



2025 AUDIT REPORT

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATIA	Access to Information Act, 2018
ATI	Access to Information
HOIH	Head of Information Holder
IO	Information Officer
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
SI	Statutory Instrument

Part 1: Background

1.1 Introduction

As part of its mandate to promote transparency and accountability across public bodies, the Information Commission continued to strengthen the implementation of the Access to Information Act, 2018 (ATIA) through regular monitoring and evaluation. The audits and assessments conducted in 2025 aimed to examine compliance of the ATIA via a systemized methodology and measure comparative implementation across key areas both in relation to reactive and proactive disclosure practices. The audits and assessments were conducted with impartiality, ensuring all parties were treated equally and without bias.

Statutory Instrument (SI) 18 of 2023 sets out detailed requirements for proactive disclosure publications of public bodies on websites and for the second year, the Commission focused effort on these web-based proactive disclosure exercises. In addition to these proactive disclosure assessments, two public bodies were selected for audits of the overall standard compliance of the ATIA in accordance with Section 56 of the ATIA. They were assessed on their adherence to the broader requirements of the Act and supported ongoing improvement in access to information practices. Furthermore, audits were carried out on the compliance and timeliness of public bodies in submission of their annual reports to the Information Commission, and findings presented in Annex 2.

The Commission believes routine proactive disclosure of public information is a pivotal element in the country's good governance development as well as in reducing the administrative burden associated with reactive information requests. Regular audits and assessments not only rate compliance but also provide valuable analytical data to pinpoint where targeted effective efforts are required, both on a micro individual level and macro national level, to encourage continuous integrated improvement in how information is organised and shared. The Information Commission is optimistic that the findings of this report will aid to bring clarity and transparency, support public bodies to strengthen their capacities to deliver the requirements of the ATIA, and increase the public's confidence in these public institutions.

1.2 Audit Team

The audit was carried out by officers of the Information Commission, with guidance and oversight from the Commissioners to ensure that the findings and recommendations aligned with the objectives of the ATIA.

- ✚ Ms Mina Accouche, Information Analyst - collected and analysed the data, and prepared this report.
- ✚ Ms Diana Benoit, Chief Executive Officer - reviewed the workpapers on standard compliance and reviewed this report.
- ✚ Mr Alex Robert, Former Chief Executive Officer - reviewed the preliminary findings and provided some input before his departure from the Commission.
- ✚ Ms Mumtaz H. Chaka, Mr Egbert Rosalie and Mr Peter Lalande, Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners - provided input and oversight throughout the review process with a special mention to Ms Chaka for her insights and guidance on this report.

The Commission also extends its appreciation to the Information Officers, Head of Information Holders and public bodies for their cooperation throughout the audit process.

Part 2: Audit Scope

The following types, timeframe, and areas of audit were conducted:

2.1 Audit for Proactive Disclosure

In line with the ATIA, SI 18 of 2023 and Information Commission's Directive 01 of 2023, encompassed a specific point-in-time audit in 2025 focused on monitoring compliance of Section 5(1-2).

2.2 Audit for Standard Compliance

In line with the ATIA and using previous years' format, encompassed a period-of-time audit from 2018 to mid-year 2025 and monitoring compliance of Section 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 33, 34 and others.

2.3 Audit for Annual Reports

In line with the ATIA, encompassed a period-of-time for 2023 filed by 31st March 2025 focused on monitoring compliance of Section 54 (1) and Section 55.

Part 3: Methodology

The audit was conducted using a four-stage approach covering both the Web-based Proactive Disclosure Audit and the Standard Compliance Audits. This methodology ensured that the reviews were consistent, evidence-based, and aligned with the ATIA, 2018 and SI 18 of 2023.

Stage 1: Planning

- ◆ Selection of public bodies to be reviewed.
- ◆ Development of audit criteria for proactive disclosure and standard compliance.
- ◆ Preparation of checklists, sampling sheets, scoring templates, and evidence logs.
- ◆ Clarifying timelines and roles before commencing the audit.

Stage 2: Data Collection

(a) Web-Based Proactive Disclosure Audit

- ◆ Manual review of each website.
- ◆ Testing navigation, search functions, and layout.
- ◆ Verifying the availability, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of all categories required under the ATIA.

(b) Standard Compliance Audit

- ◆ Reviewing ATI requests, responses and supporting documents.
- ◆ Examination request-handling procedures, communication records, and decision letters

Stage 3: Analysis

- ◆ Scoring each criterion as Fully Met, Partially Met or Not Met.
- ◆ Identifying inconsistencies, gaps and areas requiring improvement.

Stage 4: Reporting

- ◆ Compiling findings for each public body.
- ◆ Highlighting strengths, weaknesses, and potential risks.
- ◆ Formulating clear and practical recommendations.

The audit reviewed the websites of the following 28 public bodies listed below for compliance with SI 18 of 2023:

1. *Central Bank of Seychelles*
2. *Citizen Engagement Platform Seychelles*
3. *Curatelle Office*
4. *Department of Blue Economy*
5. *Development Bank of Seychelles*
6. *Department of Information Communications Technology*
7. *Division of Risk and Disaster Management*
8. *Family Department*
9. *Health Professionals Council Seychelles*
10. *Judiciary of Seychelles*
11. *Mayor's Office*
12. *Ministry of Local Government*
13. *Seychelles Communications Regulatory Authority*
14. *Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited*
15. *Seychelles Medical & Dental Council*
16. *Seychelles Meteorological Authority*
17. *Seychelles National Institute for Culture, Heritage and the Arts*
18. *Seychelles Planning Authority*
19. *Red Cross Society of Seychelles*
20. *Seychelles Tennis Association*
21. *Seychelles Investment Board*
22. *Seychelles Land Transport Authority*
23. *Seychelles Pension Fund*
24. *Seychelles Qualifications Authority*
25. *Seychelles Trading Company*
26. *The Guy Morel Institute*
27. *Tourism Department*
28. *United Seychelles*

Part 4: Compliance Rating

The audit measured compliance across five key areas:

1. Language and Clarity

Assessed the readability and clarity of the information, including whether it was easy to understand and available in multiple languages. Scores reflected whether the information was clear or overly technical.

2. Accessibility

Evaluated how easily users could access the website and locate required information. This included testing navigation and the search functions.

3. Frequency of updates

Measured how timely the information was updated. Higher scores indicated that information was kept current and regularly reviewed.

4. Completeness

Assessed the extent to which mandatory information required by the ATIA was published and available.

5. Availability of key information

Checked whether essential records and documents were publicly accessible.

Each area was given a rating, which was weighted based on its importance. The overall compliance score was calculated on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 being the lowest performance and 10 being the highest. Higher scores indicated full compliance, while lower scores reflected partial or non-compliance with the ATIA.

The scale used to rate the compliance levels allowed for a standardized assessment across all public bodies, ensuring the results were objective and comparable.

Scores were rated and interpreted as follows:

- ❖ A score from **7 to 10** indicate **mostly compliant**; this means that these public bodies met most of the key requirements under the ATIA with a few areas for improvement.
- ❖ A score from **4 to 6** indicate **partially compliant**; this means these public bodies have met some of the key requirements, but some key elements were missing.
- ❖ A score from **1 to 3** indicate **not met**; this means these public bodies were missing significant key information

Part 5: Findings and Recommendations

5.1 Audit for Proactive Disclosure

Number	Public Body Name	Date Audited	Category Scores	Rating	Findings	Recommendations
1	Central Bank of Seychelles	16.05.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Language and clarity: 9 Accessibility: 8 Frequency of updates: 9 Completeness: 9 Availability of key information: 10 	9.0	<p>Based on the review carried on the CBS website, only a small portion of the mandatory categories of information could not be located. While these gaps are limited, the missing items fall under key statutory disclosures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed actual budgets, together with estimates and plans were not available. 	<p>Publish its detailed actual budget, including major expenditure categories and planned financial commitments. Making these disclosures available will strengthen public confidence and also demonstrate sound financial governance.</p>
2	Citizen Engagement Platform Seychelles	22.05.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Language and clarity: 6 Accessibility: 1 Frequency of updates: 5 Completeness: 6 Availability of key information: 6 	4.4	<p>The audit noted that the public body did not meet several mandatory proactive disclosure requirements. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name and designation of the Information Officer were not available on the public body's website. Information on programmes funded using public 	<p>Publish the name and designation of the Information Officer, disclose programmes funded by public funds, and make available all contracts and technical reports available. It should also publish its detailed actual budget and financial plans, publish its annual</p>

					<p>funds was not published.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts, licences and technical reports were not available. - The detailed actual budget and estimates were not available. - The public body's annual report and the publication information manual was not disclosed. 	<p>report and publication information manual.</p>
3	Curatelle	22.05.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 9 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 8 4. Completeness: 5 5. Availability of key information: 4 	6.9	<p>During the review of the website of the Curatelle Office, the assessment found that several key items required under the Access to Information Act were not available. These gaps affect clarity, public accessibility, and the ability of the Office to demonstrate transparency in the use of its powers and functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and designation of the Information Officer was not available. - The contracts, licences, and leases relevant to the public body were not accessible. 	<p>Take steps to make all required information easily accessible on its website, including publishing the particulars of the Information Officer, and compiling the necessary documentation relating to contracts, oversight reports, and annual reporting. Addressing these gaps will improve alignment with the requirements of the Act and provide reassurance that the Office operates in a</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The audit and annual report were not made available. - The publication information manual was also not available. 	transparent and accountable manner.
4	Department of Blue Economy	<i>09.07.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 5 3. Frequency of updates: 9 4. Completeness: 3 5. Availability of key information: 3 	5.1	<p>The web-based proactive disclosure audit carried out for the Department of Blue Economy examined whether the mandatory disclosures outlined in the Act were accessible to members of the public at the time of assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The department did not make any survey results publicly accessible. - A directory of employees, including their respective titles, duties and powers was not published. This prevents the public from understanding the staffing structure within the department. - The annual and audit reports, detailed actual budget, together with annual estimates and 	<p>Make survey results publicly available, publish a complete directory of employees with their titles, duties, and powers and disclose its recruitment process. The department should further publish its detailed actual budget, financial estimates, plans and audit reports.</p>

					financial plans was not published.	
5	Development Bank of Seychelles	11.07.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 5 4. Completeness: 8 5. Availability of key information: 8 	7.2	<p>The audit carried out on the Development Bank of Seychelles indicates that, while certain key elements of the required proactive disclosure exist, there are still a few areas that falls short of full compliance with the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and designation of the Information Officer was not made available. - Contact details, including an email address or electronic portal through which requests may be submitted, were not provided. - Recruitment procedures, including guidelines on the selection process, eligibility criteria were absent. - The publication information manual was unavailable. This manual summarises mandatory information 	<p>To strengthen compliance under the Access to Information Act, it is recommended that the Department Bank of Seychelles compile and make available the above records as soon as reasonably possible. Providing clear points of contact, outlining internal procedures, and publishing foundational documents such as annual reports and information manuals will support public understanding, simplify request processes, and reinforce the principles of openness. Ensuring that requesters know what information exists, who to contact, and the procedures followed by the public body will also help build public trust.</p>

					<p>categories and serve as a guide to requesters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The annual report and the list of categories of information held under its control was not provided. 	
6	Department of Information Communications Technology	08.07.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 9 4. Completeness: 9 5. Availability of key information: 8 	7.9	<p>Based on the information reviewed, a few gaps were identified in the availability of information that should be accessible to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The document describing the consultation arrangements or mechanisms that allow the public to contribute toward policy formulation was not made available. - DICT did not provide information relating to programmes implemented with public funds. - Contractual documents were not accessible for review. - Technical reports that fall within the control of the public body were not available. 	<p>To enhance compliance, DICT is encouraged to establish and publish a clear outline of its consultation processes, ensuring that members of the public understand how they can engage and participate in policy development. In addition, the public body should make available key records that support transparency in its operations, including details of publicly funded programmes, contractual arrangements, technical reports, and annual budgetary information. Access to these documents will</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information relating to the public body's annual budget allocations, estimates and spending reports was not provided. 	align the institution more closely with the Act's objectives, promote clarity around the use of public resources, and demonstrate accountability for decisions and initiatives undertaken by the department.
7	Division of Risk and Disaster Management	01.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 8 4. Completeness: 5 5. Availability of key information: 5 	6.6	<p>The audit carried out on the Division of Risk and Disaster Management shows that several areas under the ATIA were not available on the division's website. The following findings highlight the key areas that were not met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer, including the name, contact details and designation were not available on the website. - Information relating to programmes implemented with public funds was also not available. - The powers and duties of employees within the Division were not published. 	It is recommended that the Division take immediate steps to update and publish the missing information on its website. This includes uploading the particulars of the Information Officer, publishing the programmes implemented with public funds and providing key financial and planning documents.

					<p>-The terms of the Committee along with information of how it was constituted and the procedures for appointments were also found to be missing.</p> <p>-The detailed actual budget, estimates and plans, publication information manual, audit and annual reports were also not provided.</p>	
8	Family Department	02.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 4 3. Frequency of updates: 5 4. Completeness: 6 5. Availability of key information: 5 	5.0	<p>A review of the information provided by the Family Department shows that several categories of mandatory disclosures required under the Access to Information Act were not fully met. While the Department has made some information publicly available, key elements that allow the public to understand the internal structure, responsibilities, and use of public resources were not present at the time of assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer were not available. This includes the name, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support compliance with the Access to Information Act, it is recommended that the Family Department develop and publish the full particulars of the Information Officer, including contact details and the designated electronic address for submitting ATI requests. The Department is further encouraged to compile and make available all key public bodyal records that explain its functions, activities, and use of public resources. This would include contracts and leases, financial and statistical reports,

					<p>designation, contact details, and electronic address where ATI requests can be submitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required disclosures relating to contracts, licences, and leases were not available. - Financial and planning documents, including the detailed actual budget, the estimates and plans, and the audit reports, were not made available. - The annual report and the Information Manual required under the Act was not provided. - The list of categories of documents held under the control of the Department was not provided. 	<p>annual reports, and the information manual as required by law. In addition, creating a clearly defined list of categories of information held by the Department will guide members of the public in understanding what records are accessible and how to request them.</p>
9	Health Professionals Councils	<i>02.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 6 	6.0	<p>The audit observed several gaps on the public body's website as listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The information officer and HOIH contact details were missing. 	<p>Key contact persons, governance details and financial information should be clearly displayed to support accountability and accessibility. Any</p>

			<p>4. Completeness: 6</p> <p>5. Availability of key information: 6</p>		<p>-The audit report and budget allocated to the council was not found.</p> <p>-The Council's annual report was also not made available.</p>	<p>documents that were left out such as the annual report should be uploaded as soon as possible. Providing these records will strengthen transparency and help ensure full compliance going forward.</p>
10	Judiciary of Seychelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 05.09.25 	<p>1. Language and clarity: 8</p> <p>2. Accessibility: 8</p> <p>3. Frequency of updates: 6</p> <p>4. Completeness: 6</p> <p>5. Availability of key information: 6</p>	7.0	<p>A review of the Judiciary's proactive disclosure obligations was carried out to assess whether key information required under the Access to Information Act is publicly available and accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contact details and electronic address for submitting ATI requests to the Information Officer were not available. - The public body's estimates, plans, and audit reports were not accessible on the website. - The annual report, submitted to the Information Commission was not made available. - The Information Manual, which 	<p>The Judiciary is encouraged to prioritise the publication of the missing information to ensure full compliance with the Act. Making the contact details of the Information Officer easily accessible will assist requesters in directing their queries properly. Uploading the public body's estimates, plans, audit reports, and its annual report will help promote openness and allow the public to better understand the allocation and use of resources. Finalising and publishing the Information Manual</p>

					<p>outlines how the public can access records and understand the Judiciary's structure and operations, was not found.</p>	<p>will also strengthen transparency by giving clear guidance on the Judiciary's functions, decision-making processes, and the types of information it holds. These updates will support a more consistent and user-friendly approach to public access to information.</p>
11	Mayor's Office	<i>05.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 5 4. Completeness: 1 5. Availability of key information: 1 	4.1	<p>The Mayor's Office was reviewed as part of the web-based proactive disclosure audit. The assessment showed several important information gaps on their website. These gaps affect how easily the public can understand the structure, responsibilities, spending, and decision-making of the public body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer were not available. - The public body's vision, mission, and key objectives were missing. - Manuals, policies, and internal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve transparency and meet the requirements of the Access to Information Act, the Mayor's Office is encouraged to prioritise updating its website with the missing records listed above. Making this information accessible will help the public better understand how the office functions and how public resources are used. Publishing the particulars of the Information Officer, as well as the office's key objectives, will also support smoother communication with

					<p>procedures were not published.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts and leases funded by public resources were absent. - The directory of employees, including their titles, duties, and powers, was not provided. - The budget allocated to the Mayor's Office, as well as the estimates, funds, and audit reports, could not be found. - Manuals and handbooks that guide day-to-day operations were not available. - The categories of records held under the public body's control were also not published. 	<p>the public. In addition, ensuring that contracts, budgets, and operational manuals are available will strengthen accountability and help the public body meet its legal obligations under the Act.</p>
12	Ministry of Local Government	<i>10.07.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 8 2. Accessibility: 7 3. Frequency of updates: 6 4. Completeness: 2 	5.3	<p>A review was carried out on the Ministry's website to determine its level of compliance with the Access to Information Act. Several key areas expected under the Act were not accessible at the time of assessment.</p>	<p>The Ministry is encouraged to strengthen transparency by publishing the required documents and updating its website to reflect the standards set under</p>

			5. Availability of key information: 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer were not available. - The document outlining arrangements for public consultation or participation during policy development was not published. - The Ministry did not make available the processes guiding decision-making or how decisions are reached. - The recruitment procedures were not shown. - The audit and annual reports were not found. - The information manual and the list of categories of records under its control were also not available. 	<p>the Access to Information Act. Priority should be placed on appointing and displaying the details of the Information Officer, setting out clear avenues for public participation, and outlining how decisions are made within the Ministry. In addition, the Ministry should make its key accountability documents such as the audit report, annual report, recruitment procedures, and information manual easily accessible to the public. Ensuring these documents are available will not only improve compliance but also support better public engagement and trust in the Ministry's operations.</p>
13	Seychelles Communications Regulatory Authority	05.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 	6.0	A review was carried out on the information published by the Seychelles Communications	SCRA is encouraged to update its public information so that members of the public

			<p>3. Frequency of updates: 6</p> <p>4. Completeness: 6</p> <p>5. Availability of key information: 6</p>	<p>Regulatory Authority (SCRA) in line with the requirements of the Access to Information Act. The assessment showed that several compulsory items were missing or not made available on the public body's website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and details of the Head of Information Holder were not available. - Information on programmes funded by public money, including contracts and technical reports, was not accessible. - The directory of employees, including their titles, assigned duties and powers, was not provided. - The public body's recruitment procedures were not made available. - Details relating to the system of compensation were not published. - The appointment procedures, powers and functions of 	<p>can understand the structure, responsibilities, and use of public resources within the public body. Making these documents accessible will support transparency and demonstrate accountability in line with the Act. Priority should be placed on publishing the key public body details, financial information, board governance records, and the information manual, along with a clear outline of the categories of information held. Ensuring these items are consistently maintained will help the authority meet its legal duties and strengthen public confidence.</p>
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					<p>board members were not shared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The actual budget, along with estimates and audit reports, was missing. - The information manual and annual report had not been published. - The list of categories of information held by SCRA was also not accessible. 	
14	Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited	<i>16.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 6 4. Completeness: 1 5. Availability of key information: 1 	4.9	<p>Several required records were not found on the public body's website and these have been listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer were not available. - The public body's manuals, policies, and procedures were not published. - Contracts, leases, licences, survey findings, and technical reports that should be shared were not found. - The duties, powers, and structure of 	<p>SEYPEC is advised to review its current publication practices and put in place a clearer system for sharing mandatory information. Priority should be given to publishing the Information Manual, assigning and publishing the particulars of the Information Officer, and making key governance, financial, and operational records easily accessible to the public.</p>

					<p>employees were not presented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The detailed actual budget, estimates, and any financial or transactional reports were not accessible. - The information manual and the annual report was not available. 	
15	Seychelles Medical & Dental Council	<i>11.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 8 4. Completeness: 7 5. Availability of key information: 7 	6.7	<p>The review carried out on the Seychelles Medical and Dental Council's website focused on the key areas required under the Act and examined whether the information expected to be available to the public was accessible, clear, and up to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Vision, Mission, and Objectives of the Council were not available. - The Contracts entered into by the Council were not provided. - The terms of the Board and the appointment procedures for its members were not available. 	<p>To improve compliance, the Council should work towards making all essential public body details easily accessible to the public. Priority should be placed on publishing the Council's vision, mission, and objectives so the public can understand its purpose and functions. The Council should also make available the contracts it enters into, along with clear details on how board members are appointed and the terms under which they serve. Financial</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The estimates and plans were not accessible. - The Annual report and the information manual were also not provided 	documents, including estimates and plans, should be uploaded consistently. Finally, publishing the information manual and the list of categories of information held will help the Council meet its obligations under the Act and provide clearer guidance to the public on the information they can request.
16	Seychelles Meteorological Authority	<i>11.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 10 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 7 4. Completeness: 5 5. Availability of key information: 5 	7.2	<p>Several key areas required under the Access to Information Act were found to be missing on the Authority's website. The missing information identified relate mostly to basic institutional information, statutory documents, and financial reporting obligations expected to be available to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and designation of the Information Officer, along with the contact details and electronic 	The Authority is encouraged to review its statutory obligations and take steps to publish the missing information so that members of the public have proper access to its functions, spending, and operations. Priority should be given to appointing and publicising the contact details of the Information Officer, preparing or finalising the information

					<p>address for submitting requests, were not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The manuals, policies, and standard operating procedures that explain how the Authority carries out its functions were not published. - Information relating to contracts, licences, leases, surveys, and technical reports was not accessible. - The recruitment procedures for staff were not made available. - The detailed actual budget, estimates and plans, and the audit reports were not provided. - The information manual and the annual report of the Authority was also not available. 	<p>manual, and making available essential governance, financial, and technical documents.</p>
17	Seychelles National Institute for Culture, Heritage & the Arts	<i>12.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 5 3. Frequency of updates: 5 	5.2	<p>The assessment was carried out based on the documents available on the public body's website. The below was found to be missing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information 	<p>To improve compliance, the public body should update its website to include the key information required under the</p>

			<p>4. Completeness: 5</p> <p>5. Availability of key information: 5</p>		<p>Officer were not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The details of the Head of Information Holder were not published. - Manuals, policies, and procedures were not accessible. - No information was available on programmes implemented with public funds, including related contracts, licences, or survey results. - The directory of employees, including their respective duties and powers, was not provided. - The dates from which the Advisory Council was constituted, the terms, and the appointment procedures were not published. - The detailed actual budget, estimates and plans were not accessible. - The information manual, audit and annual reports were not published. 	<p>Act, particularly the contact details of the Information Officer and Head of Information Holder, as well as operational documents that show how public funds are being used. Publishing the budget, plans, audit reports, and manuals would help strengthen transparency and give the public a clearer understanding of the public body's work. Making staff roles, programme details, and governance information available would also support the public's right to access accurate and up-to-date information.</p>
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					- The list of categories held under its control were not provided.	
18	Seychelles Planning Authority	15.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 5 3. Frequency of updates: 7 4. Completeness: 6 5. Availability of key information: 6 	5.9	<p>A review was carried out on the Seychelles Planning Authority's website to assess the level of compliance with the Access to Information Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer were not available. - The programmes being carried out using public funds were not published. - Contracts, licences, and technical reports were not accessible. - Recruitment procedures for staff were not made available. 	Update its website and make the required information publicly accessible as outlined in the Act. Priority should be given to publishing the name and contact details of the Information Officer, followed by the basic public bodyal information such as recruitment procedures, programmes funded by public money, and any contracts or technical reports relevant to its work.
19	Seychelles Red Cross Society	16.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 8 4. Completeness: 4 	5.6	<p>The assessment carried out showed several areas where the required information was not made available on the public body's website or through other accessible means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information 	The public body should ensure that the above-mentioned documents and details are made publicly accessible in line with the requirements of the Act. Priority should be given to displaying the

			5. Availability of key information: 4		<p>Officer were not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and designation of the Head of the Organisation were not provided. - The contracts overseen or managed by the public body were not accessible. - The number of employees, including their titles, duties, and roles within the public body, was also not published. - The details of documents in the public body's plans, budgets, and reports, were not available. - The annual report and the information manual were also not made available. 	<p>Information Officer, publishing the leadership structure, and providing clarity on staff roles and responsibilities. It is also important for the public body to compile and upload its contracts, reports, and other key records so the public can understand its operations and use of resources. Making these documents available will strengthen transparency and help bring the public body closer to meeting the standards expected under the Act.</p>
20	Seychelles Tennis Association	17.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 3 4. Completeness: 2 	4.2	<p>The review of the Seychelles Tennis Association's website shows that several areas required under the Access to Information Act remain unavailable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and designation of the Information 	<p>It is recommended that the Association updates its platform to include the missing information in a clear and accessible format. Giving the public access to these records will support openness</p>

			5. Availability of key information: 2		<p>Officer, along with the contact details and electronic address for submitting requests, were not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programmes supported through public funds were not shown, making it difficult to understand how public resources are used. - The audit report was not accessible, limiting insight into financial accountability. - The annual report, the information manual and the list of categories of records held under the Association's control were not available. 	<p>and strengthen compliance with the Access to Information Act. This includes publishing the details of the Information Officer, outlining programmes funded by public resources, and ensuring that annual and audit reports are made available. Providing an information manual and a simple list of the types of documents the Association holds will also help requesters understand what they may ask for and how to access it.</p>
21	Seychelles Investment Board	<i>10.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 5 3. Frequency of updates: 5 4. Completeness: 3 	4.8	<p>Several core elements required under the Access to Information Act were not made available. The missing items relate to basic public bodyal transparency, disclosure of key records, and information that should guide members of the public in understanding the</p>	<p>The Investment Board is encouraged to address these gaps by updating its website and ensuring that the mandatory information is provided in a clear and accessible format. Priority should be</p>

			5. Availability of key information: 4		<p>functions and operations of the public body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information relating to contracts, licences, leases, and survey results was not published. - The directory of employees, including their titles, duties, and powers, could not be located. - The detailed actual budget, including the estimates and audit reports, was not provided. - The annual report and information manual was not available. 	<p>given to uploading the key operational documents such as contracts, licences, leases, the employee directory, and the public bodyal budget. The public body should also ensure timely publication of its annual report and its information manual so that the public can understand the types of records held under its control.</p>
22	Seychelles Land Transport Agency	10.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 6 4. Completeness: 5 5. Availability of key information: 5 	5.7	<p>Several key areas were not made available at the time of audit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer, including designation, contact details, and the electronic address for submission of requests, were not met. - The information relating to public consultations and how the public can 	<p>Based on these findings, the Agency is encouraged to put systems in place to ensure that the required information is properly organised and uploaded in a timely manner. Priority should be given to publishing the contact details of the Information Officer, outlining the Agency's</p>

					<p>take part in the formulation of policies was not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process followed for decision making, along with any supporting documents, was not met. - The contracts, licences, survey results, and technical reports were not published. - The directory of employees, including their roles, duties, and powers, was not available. - The public body's powers and functions were not clearly set out. - The annual report, publication information manual, detailed actual budget, the estimates and plans, and the audit reports were not uploaded. 	<p>structure and functions, and making key records such as contracts, budgets, technical reports, and annual reports easily accessible. Doing so will support compliance with the Act and help members of the public understand how the Agency operates and the basis on which decisions are made.</p>
23	Seychelles Pension Fund	<i>12.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 7 	7.6	The Seychelles Pension Fund was assessed as part of the web-based compliance audit on access	It is recommended that the Seychelles Pension Fund identify and set out the records

			<p>3. Frequency of updates: 8</p> <p>4. Completeness: 8</p> <p>5. Availability of key information: 9</p>	<p>to information under the Access to Information Act, 2018. The audit focused on whether the public body made available specific records that are required to be published or otherwise accessible to the public. The findings below are based on the information reviewed at the time of assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the audit, it was noted that key documents that should guide the public on how decisions are made and how the public body carries out its functions were not available. The public body did not provide any record showing arrangements for public input in policy formulation, consultations, or similar participatory processes. In addition, details that outline how decisions are taken or reached were also not found. - Records relating to contracts, licences, leases, surveys, or 	<p>required under the Act so that members of the public can properly understand its work and participate in matters that affect them. The public body should prepare and release documentation showing the channels through which the public may contribute to policy discussions, and make available the documents that explain how decisions are reached. It is also advised that records relating to contracts, leases, licences, surveys and similar engagements be organised and published so that the public can see the scope and nature of activities undertaken. Finally, the annual report and publication manual, including the list of categories of documents held, should be made available to meet the minimum compliance</p>
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					<p>other engagements carried out under the public body's mandate could not be located. Likewise, no publication manual or list of categories of records held under the public body's control was identified during the assessment.</p>	<p>standard and support overall transparency.</p>
24	Seychelles Qualification Authority	<i>16.09.25</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 5 4. Completeness: 6 5. Availability of key information: 5 	5.6	<p>The audit showed that key statutory requirements relating to transparency, governance guidance, and basic public bodyal information were not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The audit noted that the manuals, policies, and procedures that guide the work of officers were not provided. These documents form the framework for administrative decision making and help the public understand how the Authority operates. In addition, no detailed actual budget was submitted, nor were 	<p>It is recommended that the Authority gather, compile, and publish the missing information identified in the findings. Clear manuals, policies, and procedures should be drafted or organised and made accessible so that the public can see how the Authority functions. Financial transparency should be improved by preparing and making available the detailed budget as well as the estimates and plans. Taking timely steps in these areas will help the public body meet its obligations and</p>

					<p>the estimates and financial plans of the public body. These items are important for public assurance on how resources are used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The annual report was also not available. Its absence limits transparency and public accountability. 	strengthen public trust in its work.
25	Seychelles Trading Company	17.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 5 3. Frequency of updates: 6 4. Completeness: 2 5. Availability of key information: 3 	4.6	<p>The public body has not made a number of core documents available, which limited the assessment and affects the level of transparency expected under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The manuals, policies and procedures were not available. - The process followed for decision making, along with any supporting documents, was not met. - The contracts, licences and leases were not made accessible. 	Based on the above findings, the public body should take steps to make the missing information publicly available. Priority should be given to preparing and publishing the manuals and procedures that guide its work, giving access to contract and licensing information, and placing the directory of employees with their functions on the website. The public body is also encouraged to publish

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The directory of employees, including their titles, duties, and powers, was not available. - The recruitment procedures and system of compensation were not available. - The annual report, publication information manual, detailed actual budget, the estimates and plans, and the audit reports were not uploaded. 	its financial documents.
26	The Guy Morel Institute	17.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 4 4. Completeness: 8 5. Availability of key information: 8 	6.4	<p>The audit was carried out on the information published by the Institute to determine whether it meets the disclosure requirements under the Access to Information Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contracts, licences and related documentation were not available. - Survey results that demonstrate public engagement or performance monitoring were not accessible. 	The Guy Morel Institute is encouraged to take steps to upload the missing information so that its proactive disclosures are in line with the Act. Providing these documents will help clarify the public body's functions, improve transparency, and support public understanding of how the institution operates. Ensuring regular updates and

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The directory of employees, including their titles, duties, and powers, was not provided. - The system of compensation, which outlines how employees are remunerated, was not made available. 	maintaining a consistent format for all required information would strengthen overall compliance moving forward.
27	Tourism Department	18.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 6 3. Frequency of updates: 8 4. Completeness: 3 5. Availability of key information: 3 	5.3	<p>The purpose of this audit exercise was to see whether the key documents and particulars required under the ATIA are being proactively disclosed and easily accessible to the public. Based on the assessment conducted, several important areas were found to be missing or incomplete.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The name and designation of the Information Officer, including the contact details and electronic address for submitting requests, was not available. - The Head of Information Holder was not identified, 	To improve compliance, the Tourism Department should publish the full particulars of the Information Officer and ensure that a clear point of contact is accessible to the public. Important public bodyal and financial documents, including budgets, audit reports, and annual reports, should be made available and updated on a regular basis. Information on the Department's programmes, contracts, and licences funded by public money should be posted as part of its

					<p>and no details were published.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes funded by public resources, including any related contracts, licences, and leases, were not published. - The directory of employees, together with their titles, duties, and powers, was not available. - The detailed actual budget, estimates and plans, and audit reports were not accessible. - The annual report, information manual, and list of categories of documents held were also not available. 	<p>proactive disclosure obligations. The Department is also encouraged to compile a directory of employees' roles and responsibilities, and to finalize and upload an information manual together with the list of categories of records under its control.</p>
28	United Seychelles	19.09.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language and clarity: 6 2. Accessibility: 8 3. Frequency of updates: 7 4. Completeness: 1 5. Availability of key information: 1 	5.0	<p>An audit was carried out on the proactive disclosures made by United Seychelles to determine whether the public body is meeting the requirements of the Access to Information Act, 2018. The assessment focused on the key documents and information that should be made available to the public</p>	<p>Based on the findings, it is recommended that United Seychelles takes immediate steps to bring its disclosures in line with the Access to Information Act. The public body should publish the particulars of the Information Officer and Head of</p>

				<p>as part of the public body's statutory obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The particulars of the Information Officer were not available. - The Head of Information Holder was not identified. - The manuals, policies, and procedures required under the Act were not provided. - The detailed actual budget was not made available. - Information manuals, audit and annual reports were not published. 	<p>Information Holder. It is further recommended that all mandatory documents, including internal policies, financial records, audit and annual reports, and the statutory Information Manual, be prepared and made accessible to the public. Addressing these gaps will help ensure better transparency and improve compliance with the obligations set out under the Act.</p>
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Table 1: Overview of scores, findings and recommendations

5.1.1 Proactive Disclosure Compliance Level Analysis

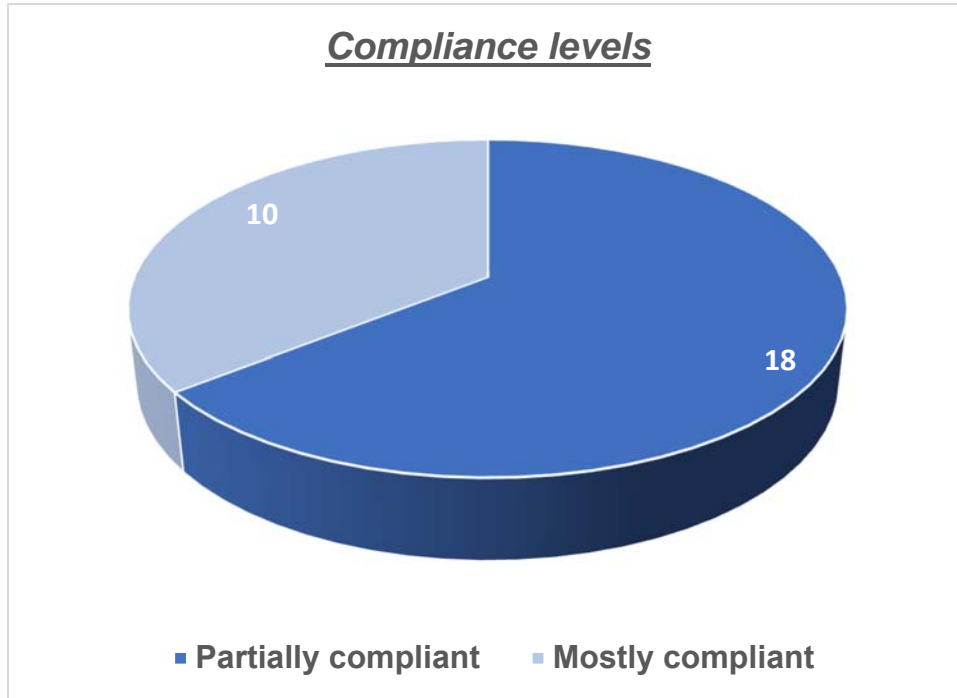


Figure 1: Compliance levels of public bodies

The results of this year’s web-based proactive disclosure audit show a steady and encouraging improvement in overall compliance compared to the previous cycle. In 2025, a total of 28 public bodies were reviewed. Although fewer public bodies were assessed, the overall trend still indicates progress. No public body scored in the ‘Not Met’ category, marking a positive shift from the previous year. Instead, 18 public bodies were rated as ‘Partially Compliant’, and 10 as ‘Mostly Compliant’.

Year	No. of Organisations Audited	Mostly Compliant	Partially Compliant	Not Met
2024	36	16	19	1
2025	28	10	18	0

Table 2: Year-on-year comparison of compliance levels

The Commission uses proportion-based categories and therefore, differences in the number of public bodies audited from year to year does not affect the comparative analysis. This approach allows a clearer view of how compliance levels are changing over time. For example, while the number of “Mostly Compliant” public bodies decreased from 16 to 10, the proportions remained fairly close (44% in 2024 and 36% in 2025), showing

stable performance in this group. The lack of public bodies assessed in 2025 falling within the 'Not Met' category suggests a marginal improvement from 2024. This improvement could be as a result of stronger awareness of ATI obligations and more consistent efforts to publish information online.

The collected data and analysis depict that the majority of public bodies continue to fall within the "Partially Compliant" category. Although progress has been made, continual strengthened effort to publish complete, accurate, and up-to-date information is required. Common gaps observed include missing information manuals, limited budget disclosures, missing contact details, and incomplete documentation on decision making processes.

Public bodies rated as "Mostly Compliant" demonstrate that steady improvement is achievable. These public bodies generally tend to have more resources and expertise at their disposal as well as growing familiarity with the Act, improved internal coordination, and a clearer understanding of what information must be published. These public bodies can serve as practical examples for others who wish to improve their pro-active disclosure mechanisms.

Overall, the 2025 audit results show continued progress, more structured approaches to disclosure, gradual strengthening of proactive publication practices across the public sector.

5.1.2 Proactive Disclosure Compliance Results at a Glance

The 2025 assessment, although involving fewer public bodies and a different mix from last year, shows that most public bodies fall within a middle range of compliance. This indicates that many have made some effort to improve what they publish online. The results also show that several public bodies have started organising their information more effectively, even though significant gaps remain. Notably, more websites now include at least some of the required information, and several public bodies are closer to meeting the basic compliance standard compared to last year.

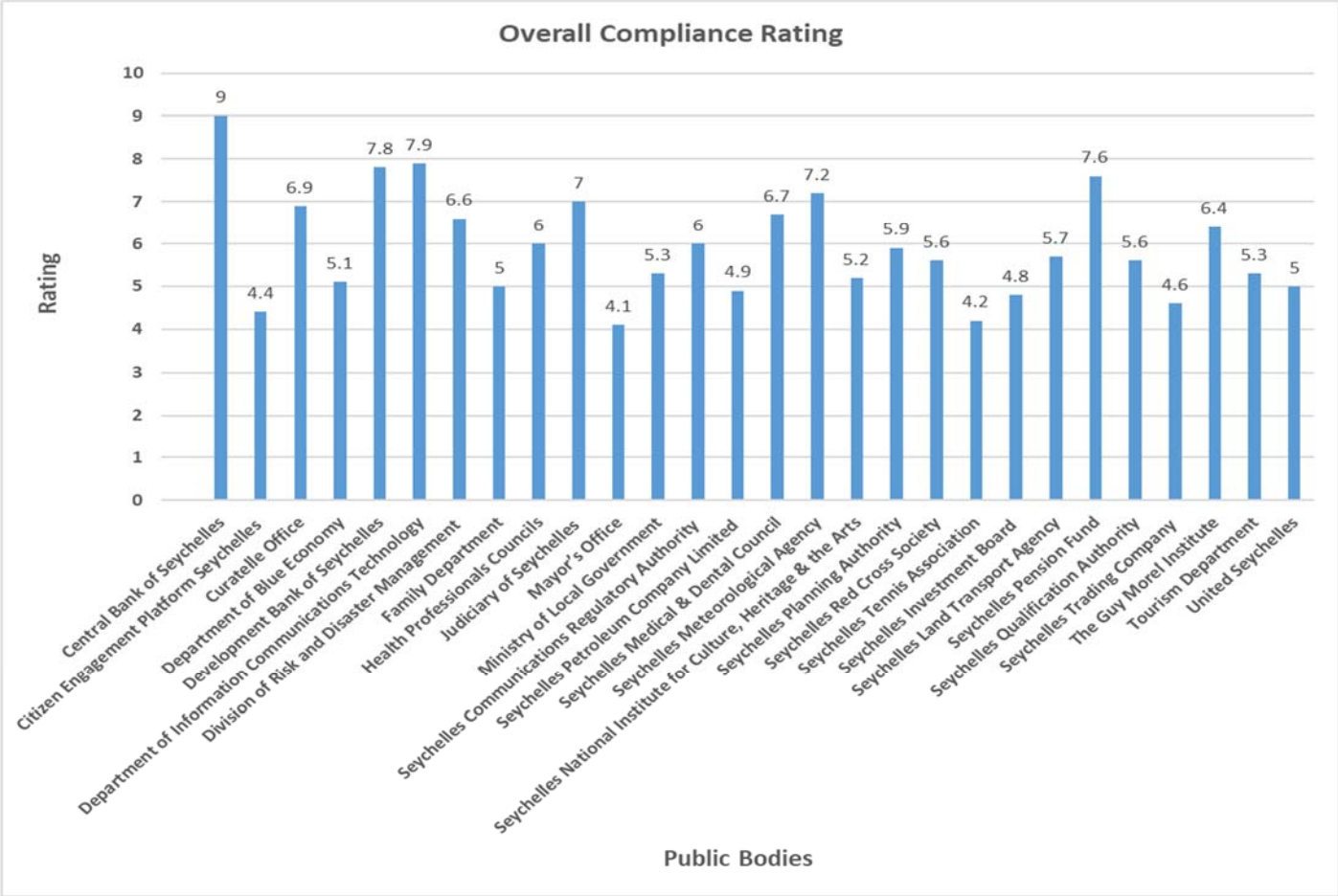


Figure 2: Overall compliance rating for public bodies.

Even though the ratings are not based on the same group of public bodies, the overall results show that compliance levels are gradually improving. Last year, there was a broader gap between public bodies with higher compliance and those with lower compliance. This year, the gap is smaller, with most public bodies clustering closer together and fewer appearing at the lower end of the scale. This suggests a stronger understanding of what needs to be published and more effort being made to address missing information.

However, the charts also show that significant work remains. Many public bodies continue to miss key documents, particularly budgets, audit reports, information manuals, procedures, and the contact details for their Information Officers. These remain the most common weaknesses and continue to affect the overall ratings.

Overall, the comparison shows steady progress, even though full compliance has not yet been achieved. More public bodies are moving in the right direction, and fewer are falling behind. As future audits continue, the aim is to see more public bodies progressing into

the higher compliance range, supported by better public body of information and full adherence to the requirements of the ATIA.

5.2 Standard Compliance Audit for the Broader ATIA Performed

5.2.1 Immigration Department

The compliance audit performed at the Immigration Department focused on how ATI requests received between 2018 and 2024 were recorded and acted upon. Unlike the proactive web-based audits at a specific point in time, this longitudinal assessment looked directly at the reactive literature and requests handled by the Department, the responses given and the supporting documents kept on file. The aim was to determine whether the procedures in place support good record-keeping, timely responses, and full compliance with the Access to Information Act.

While the Department has shown some improvement in responsiveness in recent years, the audit confirms that overall compliance remains partial. The main challenges relate to missing documents, inconsistent filing practices, and weak internal tracking systems. Strengthening these areas will improve transparency and support better compliance with the Act.

a) Findings

➤ Organisation and Documentation

- Several ATI requests between 2019–2021 were missing key documents such as the original request, the response letters, or proof of what information was released.
- One instance of misclassification was found where a general enquiry was recorded as an ATI request. This affects the reliability of figures reported to the Commission.

➤ Response to Requests

- For several requests, the Department could not provide evidence that the information was released within the required timeframe.
- The absence of attachments or supporting documentation makes it difficult to verify whether full disclosure took place. Missing records shows gaps in the current system and create risks of disputes over disclosure accuracy.

b) Recommendations

To improve compliance and ensure more reliable handling of ATI requests, it is recommended that the Immigration Department:

- ✓ Strengthen its record-keeping system and ensuring that missing files should be reconciled.
- ✓ Develop a clear internal tracking method to log every ATI request received, the actions taken, and the dates of release.
- ✓ Introduce a formal handover process to prevent loss of information whenever there is a change in staff responsible for ATI duties.
- ✓ Ensure correct classification of ATI requests by clearly distinguishing them from ordinary enquiries.
- ✓ Increase visibility of ATI information by displaying simple awareness materials at the Department's premises to guide the public on how to submit requests.
- ✓ Review internal timelines to make sure responses are captured and documented in line with the timeframes set by the Act.
- ✓ By implementing these recommendations, the Department will be able to strengthen transparency, improve accountability, and better comply with the Access to Information Act, 2018.

5.2.2 Seychelles Defence Forces

The compliance audit of the Seychelles Defence Forces (SDF) was carried out to assess how ATI requests submitted between 2019 and 2024 were recorded, processed, and responded to in line with the Access to Information Act, 2018. The review focused on the completeness of ATI files, the documentation trail from receipt to disclosure, and the consistency of practices applied over the years. While the SDF has shown ongoing efforts to action requests and remain responsive to the public, several gaps were observed, which affect the overall transparency and accuracy of the information handling process.

Although the majority of ATI requests reviewed showed evidence of action taken, the incomplete record chain affects the SDF's ability to fully demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the Act. Responsiveness is evident, but the documentation that supports and validates each action is not always consistently maintained due to misclassification of requests being received which does not always fall under the ATIA.

a) Findings

➤ Organisation and Documentation

- The review of ATI files between 2019 and 2024 revealed recurring gaps in documentation. Many files included response letters or emails but were missing the original request documents.
- Missing request documentations limited the Commission's ability to verify whether each request met the definition of a valid ATI request, and whether the response addressed the information originally sought.
- The absence of complete documentation also makes it difficult for the SDF to demonstrate compliance if a requester later disputes timeliness or completeness of disclosure.
- The missing documents were not isolated to one period. The issue appeared frequently between 2019–2021 and, though less common, was still present in 2022 and 2023.
- Incomplete files pose a risk to institutional memory, especially when Information Officers or administrative staff change. New officers may lack the background needed to understand how past requests were handled, which can lead to duplicated efforts or inconsistencies in future responses.

b) Recommendations

To strengthen compliance, the following actions are recommended:

- ✓ Reconcile all ATI files to ensure that each response is matched with its corresponding original request document. This will help establish a complete chronological audit trail and reduce uncertainty when verifying actions taken.
- ✓ Develop and maintain a centralised electronic register to serve as a reliable backup in case physical documents are misplaced or damaged.
- ✓ Introduce a formal handover procedure for situations where the Information Officer or responsible staff are reassigned. This ensures that key documentation and knowledge are passed on without gaps.
- ✓ Conduct periodic internal checks to ensure files remain complete and consistent across all years. This will improve accuracy and reduce future discrepancies.

Part 6: Mandatory Information Not Published

Annex 1 highlights the most frequently missing mandatory information across the public bodies audited this cycle. While each public body operates in a different context, the overall patterns provide a clear national picture of where transparency is strongest and where significant gaps remain.

Several core obligations under the ATIA appear repeatedly as missing, including the particulars of the Information Officer, technical reports, recruitment processes, audit reports and annual reports. The frequency of these gaps shows that some requirements are still not fully integrated as standard practice within many public bodies.

The percentages also show that key information is missing from more than half of the public bodies audited. When important information such as decision-making processes, budget estimates, or contact details of the Information Officer are not published, it limits public understanding of how institutions operate, how decisions are taken, how public funds are used, and who to contact for information. These gaps affect key values such as transparency, accountability, and the prevention of corruption in public administration.

Although several public bodies have shown significant progress in meeting at least part of their obligations, the recurring patterns suggest that proactive disclosure must become more systematic and consistent. The ATIA makes clear that the information in this table is mandatory, not optional. Publishing these key records regularly will strengthen compliance, reduce administrative workload, and build public trust.

Despite the gaps, several public bodies have already begun updating their websites following the audit, showing a growing commitment to improving transparency and meeting the requirements of the ATIA, with a detailed overview of annual report and proactive disclosure submissions provided in Annex 2.

Part 7: Conclusion

The 2025 audit and assessment exercises revealed encouraging improvements across several public bodies, particularly in how information is organised and made accessible to the public. A number of public bodies have made a conscious effort to improve on proactive disclosure practices and processing of ATI requests. These positive steps show a growing understanding of the importance of transparency and the value of keeping information readily available.

However, the audits and assessments also highlighted gaps that continue to persist, in particular related to Annex 2 on timely Annual Report submission to the Information Commission. Missing documents and inconsistencies in proactive disclosure also remain as common challenges. These issues underscore the need for stronger internal processes and more regular monitoring to ensure full compliance with the Access to Information Act, 2018 and SI 18 of 2023.

The Commission encourages all audited and assessed public bodies to use this report as a scientific basis for addressing identified issues. Improving compliance is not a one-time action but an ongoing responsibility that requires leadership commitment, coordination, and periodic review. Public bodies are encouraged to follow the recommendations provided, strengthen their internal ATI procedures, update key information regularly, and integrate transparency into daily operations. Every small, consistent improvement culminates to better access to information, stronger institutional accountability, and greater public trust.

The Commission affirms its dynamic support to public bodies in the collective mission to achieve and sustain compliance of the ATIA and in the promotion of an open culture across the public sector.

Annex 1: Summary of Missing Mandatory Information for Proactive Disclosure

Mandatory Items	Number of Public Bodies (out of 28) Missing Mandatory Items	% of Public Bodies Missing Mandatory Items	Impact Area
<i>Name & designation of the Information Officer</i>	17	61	Accountability
<i>Contact details</i>	17	61	Accountability
<i>Electronic address where requests may be submitted</i>	15	54	Accountability
<i>Name & address of the organization</i>	0	0	Accountability
<i>Head of information Holder (HOIH)</i>	6	21	Accountability
<i>Vision, mission & key objectives</i>	2	7	Governance
<i>Manuals, policies & procedures</i>	9	32	Decision making
<i>Forms, processes & rules for engagement with the public</i>	1	4	Decision making
<i>Document for consultation formulation for the public</i>	21	75	Decision making
<i>Process for decision making & decisions reached</i>	27	96	Decision making
<i>Programmes implemented with the public funds</i>	7	25	Service delivery
<i>Contracts, licenses, leases.</i>	24	86	Service delivery
<i>Survey results, technical reports, EIA</i>	22	79	Service delivery
<i>Directory of employees Inc. their titles, duties & powers</i>	11	39	Transparency
<i>Temporary/outsourced staff</i>	24	86	Transparency
<i>Recruitment procedures</i>	24	86	Transparency
<i>Vacancies</i>	9	32	Transparency
<i>Salary band</i>	26	93	Transparency

Mandatory Items	Number of Public Bodies (out of 28) Missing Mandatory Items	% of Public Bodies Missing Mandatory Items	Impact Area
<i>System of compensation</i>	26	93	Transparency
<i>Travel & hospitality expenses per employee</i>	27	96	Transparency
<i>Name of Boards, Council, Committee, etc...</i>	13	46	Governance
<i>Composition</i>	12	43	Governance
<i>Date from which constituted</i>	16	57	Governance
<i>Terms</i>	16	57	Governance
<i>Power and function</i>	14	50	Governance
<i>Appointment procedures</i>	16	57	Governance
<i>Detailed actual budget</i>	21	75	Financial transparency
<i>Estimates & plans</i>	24	86	Financial transparency
<i>Audit reports</i>	21	75	Financial transparency
<i>Annual report</i>	25	89	Transparency
<i>Publication Information manual</i>	22	79	Transparency
<i>List of categories held under its control.</i>	8	29	Transparency

Table 3: Analysis of missing mandatory proactive disclosure information

Annex 2: Report Submissions for the Year 2024

NO	PUBLIC BODIES	ANNUAL REPORT (SECTIONS 54 AND 55) SUBMISSION DATE	COMPLIANCE STATUS
1	Agency for Social Protection (ASP)	21-02-2025	✓ Compliant
2	Agriculture Department	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
3	Air Seychelles	24-03-2025	✓ Compliant
4	Anti-Corruption Commission	10-04-2025	* Late Submission
5	Central Bank of Seychelles	24-03-2025	✓ Compliant
6	Citizens Engagement Platforms Seychelles	28-02-2025	✓ Compliant
7	Constitutional Appointments Authority	14-03-2025	✓ Compliant
8	Curatelle Office	27-03-2025	✓ Compliant
9	Department Information Communication and Technology (DICT)	21-02-2025	✓ Compliant
10	Department of Blue Economy	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
11	Department of Civil Aviation, Ports and Marine	27-03-2025	* Late Submission
12	Department of Environment and Climate Change	15-04-2025	* Late Submission
13	Department of Fisheries	27-03-2025	✓ Compliant
14	Department Of Foreign Affairs	19-02-2025	✓ Compliant
15	Department of Immigration and Civil Status	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
16	Department of Land Transport	12-03-2025	✓ Compliant
17	Department of Legal Affairs	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
18	Department of Local Government	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
19	Department of Police	02-10-2025	* Late Submission
20	Department of Youth and Sports	24-03-2025	✓ Compliant
21	Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS)	11-03-2025	✓ Compliant
22	Disaster Risk Management Division	10-03-2025	✓ Compliant

NO	PUBLIC BODIES	ANNUAL REPORT (SECTIONS 54 AND 55) SUBMISSION DATE	COMPLIANCE STATUS
23	Electoral Commission	09-01-2025	✓ Compliant
24	Employment Department	19-03-2025	✓ Compliant
25	Enterprise Seychelles Agency (ESA)	23-01-2025	✓ Compliant
26	Fair Trading Commission (FTC)	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
27	Family Department	26-03-2025	✓ Compliant
28	Financial Intelligence Unit	27-03-2025	✓ Compliant
29	Financial Services Authority (FSA)	24-03-2025	✓ Compliant
30	Health Care Agency	09-04-2025	* Late Submission
31	Health Professionals Council (Seychelles)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
32	Home Care Agency	18-02-2025	✓ Compliant
33	Housing Department	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
34	Housing Financing Company (HFC)	27-01-2025	✓ Compliant
35	Indian Ocean Tuna Ltd	02-04-2025	* Late Submission
36	Industrial Estate Authority (IEA)	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
37	Information Commission	21-01-2025	✓ Compliant
38	Institute of Early Childhood Education (IECD)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
39	Island Development Company Ltd (IDC)	28-01-2025	✓ Compliant
40	Judiciary (Registrar of the Supreme Court)	14-02-2025	✓ Compliant
41	L'Union Estate	18-02-2025	✓ Compliant
42	Lands Department	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
43	Landscape and Waste Management Agency (LWMA)	16-04-2025	* Late Submission
44	Linyon Demokratik Seselwa	24-02-2025	✓ Compliant
45	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
46	Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade	18-02-2025	✓ Compliant
47	Ministry of Health (Minister's Secretariat)	01-04-2025	* Late Submission
48	Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
49	Ministry of Lands and Housing	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant

NO	PUBLIC BODIES	ANNUAL REPORT (SECTIONS 54 AND 55) SUBMISSION DATE	COMPLIANCE STATUS
50	National Assembly	26-03-2025	✓ Compliant
51	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	17-03-2025	✓ Compliant
52	National Council for Children (NCC)	03-03-2025	✓ Compliant
53	National Information Services Agency (NISA)	18-02-2025	✓ Compliant
54	National Sports Council (NSC)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
55	National Tender Board (NTB)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
56	Nouvobanq	10/03/025	✓ Compliant
57	Office of the Auditor General	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
58	Office of the Mayor	24-05-2025	* Late Submission
59	Ombudsman Office	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
60	Petro Seychelles	24-02-2025	✓ Compliant
61	President's & Vice President's Office	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
62	Property Management Corporation (PMC)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
63	Public Enterprise Monitoring Commission (PEMC)	17-04-2025	* Late Submission
64	Public Health Authority	26-03-2025	✓ Compliant
65	Public Service Appeal Board	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
66	Public Service Bureau	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
67	Public Utilities Corporation	06-03-2025	✓ Compliant
68	Seychelles Athletics Federation	23-10-2025	* Late Submission
69	Seychelles Badminton Association	24-03-2025	✓ Compliant
70	Seychelles Basketball Federation	31-03-2026	* Late Submission
71	Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation (SBC)	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
72	Seychelles Bureau of Standards (SBS)	21-03-2025	✓ Compliant
73	Seychelles Canoe Association	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
74	Seychelles Chess Federation	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
75	Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority (SCAA)	27-03-2025	✓ Compliant
76	Seychelles Commercial Bank (SCB)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant

NO	PUBLIC BODIES	ANNUAL REPORT (SECTIONS 54 AND 55) SUBMISSION DATE	COMPLIANCE STATUS
77	Seychelles Communications Regulatory Authority	27-03-2025	✓ Compliant
78	Seychelles Cricket Association	02-04-2025	* Late Submission
79	Seychelles Cycling Federation	25-03-2026	* Late Submission
80	Seychelles Darts Association	11-11-2025	* Late Submission
81	Seychelles Defence Forces	21-01-2025	✓ Compliant
82	Seychelles Fire and Rescue Services	10-04-2025	* Late Submission
83	Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA)	17-02-2025	✓ Compliant
84	Seychelles Football Federation	27-05-2026	* Late Submission
85	Seychelles Golf Federation	11-11-2025	* Late Submission
86	Seychelles Handball Federation	18-03-2026	* Late Submission
87	Seychelles Hockey Federation	28-02-2025	✓ Compliant
88	Seychelles Human Right Commission	23-01-2025	✓ Compliant
89	Seychelles Infrastructure Agency	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
90	Seychelles Intelligence Service	09-01-2025	✓ Compliant
91	Seychelles Investment Board (SIB)	08-04-2025	* Late Submission
92	Seychelles Judo Federation	30-04-2026	* Late Submission
93	Seychelles Karate Federation	31-03-2026	* Late Submission
94	Seychelles Karting Association	27-03-2025	✓ Compliant
95	Seychelles Land Transport Agency (SLTA)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
96	Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA)	21-03-2025	✓ Compliant
97	Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority	21-01-2025	✓ Compliant
98	Seychelles Media Commission	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
99	Seychelles Medical & Dental Council	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
100	Seychelles Meteorological Agency (SMA)	21-02-2025	✓ Compliant
101	Seychelles National Institute for Culture, Heritage and the Arts	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
102	Seychelles National Youth Council (SNYC)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant

NO	PUBLIC BODIES	ANNUAL REPORT (SECTIONS 54 AND 55) SUBMISSION DATE	COMPLIANCE STATUS
103	Seychelles Netball Association	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
104	Seychelles Nurses & Midwives Council	19-03-2025	✓ Compliant
105	Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority	30-01-2025	✓ Compliant
106	Seychelles Pension Fund (SPF)	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
107	Seychelles Petroleum Company (SEYPEC)	15-01-2025	✓ Compliant
108	Seychelles Planning Authority	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
109	Seychelles Port Authority	17-04-2025	* Late Submission
110	Seychelles Postal Services (SPS)	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
111	Seychelles Prison Service	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
112	Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC)	16-04-2025	* Late Submission
113	Seychelles Qualifications Authority	20-01-2025	✓ Compliant
114	Seychelles Red Cross Society	04-07-2025	* Late Submission
115	Seychelles Revenue Commission (SRC)	18-02-2025	✓ Compliant
116	Seychelles Squash Association	28-03-2025	✓ Compliant
117	Seychelles Tennis Association	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
118	Seychelles Tourism Academy	29-01-2025	✓ Compliant
119	Seychelles Trading Company (STC)	06-03-2025	✓ Compliant
120	Seychelles Yachting Association	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant
121	Social Affairs Department	21-01-2025	✓ Compliant
122	The Guy Morel Institute	31-03-2025	✓ Compliant
123	Tourism Department	11-03-2025	✓ Compliant
124	United Seychelles	06-05-2025	* Late Submission
125	Utilities Regulatory Commission (formerly Seychelles Energy Commission)	08-04-2025	* Late Submission
126	Weightlifting Federation	25-03-2025	✓ Compliant

Table 4: Compliance status of public bodies in submitting annual reports for 2024