	1,783,315	1,263,318
	16,724,288	16,701,581
9. RECEIVABLES FROM NON EXCHANGE TRANSACTION	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
GOC Capital Grant	2,414,930	16,461,316
10. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTION		
Trade receivables	6,460,469	15,673,581
Other receivables	14,744,533	3,720,994
	21,205,002	19,394,575
11. CAR LOAN		
(a) Car Loan	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
Balance as at 1 July	4,155,984	4,826,200
Repayment during the year	(1,802,763)	(1,670,216)
New car loan issued during the year	4,345,696	1,000,000
Balance as at 30 June	6,698,917	4,155,984
Less: Amount due within one year	(1,513,941)	(1,670,216)
Amount falling due after more than one year	5,184,976	2,485,768
12. INVENTORIES	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
Stores and office stationery	214,615	348,082

Note: All stocks are at cost

All costs of inventories have been expensed during the year.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Total
COST/ VALUATION	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
At 01 July 2019	5,202,723	266,456,029	20,246,314	291,905,065
Diposal				
Additions		14,877,250	3,356,050	18,233,300
At 30 June 2020	5,202,723	281,333,279	23,602,363	310,138,365
DEPRECIATION				
At 01 July 2019	3,963,628	218,116,979	20,142,819	242,223,426
Diposal				
Charge for the year	520,272	18,110,990	721,044	19,352,307
At 30 June 2020	4,483,900	236,227,969	20,863,863	261,575,733
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 June 2020	718,822	45,105,310	2,738,500	48,562,633
At 01 July 2019	1,239,095	48,339,050	103,495	49,681,639

Note:

The Board is of the opinion that the net book value of the property, plant and equipment approximates its fair value.

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Rs	Rs
Computer Software:		
Cost		
Opening balance at 01 July 2019	107,685,710	97,189,824
Acquisitions	6,951,512	10,495,886
Ending balance at 30 June 2020	114,637,222	107,685,710
Amortisation and impairment losses		
Balance at 01 July 2019	87,513,201	83,446,406
Charge for the year	5,085,555	4,066,795
Balance at 30 June 2020	92,598,755	87,513,201
Carrying amounts:		
At 30 June 2020	22,038,467	20,172,509

15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The National Computer Board operates a defined benefit pension scheme for qualifying employees which is managed by SICOM Ltd. Under the scheme, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits at 66.6 per cent of their final salary on attainment of retirement age. The schemes are funded.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the plan assets and the present value of the defined contribution obligation were carried out at 30 June 2020 by SICOM Ltd. The present value of the defined contribution obligation, the related current service costs and past service costs were measured using the projected unit credit method.

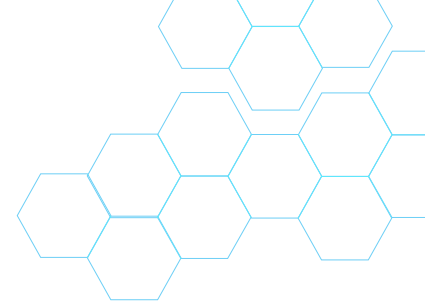
NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)	Rs	Rs
Amounts recognised in statement of financial position at the end of the year		
Defined benefit obligation	79,639,683	60,666,328
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(59,799,556)</u>	<u>(54,403,375)</u>
Liability recognised in statement of financial position at end of year	<u>19,840,127</u>	<u>6,262,953</u>
Amounts recognised in statement of financial performance:		
Service cost:		
Current service cost	4,187,358	3,162,712
(Employee contributions)	<u>(1,833,046)</u>	<u>(1,548,186)</u>
Fund expenses	91,652	135,910
Interest cost	<u>219,773</u>	<u>558,609</u>
Expected return on plan assets	2,665,737	2,309,045
Remeasurement		
Liability (gain)/loss	16,012,759	(3,977,910)
Assets (gain)/loss	<u>(2,351,753)</u>	<u>945,461</u>
Net Assets/Equity (NAE)	<u>13,661,006</u>	<u>(3,032,449)</u>
Total	<u>16,326,743</u>	<u>(723,404)</u>
Movement in liability recognised in statement of financial position:		
At start of year	6,262,953	9,308,635
Amount recognised in P&L	2,665,737	2,309,045
(Contributions paid by employer)	<u>(2,749,569)</u>	<u>(2,322,278)</u>
Amount recognised in NAE	<u>13,661,003</u>	<u>(3,032,449)</u>
At end of year	<u>19,840,124</u>	<u>6,262,953</u>

The plan is a defined benefit arrangement for the employees and it is a funded plan. The assets of the funded plan are held independently and administered by The State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



	<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
	Rs	Rs
15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)		
<i>Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation</i>		
Present value of obligation at start of period	60,666,328	58,466,416
Current service costs	4,187,358	3,162,712
Interest costs	2,305,320	4,092,649
(Benefits paid)	(3,532,082)	(1,077,539)
Liability (gain) / loss	16,012,759	(3,977,910)
Present value of obligations at end of period	79,639,683	60,666,328
<i>Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets</i>		
Fair value of plan assets at start of period	54,403,375	49,157,781
Expected return on plan assets	2,085,547	3,534,040
Employer contributions	2,749,569	2,322,278
Employee contributions	1,833,046	1,548,186
Benefits paid and other outgo	(3,623,734)	(1,213,449)
Asset gain/(loss)	2,351,753	(945,461)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	59,799,556	54,403,375
<i>Distribution of plan assets at end of period</i>		
<i>Percentage of assets at end of year</i>		
	<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
Government securities and cash	61.70%	58.70%
Loans	3.10%	3.40%
Local equities	10.10%	13.10%
Overseas bonds and equities	24.50%	24.20%
Property	0.60%	0.60%
Total	100.00%	100.00%
<i>Additional disclosure on assets issued or used by the reporting entity</i>		
<i>Percentage of assets at end of year</i>		
	<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
	(%)	(%)
Assets held in the entity's own financial instruments	0	0
Property occupied by the entity	0	0
Other assets used by the entity	0	0
<i>Components of the amount recognized in NAE</i>		
Year	<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
Currency	Rs	Rs
Asset experience gain/(loss) during the period	2,351,753	(945,461)
Liability experience gain/(loss) during the period	(16,012,759)	3,977,910
	(13,661,006)	3,032,449
Year	<u>2020/2021</u>	<u>2019/2020</u>
Expected employer contributions	2,544,058	2,696,363
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation (Calculated as a % change in PV of liabilities for a 1% change in discount rate)		22 years

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2020

The plan is exposed to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk. The risk relating to death in service benefits is re-insured.

The cost of providing the benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Method. The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
Discount rate	3.80%	7.00%
Future salary increases	2.40%	4.50%
Future pension increases	1.40%	3.50%
Mortality before retirement	A 6770 Ultimate Tables	
Mortality in retirement	Pa 90 Tables	
Retirement age	As per second Schedule in the Statutory Bodies Pension Funds Act	

The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on bonds.

Significant actuarial assumptions for determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based reasonably on possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

If the discount rate would be 100 basis points (one percent) higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs 14.9M (increase by Rs 19.7M) if all other assumptions were held unchanged.

If the expected salary growth would increase (decrease) by 100 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 11.8M (decrease by Rs 9.8M) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

If life expectancy would increase (decrease) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs 2.3M (decrease by Rs 2.3M) if all assumptions were held unchanged.

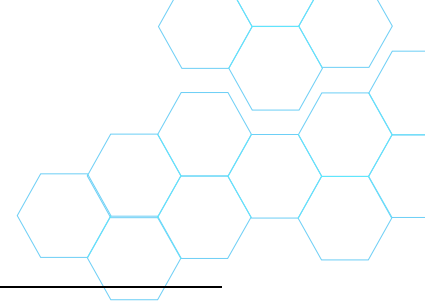
In reality one might expect interrelationships between the assumptions, especially between discount rate and expected salary increases, given that both depends to a certain extent on expected inflation rates. The analysis above abstracts from these interdependence between the assumptions.

(b) Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The contribution of the National Computer Board to the Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2020 is Rs 1,216,440.

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2020



	30-Jun-20 Rs	30-Jun-19 Rs
16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Provision for passage benefits	1,000,000	900,000
Provision for Sick Leave	-	1,519,980
Provision for Professional Fees : Audit Fees	400,000	400,000
Legal Fees	48,000	48,000
Other payables	8,709,083	16,623,174
	10,157,083	19,491,154
Car loan (see note below)	1,513,941	1,670,216
(a) Car Loan		
Balance as at 1 July	6,020,984	4,826,200
Repayment during the year	(1,802,763)	(1,670,216)
New car loan issued during the year	1,530,696	1,000,000
New car loan not yet issued during the year	950,000	1,865,000
Balance as at 30 June	6,698,917	6,020,984
Less: Amount due within one year	(1,513,941)	(1,670,216)
Amount falling due after more than one year	5,184,976	4,350,768
17. EMPLOYEES BENEFIT		
Provision for Passage Benefits	2,607,748	2,322,162
Provision for Sick Leave	14,833,494	12,284,975
	17,441,243	14,607,137
(a) Provision for Passage Benefits		
Balance as at 1 July	3,222,162	2,904,408
Paid during the year	(1,188,488)	(1,282,467)
Provision for the year	1,574,074	1,600,221
Balance as at 30 June	3,607,748	3,222,162
Less: Amount due within one year	1,000,000	900,000
Amount falling due after more than one year	2,607,748	2,322,162
(b) Provision for sick leave		
Balance as at 1 July	13,804,954	13,738,179
Paid during the year	(1,846,927)	(1,380,484)
Provision for sick leave	2,875,467	1,447,258
Balance as at 30 June	14,833,494	13,804,954
Less: Amount due within one year	-	1,519,980
Amount falling due after more than one year	14,833,494	12,284,975

(c) Contingent Liability

The National Computer Board has contingent liabilities in respect of 2 court cases. These are as follows:

Case

- (i) Mrs. Lutchmee Busiah v/s National Computer Board
- (ii) Ghansiam Rao Bhoyroo v/s National Computer Board

Update

- Industrial Court
- Industrial Court

However, it is difficult to give a prudent estimate of their financial effects at this stage.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

18 LEASE OBLIGATIONS

National Computer Board (NCB)

The National Computer Board is located at Stratton court building in Port Louis. It occupies a space area of 9,508 Sq. ft which comprises the 2nd, 5th, 7th and 8th floors.

Government online Centre (GOC)

The Government online centre is located on the 5th floor, Cyber Tower I Ebene with an area space of 1,352.4 Sq. M.

	<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
	Rs	Rs
19 Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions		
Government Grant- NCB	71,690,296	61,573,447
Government On Line Centre	65,527,362	98,338,171
Government On Line Centre - Capital Grant	38,305,389	35,277,426
	<u>175,523,047</u>	<u>195,189,044</u>
20 Revenue from Exchange Transactions		
Other Income		
IT coach	61,800	21,899
CERT MU	731,000	1,536,118
Miscellaneous Income	113,866	5,650
IST Africa	280,000	
Exchange gain	347,583	
Total of Other Income	1,534,249	1,563,667
Infotech	4,533,380	3,604,999
Interest	33,551	35,419
	<u>6,101,180</u>	<u>5,204,085</u>

21 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events after the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the ended 30 June 2020.

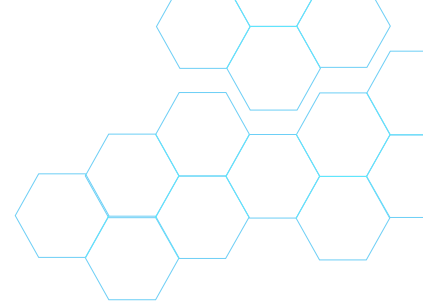
22 RELATED PARTY

Related parties are considered to be related if one party has ability to control the other party in making financial operating decisions. Related party transaction were carried out at commercial terms and conditions. All eligible officers in the National Computer Board are granted duty free facilities and loans for purchase of a car as prescribed in the PRB reports.

23 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The National Computer Board is managed by key personnel that includes the Executive Director, Managers, and other key staff who are responsible for operating the various activities of the Board. Their remunerations are governed by the PRB Report 2016.

NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
24 GOVERNMENT GRANT		
Recurrent	68,999,296	54,670,791
Capital	2,691,000	6,902,656
	71,690,296	61,573,447



NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
	Rs	Rs
25 DIRECT EXPENSES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS		
InnovTech	5,916,363	5,635,585
Planning, Research & Development	1,735,344	1,531,113
Government Online Center	79,036,274	78,991,145
E services	6,981,928	5,680,679
Incubator centre	-	171,456
3D Printing Centres	297,768	1,768,134
CEP	-	65,880
IT Coach	2,033,586	1,706,427
UIEP	180,348	2,940,387
Cert MU	319,251	8,804,141
IST Africa	-	22,674
ICT Academy	-	8,741
	96,500,861	107,326,362
26 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Rs	Rs
Staff costs	44,184,977	43,112,331
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
IT skill development	100,716	60,094
Advertising	186,547	294,642
Bank charges	60,455	34,572
Board members fees	413,205	456,432
Utilities	753,959	893,778
Insurance	6,225	113,486
Mission overseas	-	284,258
Printing, postage and stationery	902,656	325,347
Telephone	1,469,482	1,870,788
Training	16,590	127,000
Travelling other	63,997	68,468
Staff Welfare	297,847	277,227
General expenses	459,038	326,944
Professional and legal charges	133,800	370,200
Rent of office premises	5,480,281	3,129,485
Repairs and maintenance	1,555,137	1,088,522
Motor vehicle running expenses	104,657	115,919
Miscellaneous	-	110,192
Conference/Seminars	75,329	72,800
	12,079,921	10,020,152
Total Administrative Expenses	56,264,898	53,132,483
Depreciation	24,437,861	22,424,807
	80,702,759	75,557,290
Total	177,203,620	182,883,652
	Rs	Rs
BREAKDOWN OF STAFF COSTS		
Salaries	27,356,298	31,327,255
Levy	45,600	48,197
Pension Costs	5,478,457	3,014,565
FPS	424,344	1,263,095
NSF	191,163	527,184
PAYE	4,291,375	2,371,350
Allowance	345,662	190,400
Medical Scheme	771,965	599,400
Movement in Passage benefit	1,574,074	1,600,221
Movement in Sick Leave	3,211,536	1,447,258
Vacation	494,503	-
	44,184,977	42,388,927