INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

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INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

CORPORATE INFORMATION

RC Number:	1716943	
TIN:	23693083-0001	
Board of Directors:	Shonibare Adebukola Comfort	Executive Director
	Popoola Olayemi	Member
	Ogunnubi Adeyinka Olubunmi	Member
	Anyadike Ikenna Chidiebere	Secretary
	Haruna Zainab Ojonuyo	Member
Office:	Plot 1473, Albert Osakwe House Central Area, Abuja.	
Auditors:	Lanre Akinola & Co (Chartered Accountants) House 11 Dideolu Court Dideolu Estate, Ogba Lagos.	
Bankers:	Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors submit hereunder their report and the audited financial statements of the organisation for the three months ended 31st December, 2020.

1. LEGAL STATUS
The organisation was duly registered and incorporated by the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) in 2020 as a not-for-profit, non-governmental organisation under the Companies & Allied Matters Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
Invictus Africa Inititaive is a non-governmental organisation dedicated to promotion of human rights and gender equality through data-driven and evidence-based advocacy, legal and policy review, and capacity development.

3. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR	**2020**
	₦
Surplus/(Deficit) for the three months period	(278,804)

4. DIRECTORS
The composition of the Board of Directors is as set out on page 1 of this report and financial statements.

None of the Directors s has notified the organisation of any disclosable interest in any of the contracts in which the organisation was involved as at 31st December 2020 as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT
Movements in property, plant and equipment during the year are shown in Note 7 on page 19 of the financial statements. In the opinion of the Directors, the market values of the organisation's property, plant and equipment are not less than the value shown in the financial statements.

6. PERSONNEL
(a) Employment of disabled persons: The organisation continues its general policy of extending employment opportunities to disabled persons as and when there are openings for such employees.
(b) Health, safety and welfare: All essential safety regulations are being observed to guarantee maximum protection of personnel.
(c) Employees' involvement and training: Employees are kept fully informed regarding the organisation' performance and the organisation continues with its open door policy whereby views of employees are sought and given due consideration on matters which affect them.

7. EVENT AFTER REPORTING DATE
There are no events, which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the organisation as of 31st December, 2020 which have not been provided for or disclosed in the financial statements.

8. AUDITORS
Messrs. Lanre Akinola & Co (Chartered Accountants) have been appointed as external auditors in accordance with of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, a resolution will be proposed at the annual general meeting to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board

Chidiebere Anyadike
Board Secretary

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

Statement of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directora accept responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining adequate internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; and preparing its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates which are consistently applied.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate internal control system.

The Directors have made assessment of the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the organisation will not remain a going concern entity in the years ahead.

Adebukola Shonibare	Chidiebere Anyadike
Executive Director	**Board Secretary**

Lanre Akinola & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
House 11 Dideolu Court, Dideolu Estate, Ogba, Lagos.
Tel: 08023418962, 07066596181 E-mail: akinola.lanre@yahoo.com

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

Our Opinion
In our opinion, INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE ("the organisation") financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation as at 31st December 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flow for the three months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and medium-sized entities and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act.

What we have audited
INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE financial statements comprise:
* the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2020.
* the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income for the three months then ended.
* the statement of changes in net assets for the three months then ended.
* the statement of cash flow for the three months then ended.
* the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

Key audit matter and how our audit addressed the key audit matter
There was no key audit matter in these financial statements.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises value added statement and financial summary (but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements.
The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material mistatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the statements
Our objective are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or errors and are considered material if, individual or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements

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

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collution, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation’s internal control.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimate and related disclosures made by the Directors.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the Director'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 Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclutions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a goings concern.

(e) Evaluate the overall presentation, struture and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charges with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significants audit findings, including any deficiences in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have compiled with relevance ethical requirement regarding indepence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statement of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulated precludes public disclosure about the matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our 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 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

The Companies and Allied Matters Act reqires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that :

(a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) the Organisation has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books;

(c) the Organisation's statement of financial position, income statement and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Olanrewaju Akinola
Engagement Partner
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004446
For: Lanre Akinola & Co. (Chartered Accountants)

12th July 2023
Lagos, Nigeria.

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	NOTES	2020 ₦
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	595,952
		595,952
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**8**	7,780,404
		7,780,404
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,376,356**
LIABILITIES & FUNDS		
Current Liabilities		
Income in Advance	**9**	8,555,160
Other Current Liabilities	**10**	100,000
		8,655,160
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,655,160
FUNDS		
Accumulated Funds		(278,804)
TOTAL FUNDS		**(278,804)**
LIABILITIES & FUNDS		**8,376,356**

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9th July 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Adebukola Shonibare

Chidiebere Anyadike

The accounting policies and notes from page 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	NOTES	2020 (3 MONTHS) ₦
INCOME		
Grants	12	684,000
Donation	13	10,000
Total Income		**694,000**
EXPENSES		
Service Delivery Costs	14	(684,000)
Depreciation & Amortisation	15	(148,988)
Other Overheads & Administrative Expenses	16	(100,000)
Total Expenses		**(932,988)**
Surplus/(Deficit) Before Net Finance Income		(238,988)
Finance Expense	17	(39,816)
Net Finance Income		(39,816)
Surplus/(Deficit) after Net Finance Income		**(278,804)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets		-
Fair value gains on Properties, Plant & Equipments		-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**-**
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit) for the three months period		**(278,804)**

The accounting policies and notes from page 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Accumulated Funds N	Total Funds N
01-10-2020	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	(278,804)	(278,804)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the three months period	(278,804)	(278,804)
31-12-2020	**(278,804)**	**(278,804)**

The accounting policies and notes from page 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	NOTES	2020 (3 MONTHS) ₦
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (a)	**18**	8,525,344
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property,Plant & Equipment		(744,940)
Financial Assets Held-to-Maturity (Treasury Bill)		-
Purchase of Other Intangible Assets		-
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities (b)		(744,940)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Loan		-
Proceeds from disposal of assets		-
Net Cash flow from financing activities (c)		-
Net movement in Cash in the year (a+b+c)		7,780,404
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning		-
Cash and Cash Equivalents		**7,780,404**
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise:		
Cash at Bank		7,780,404
Cash and Cash Equivalents		**7,780,404**

The accounting policies and notes from page 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Corporate information and principal activities

The organisation was duly registered and incorporated by the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) in 2020 as a not-for-profit, non-governmental organisation under the Companies & Allied Matters Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Invictus Africa Inititaive is a non-governmental organisation dedicated to promotion of human rights and gender equality through data-driven and evidence-based advocacy, legal and policy review, and capacity development.

a **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the provisions of Financial Reporting Council Act and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act. Where the provisions of IFRS are in conflict with provisions of Financial Reporting Council Act and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, IFRS supersedes.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9th July 2023

b **Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost concept as modified by the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

c **Functional and presentation currency**

The Organisation's functional and presentation currency is the Nigerian naira. The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira and have been rounded to the nearest tenth except where otherwise stated.

d **Use of estimates and judgement**

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

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Organisation makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

a ***Impairment of property, plant and equipment***

The Organisation assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of those assets may not be recoverable. In assessing whether a write-down of the carrying amount of a potentially impaired asset is required, the asset’s carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount. Frequently, the recoverable amount of an asset proves to be the Organisation’s estimated value in use.

The estimated future cash flows applied are based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and represent management's best estimates of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the cash flow generating assets.

b Legal proceedings

The Organisation reviews outstanding legal cases following developments in the legal proceedings at each reporting date, in order to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its financial statements. Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of litigation, claim or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation, claim or assessment has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal advisers, experience on similar cases and any decision of the Organisation's management as to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or

c Estimates of useful lives and residual value

The estimates of useful lives and residual values of property,plant and equipment impact the annual depreciation charge. The useful lives and residual values are based on management experience and the condition of the assets. Consideration is given to management's intended usage policy for the assets in the future and potential market prices of similar assets.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

a Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of the Organisation, transactions in currencies other than the entity's presentation currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions and any exchange differences arising are included in the statement of income statement of the reporting period.

At the end of each reporting period , monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction (i.e. not retranslated).

Foreign currency differences on loans and other borrowings are recognised as finance income and expenses. Other foreign currency differences as a result of transactions are recognised in the related items within the operating results.

b Income & Service Delivery Cost Recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount receivable as donations & grants and consultancy services provided in the normal course of the Foundation's activities.

Donation & Grants

Donations and Grants income is recognised as revenue when received and all associated obligations have been met. Where grants have been given for a specific purpose, or with conditions attached, income is not recognised until agreed upon services and conditions have been satisfied. Government grants relating to income are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related services when performed. Grants received for which the requirements and services have not been met are treated as "income in advance under current liabilities.

Service Delivery Cost
Service Delivery Cost consists of the actual cost incurred on the direct implementation of project activities Service Delivery Cost is recognised when the outcome of transaction activities can be reliably estimated.

c **Finance income and expenses**

Finance income comprises interest income on short-term deposits with banks and exchange gain on foreign currency while finance expenses comprises bank charges and exchange loss on foreign currency exchange. Finance income and expenses is accounted for using accrual basis. They are both recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues.

d **Other overheads and administrative expenses**

Other overheads and administrative expenses are expenses incurred in running the Organisation. They are accounted for on accrual basis. This include Auditors' remuneration, legal and professional fees, repairs and maintenance, printing and stationery, security expenses, telephone expenses, elctricity and utilities, information technology expenses,transport and travelling, marketing costs, indirect taxes and other expenses not separately disclosed.

e **Property, plant and equipment**

i) Recognition and measurement
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost price less accumulated depreciation calculated from the date of commissioning and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost price is based on the purchase price and or expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Items of property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work in progress. The cost of construction recognised includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.The carrying value of property, plant and eqipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss (determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with carrying amount) arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the year the item is derecognised. Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount and are recognised as profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss.

ii) Subsequent costs
Modifications and capacity enhancing investments on any asset are capitalised as cost and amortised over the remaining life of the asset. Also, the cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Organisation and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing and maintenance of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss statement during the period in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated on items of property, plant and equipment to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Item of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available or ready for use or, in respect of capital work-in-progress, from the date the asset is completed and ready for use. No depreciation is charged on items of property, plant and equipment until they are brought into use. Where property, plant and equipment consist of components with different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items. The intangible assets are not depreciated but are amortised over thier estimated useful lives.

The principal annual rates used to write down the cost of assets are as follows:

Item of PPE	**%**
Computer & Accessories	20
Furniture & Fittings	10
Motor Vehicles	20
Office Equipment	10
Plant & Machinery	20
Other Intangible Assets	20

The assets depreciable methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary. The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

f **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they have separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment is treated as a revaluation increase.

g **Financial instruments**

a) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent remeasurement of financial assets is determined by their designation that is revisited at each reporting date.

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The Organisation's financial assets comprise of 'loans and receivables'.

At each reporting date, the Organisation assesses whether its financial assets have been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement where there is objective evidence of impairment.

i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. The Organisation's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

iii) Prepayments
Prepayments are payments made in advance relating to the following year and are recognised and carried at original amount less amounts utilised in the statement of comprehensive income.

iv) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

v) Derecognition of financial assets
The Organisation derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the income statement.

b) Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Organisation's financial liabilities include payables.

Financial liabilities are presented as if the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date. Other financial liabilities which contractually will be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

i) Payables
Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.▫

ii) De-recognition of financial liabilities
The Organisation derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Organisation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in income statement.

h **Accumulated Funds**
This is accumulated Surplus or Deficit arrived at by taking into consideration income accruing to the Foundation less recurrent expenditure.

i **Offsetting financial instruments**
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

j **Impairment of financial instruments**
The Organisation assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For the loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

As a practical expedient, the Organisation may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

k **Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings to be settled within 12 months period are classified as current liabilities while borrowings to be settled over 12 months are classified as non-current liabilities.

l **Employee benefits**

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. The Organisation recognises wages, salaries, bonuses and other allowances for current employees in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as the employees render such services.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short - term benefits if the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Organisation operates a defined contribution plan as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act, Under the defined contributory scheme, the Organisation contributes 10%, while its employees contribute 8% of their annual basic, housing and transport allowances to the scheme. Once the contributions have been paid, the Organisation retains no legal and constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Organisation's obligations are recognised in the statements of comprehensive income as administrative expenses (employee benefits) when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available.

(iii) Contibutory savings scheme

The Organisation operates another pension scheme in which the Organisation contributes 10% while its employees contribute 8% of their annual basic, housing and transport allowances to the scheme. The Organisation obligations are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as other overheads and administrative expenses (pension contributions) when they are due.

(iv) Defined benefit pension schemes

A defined benefit pension scheme is the post-employment benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. For defined benefit pension scheme, the net asset or liability is determined as the balance of the discounted value of the future payments to employees and former employees, less the fair value of plan assets. The calculations are done by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate equals the yield on high quality corporate bonds as at the statement of financial position date, with the period to maturity of the bonds approximating the duration of the liability.

If the calculation results in a positive balance for the Organisation, the asset is included up to an amount equal to any unrecognized past service pension costs and the discounted value of economic benefits in the form of possible future refunds or lower future pension premiums from the fund. In calculating the discounted value of economic benefits, the lowest possible financing obligations are taken into account as applicable to the individual schemes in force within the Organisation. An economic benefit is receivable by the Organisation if it can be realized within the period to maturity of the scheme or upon settlement of the scheme's obligations. Actuarial gains and losses, including any movements in limitations on the net pension assets, are recognized in the unrecognized results within other comprehensive income in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. If plan benefits are changed or when a scheme is constrained, past service cost or a resulting curtailment profit or loss is recognized directly in the income statement. The Organisation recognizes profit or losses on the settlement of defined benefit schemes at the time of the settlement.

m **Provisions**

A provision is recognized only if, as a result of a past event, the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

o **Related party transactions**

Related parties include the related companies, the directors and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the Organisation. Key management personnel are also considered related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

The Organisation considers two parties to be related if, directly or indirectly one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Where there is a related party transactions with the Organisation, the transactions are disclosed as to the type of relationship that exists with the Organisation and the outstanding balances necessary to understand their effects on the financial position and the mode of settlement.

5 Financial risk management

General

Pursuant to a financial policy maintained by the Board of Directors, the Organisation use several financial instruments in the ordinary course of business. The Organisation's financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, interest-bearing loans and bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

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

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organisation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity projections including available credit facilities are incorporated in the regular management information reviewed by the Board of Management. The focus of the liquidity review is on the net financing capacity, being free cash plus available credit facilities in relation to the financial liabilities.

Foreign exchange risk
The functional currency of the Organisation is the Nigerian naira.

The Organisation is exposed to currency risk on purchases made from foreign suppliers.

Interest rate risk

The Organisation has fixed interest rate liabilities. In respect of controlling interest risks, the policy is that, in principle, interest rates for loans payable are primarily fixed for the entire maturity period.

Fair value
Financial instruments accounted for under assets and liabilities are cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and current and non-current liabilities. The fair value of most of the financial instruments does not differ materialy from the book value.

Capital management
The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain customer, investor, creditor and market confidence and to support future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the debt to capital ratio. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividend to be paid to holders of ordinary shares. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the benefits of a sound capital position. There were no changes in the Organisation's approach to capital management during the three months period. The Organisation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6 Subsequent events

There are no post Statement of Financial Position events which could have any material effect on the financial position of the Organisation as at 31st December 2020 and the result for the three months then ended which have not been adequately provided for.

7 Property, plant and equipment

Gross Carrying Amount	01-10-2020	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2020
	N	N	N	N
Computer & Accessories	-	744,940	-	744,940
	-	744,940	-	744,940

Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment	01-10-2020	Charge for the year	Disposals	31-12-2020
	N	N	N	N
Computer & Accessories	-	148,988	-	148,988
	-	148,988	-	148,988
Carrying Amount	**-**			**595,952**

	31-12-2020
	N
8 Cash & Cash Equivalent	
Cash at Bank	7,780,404
	7,780,404

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash and non-restricted balances as operating account balances with banks

9 Income in Advance	
Grant in Advance	**8,555,160**
10 Other Current Liabilities	
Audit Fees	**100,000**
11 Accumulated Funds	
Balance brought forward	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the three months period	(278,804)
Balance carried forward	(278,804)

	31-12-2020 (3 MONTHS)
12 **Grants**	
Grants received in the three months period	
OSIWA	9,239,160
Grant Brought Fwd	-
Grant Carried Fwd	(8,555,160)
	684,000
13 **Donations**	**10,000**
14 **Service Delivery Cost**	
Programme (Training/Research/Meetings/Workshops, etc)	**684,000**
15 Depreciation & Amortisation	
Depreciation: PPE	**148,988**

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31ST DECEMBER 2020
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		31-12-2020 (3 MONTHS) ₦
16	**Other Overheads & Administrative Expenses**	
	Audit Fees	100,000
		100,000
17	**Finance Expense**	
	Bank Charges	36,297
	Exchange Loss	3,518
		39,816
18	**Net cash flow from operating activities**	
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the three months period	(278,804)
	Add: Depreciation & Amortisation	148,988
	Cash Flow before working capital charges	(129,816)
	Increase(Decrease) in Working Capital	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Income in Advance	8,555,160
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	100,000
	Net cash flow from operating activities	**8,525,344**

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 3IST DECEMBER 2020
NON - IFRS STATEMENT

	31-12-2020 3 MONTHS ₦	%
Revenue	694,000	(162)
Bought-in Services and Other Costs	(1,121,792)	262
Value Added/(Loss)	**(427,792)**	**100**
APPLIED AS FOLLOWS		
In payment to Employees:		
Personnel Expenses	-	-
In payment to Government:		
Current Taxation	-	-
Retained for Future Maintenance of Assets and Expansion of Business:		
Depreciation	(148,988)	35
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(278,804)	65
Value Added/(Loss)	**(427,792)**	**100**

INVICTUS AFRICA INITIATIVE LTD/GTE

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
NON - IFRS STATEMENT

	31-12-2020 N
Financial Position	
Non-Current Assets	595,952
Current Assets	7,780,404
TOTAL ASSETS	**8,376,356**
Current Liabilities	8,655,160
Accumulated Funds	(278,804)
LIABILITIES & FUNDS	**8,376,356**