



CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT. ORG

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016.

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CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Oludotun Babayemi Anthony Agbor Odo Halima Baba April Thompson Jonas Svend Schelhorn

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Plot 759, 2nd Floor, F Wing Bassan Plaza, Central Business District, Abuja-FCT.

BANKERS

Guaranty Trust Bank Plc

AUDITORS:

Ich-Dien: Audit (Chartered Accountants & Corporate Advisors) No. D04C, Peace Park Plaza, Utako, Abuja. Nigeria.

STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of affairs of CODE is satisfactory and no events have occurred since the reporting date which would affect the financial statements as presented.

RESULTS FOR THE YEARS

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017.

The Companies and Allied Matters Act CapC20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, requires the Trustees/Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that gives true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the organisation at the end of the year and of its statement of activities. The responsibilities include ensuring that the organisation:

- a) Keeps proper accounting record that disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the organisation and complies with the requirements of the Companies & Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004;
- b) Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities and;
- c) Prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and are consistently applied.

The Trustees of CODE accept the responsibility for the financial statements, which has been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Boards (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council Act, No. 6, 2011.

The Trustees are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial affairs of the organisation and of its surplus for the year ended 31st December 2017. The Trustees further accept the responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate system of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees which indicates that the organisation will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Chief Executive Officer

Finance Director

Chief Operating Officer

June, 2018.

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

This report presents Connected Development's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

These Financial Statements are a means of transparency and accountability, illustrating the financial situation of the organisation as a whole. They have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2.1 to the Financial Statements.

Across the globe, trust in government has been declining, and the Nigerian government hasn't been an exception. In the same vein, citizens are paranoid about engaging same government, to provide essential infrastructures, while being transparent and accountable. If citizen mobilization is critical for an efficient democracy, then the 1,800 + members of this community - CODE, will have their hands full, in the coming years - in holding their sub-national governments to account. This - we have been doing while exploring how we can effectively engage with our target stakeholders better. In 2017, we have utilized partner funds and our energies to strengthen our Follow The Money work around deepening grassroots mobilization, creating local chapters, while ensuring government response.

One of our strategies focuses on empowering communities, by visiting and mobilizing youth and women in our marginalized communities to hold their government accountable. In 2017 alone, we were able to work in 31 rural communities in 10 states of Nigeria. We were able to put pressure on the government to provide health facilities, basic education infrastructures and water supply points for 348,500 citizens within these communities. News from these communities inspire our community leads to continue the work they do. In Iberede, Delta State, a leader within the community mentioned that we should be replaced with their government, because they have refused to visit them, to understand their plight, or find a lasting solution. Nevertheless, are we able to get the buy-in of all community groups or community-based organizations? Maybe partially, maybe the rationality in the logic of collective action would not allow, in the first instance. In Nisama, Kaduna State, we have seen community members refuse contractors design of a public school. It means we can do more!

As Banks and Hulme affirmed in the *Role of NGOs and Civil Society in Development and Poverty Reduction*, NGOs should focus on development work that allows the communities themselves advocate for the provision public goods by their public service providers. To this end,

we have initiated the process of developing Follow The Money local chapters in four states, namely Yobe, Kano, Adamawa, and Benue. These are led by individuals, non-government organizations, community-based organizations, youth and women groups. We hope that these chapters will drive campaigns and community mobilizations on their own and that they can adequately advance capacity development in their various states.

Concerning government response to our campaigns, in 2017, we sent 101 access to information request (23 to the central government and 75 to the subnational government) and got 19 responses (9 from the central government and ten from the subnational government) in all. In Kaduna and Yobe, the State Universal Education Board has partnered with the Follow The Money team to deliver on monitoring of government projects, and the mobilization of community groups. Nevertheless, the government response has not been encouraging overall, especially at the subnational level. We hope strengthening the capacity of these government agencies might create leverage for government response in the coming years as we have seen some positive result from this in 2017.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

Remarkably, in the year, the organization moved to a 300 sqm office and event space. The new office gave more room for staff to work collaboratively, and efficiently. For the sustainability of the organization in terms of finance, the event space called Community Park, will be available for rent to the public, and other NGOs at a discount price.

NUMBER OF STAFF

Our staff strength increased from 8 in 2016 to 24 by the end of 2017, with 6 volunteers.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

CODE is a non-profit, self-governed organisation. It is a movement whose office is based in Nigeria. CODE was registered in Nigeria in December 2013. The Board of Trustees is the highest authority of CODE. It is composed of Halima Baba and April Thompson joined Oludotun Babayemi, Anthony Agbor, and Jonas Svend Schelhorn on the board of the organization. While, Hossana Fox exited the board of the organization in the course of the year.

To conclude, on behalf of the half a million people in the 31 rural communities we have worked in this year, and all our members, working tirelessly to make sure citizens can hold their government accountable, we would like to appreciate all our partners that have supported us financially, and with human capital. We hope your support will continue to spur public service providers to respond to citizens' yearnings.

OUR MISSION

To empower marginalized communities.

OUR VISION

We envision a world where all people – even in the most remote areas of Africa will be able to hold their government accountable.

OBJECTIVES

- Increase people's access to information through whatever technological means they choose.
- Increase and share innovative approaches to information exchange through experimentation, research and technology.
- Develop innovative platforms for coverage of governance issues.
- Increase the adoption and implementation of international development laws and policies.
- Empower youths by offering training and support to youth interested in using innovative ideas to improve the development index of their society.

Connected Development [CODE] Bassan Plaza, 10th Street, 2nd Floor F Wing, Central Business District, Abuja, FCT

Oludotun Babayemi, (Board of Trustees)



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

We have audited the financial statements of Connected Development Initiative which comprises of Statement of financial position as at 31st December 2017, Statement of Activities, Statement of Changes in net assets, Statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, and in accordance with the Financial reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011, and for such internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amount and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedure selected depends on the auditor's judgement including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statement whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Connected Development Initiative as at 31st December 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International financial reporting standards, Provisions of the Company and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE-Continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In compliance with the requirements of schedule 6 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, we confirm that:

- i) 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;
- ii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Organisation so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- iii) The Organisation's Statement of financial Position and Statement of activities are in agreement with the books of account.

Ich-Dien: Audit

(Chartered Accountants)

FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003910

Abuja, Nigeria *May*, 2018.

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

NON CURRENT ASSETS	Notes	2017 NGN	2016 NGN
Intangible Assets	4	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	5	22,387,990.52	5,131,114.58
Financial Assets: Investments		-	-
Sub-total non-current assets		22,387,990.52	5,131,114.58
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories	7		
Accounts receivables & Prepayments	9	48,540,599.38	40,899,521.35
Contributions receivable			-
Other receivables			_
Cash & Cash Equivalent	10	28,366,541.56	25,141,984.00
Sub-total Current Assets		76,907,140.94	66,041,505.35
Total Assets		99,295,131.46	71,172,619.93
LIABILITIES:			
Non- Current Liabilities:			
Bank overdraft			
Account Payables	11	1,041,551.24	1,500,000.00
Deferred Income	12	12,039,160.29	21,585,010.00
Provision for grants payable	-	12,000,100.2	8,026,714.58
Sub total current liabilities		13,080,711.53	31,111,724.58
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank Loan			
Long-term employees benefit obligations		_	9,215,000.00
Provision for multi year grants payable			4,925,285.42
Sub-total non-current liabilities		_	14,140,285.42
Total liabilities		13,080,711.53	45,252,010.00
ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIAB	ILITIES		
Accumulated Fund		86,214,419.93	25,920,609.93
Total Accumulated Fund & Liabilities		99,295,131.46	71,172,619.93
AH			

Chief Executive Officer

Finance Director

Chief Operating Officer

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

Income:	NOTES	2017	2016
		N	N
Grants from Individuals			-
Grants from Private Institutions	. 8	196,237,100.00	53,463,286.20
Private Income		196,237,100.00	53,463,286.20
Public Institution Income			
Other Income	15	12,631,500.00	7,071,730.00
Total Income		208,868,600.00	60,535,016.20
Expenditure:			
Programmes or meetings	17	15,714,345.58	5,325,720.00
Programme Support	17	13,656,455.00	4,948,221.27
Community Outreach	17	36,125,535.00	18,893,507.00
Project Missions		65,496,335.58	29,167,448.27
Fundraising		ha ha a a a a a	_
Management and General Administration	n 16	82,036,903.18	19,155,727.00
Tax and Deductions	16	1,041,551.24	1,406,231.00
Other Expenses		83,078,454.42	20,561,958.00
Total Expenditure		148,574,790.00	49,729,406.27
		•	
Surplus/Deficit for the year		60,293,810.00	10,805,609.93
Other Comprehensive Income Total Comprehensive Income for the year	r	60,293,810.00	10,805,609.93

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

	RESTRICTED FUND	UNRESTRICTED FUND	TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUND
	N	N	N
As at 1st January 2017	7,023,646.45	18,896,963.48	25,920,609.93
Total Comprehensive income for the year	43,170,020.04	17,123,789.96	60,293,810.00
As at 31st December 2017	50,193,666.49	36,020,753.44	86,214,419.93
At 1st January 2016		15,115,000.00	15,115,000.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	7,023,646.45	3,781,963.48	10,805,609.93
As at 31st December 2016	7,023,646.45	18,896,963.48	25,920,609.93

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

Cash flows from operating activities:	Notes	1	2017	2016
Surplus	18		N 60,293,810,00	N 10,805,609.93
Adjustment for Non Cash Items				
Depreciation	5		3,983,575,83	1,124,778.64
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Before working capital items			64,277,385,83	11,930,388.57
Changes in Working Capital Items				
Account Payables	19		458,448.76	- 758,000.00
Other receivables	19	-	40,325,559.38	
Inventory	19	\$1 5 2	40,323,339,38	- 3,899,321.33
Prepayments			100 000 00	-
		-	400,000.00	
Cash generated from operating activities			23,093,377,69	7,272,867.22
Tax Paid (PAYE & WHT)				- 1,406,231.00
Net Cash from operating activities			23,093,377,69	5,866,636.22
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Dividends, interest and rents from investments				_
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment				355,000.00
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	-	19,868,820,13	- 4,070,893.22
Proceeds from sale of investments				_
Purchase of investments				
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		0. - 1	19,868,820,13	- 3,715,893.22
Cash flows from financing activities: Repayments of borrowing				-
Cash inflows from new borrowing				
Receipt of restricted funds subject to conditions that mean				
that they cannot be spent in the reporting period	20			6,470,010.00
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities				6,470,010.00
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period			3,224,557,56	10,026,984.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			25,141,984.00	15,115,000.00
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements				-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period			28,366,541,56	25,141,984.00

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.0 Corporate Information

Connected Development [CODE], founded in 2012 was registered as a Non Government Organization in December 2013 with registration number CAC/IT/NO 66312. Connected Development (CODE) is a non- profit organization whose mission is to empower marginalized communities in Africa. We do this by strengthening and creating platforms for dialogue, enabling informed debate, which will bring about government transparency and accountability within local communities.

2 Basis of Preparation

2.1 General information and statement of compliance

The financial statements of CODE have been prepared in accordance with International FinancialReporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statement also complies with the requirements of the Company and Allied MattersAct, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria. The financial statements are presented in Nigeria Naira and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N000). The Naira is also the functional currency of the Organisation.

2.2 Summary of Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by CODE in the presentation of its financial statements: The policies have been consistently applied for all period presented.

a) Revenue/Income

Revenue comprises of grants received from various donors to fund CODE activities.

Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, collection isprobable, the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably, and when the criteria foreach of the Organisation's different activities have been met. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. Details of the activity-specific recognition criteria are described below.

(i) Donations/Grants from Donors/Grantors

CODE's programs are supported by donations/grants received from various

donors/grantors in Nigeria and other countries (U.S.,U.K., etc.). Donations/grants are received when requests are made upon submission of the required documents/successfulcompetition. Revenue is therefore recognized as at the time of receipt.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a loan or receivable(staff loan) is impaired, CODE reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans and receivables are recognized using the original effective interest rate. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of activities.

(iii) Donations and Government grants

Donations or grants are sometimes received on the premise of full compliance with the donors' guidelines or on the condition that specified services are delivered, or conditions are fulfilled. Revenue is recognized as guidelines are met or services are performed or conditions are fulfilled and at year-end a liability is recognized for those amounts where guidelines are not met or conditions are not satisfied. Revenue from non-reciprocal donations or grants that are not subject to conditions are recognized when the Organisation obtains control of the funds, economic benefits are probable and the amount of the donations or grants can be measured reliably. Donations or grants can be received in monetary or non-monetary terms. Non-monetary grants or donations are recognized at fair value at the date of donation or grants. CODE currently has not received donations orgrants from the Government of Nigeria except where collaborations on an internationally funded program are required.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Naira at rates applicable at the transactiondates. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rateand the resulting exchange differences are recognized as 'other income' (exchange gain) or other expenses' (exchange loss). Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in Naira at exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of

financial position date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date or where appropriate at the contracted rate of exchange if the balance is to be settled at a contracted rate. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates, subsequent to

therates of transactions, is included as an exchange gain or loss in the statement of activities.

(c) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognized in statement of activities upon utilization of the service or atthe date of their origin.

(d) Income tax

CODE is exempted from Federal income taxes under section 19 of the Companies IncomeTax Act and does not conduct unrelated business activities. Therefore, CODE does notmake provision for corporate income taxes; exceptemployee tax and withholding tax on rent, hired infrastructures and consultants. This exemption status is renewable annually in Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) where the activities of CODE as assessed by FIRS do not deviate from its core objects. Also, CODE has completed its equivalency determination, as such is an equivalent of a United States public charity.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of donated items of property, plant and equipment is the fair value at the date of acquisition. Cost include, direct costs, appropriation of materials and other overhead associated with the production of the assets, professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the CODE's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate property, plant and equipment, and depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. They are amortised/depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The relevant rates of depreciation are as follows:

Assets Office equipment	Estimated Useful Life 5 years	Rate of Depreciation 20%
Furniture & fittings	10 years	10%
Plant and Machinery Computer and Accessorie	10 years 4 years	10% 25%

Maintenance, repairs and renewals are generally charged to expense during the financial periodin which they are incurred. CODE recognizes its items of property, plant and equipmentusing historical cost value.

Losses or gains on disposals of assets are recognized in the statement of activities under gains and losses on disposal. CODEcurrently has Office Equipment and Furniture & Fittings as its item of Property plant and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent cost

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

(iii) Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of activities in the year the asset is derecognized.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

CODE assess whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Organisation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of anasset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Therecoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its

recoverableamount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flow are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Those calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies and other available fair value indicators.

For all non-financial assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whetherthere is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or havedecreased. If such indication exist, CODE estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumption used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in the prior years. Such reversal is recognized in statement of financial activities unless asset is carried at a revalued amount, in case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks, cash at hand and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. CODE considers deposits in banks, cash at the office and cash for project missions as cash and cash equivalents.

(h) Employee retirement benefits Defined contribution plan

i) CODE operates a defined contributory pension scheme as stipulated in the Pension Reforms Act 2014 as amended. Under the scheme, the Organisation and employees pay thestipulated respective contributions into a separate entity (Pension Fund Administrator) chosen bythe employee. Once paid, CODE does not retain any legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Pension Fund Administrator does not hold sufficient assets to finance benefits accruing under the scheme. CODE's contributions to the scheme are charged to the statement of activities and in the period to which they relate.

- ii) CODE operates a funded defined contributory benefit scheme for its staff, and the schemerelates to employees' length of service and remuneration. The scheme is managed by Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited on behalf of CODE for the benefit of its employees.
- Oncepaid, the Organisation does not retain any legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributionsif the Pension Fund Administrator does not hold sufficient assets to finance benefits accruingunder the scheme. The Organisation's contributions to the scheme are charged to the statement of activities and in the period to which they relate.

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave, sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed asthe related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(i) Provisions, Contingent assets and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognized when the entity has apresent legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses/deficits. 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 sameclass of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

(j) Deferred income

The liability for deferred income is the unutilized amounts of grants received on the conditionthat specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided or the conditions usually fulfilled within 12 months of receipt of the grant. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds 12 months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than 12 months after the reporting date, the liability is discounted and presented as non-current liability.

(k) Non derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party. Non-derivative financial instruments comprise accounts receivables, held to maturity and cashand short term deposits.

(l) Financial assets

Non-derivative financial instruments (financial assets) are recognized initially at fair value plusary directly attributable transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are recognized as an expense when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described hereafter.

Subsequent measurement of financial Assets

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable paymentsthat are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium onacquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as a deficit in the statement of activities. This category generally applies to Accounts and other receivables.

(m) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or atamortized cost. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction cost. CODE's financial liabilities include accounts payables.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

i) Accounts payables

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for services that have been acquired in the ordinarycourse of business from vendors. Accounts payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Accounts payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged orcancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the originalliability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of activities.

Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(n) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. Theremaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit

risk characteristics. All impairment losses should be recognized in statement of activities. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized

previously in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity is transferred to statement of activities/deficit or surplus. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in statement of activities/deficit or surplus. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(o) Unrestricted fund

Unrestricted funds are funds that are neither restricted funds nor endowment funds. They formpart of net assets of CODE that is neither permanently restricted nor temporarily restricted by the donor-imposed speculations.

3 Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management tomake judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenditure. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Information about assumption and estimate uncertainties that have significant risk of resulting in material adjustment in the year ending are as follows:

Going concern

CODE's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in operation for the foreseeablefuture. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT For The Year Ended 31st December, 2017 NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

Intangible assets

Mainly consisting of software, artworks and licences, and CODE do not have licences on artworks and software yet.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As At 318t December, 2016	CARRYING AMOUNT As At 31st December, 2017	At 31/12/2017	DEPRECIATION At 1/1/2017 Charge for the year Additions during the year Disposals during the year	At 31/12/2017	At 1/1/2017 Additions during the year Disposals	COST/VALUATION
1,963,114.58	4,656,154.16	1,829,387.06	572,778.64 1,133,181.92 123,426.50	5,665,909.58	1,963,114.58 3,702,795.00	OFFICE EQUIPMENT N
	3,493,501.00	317,591.00	317,591.00	3,811,092.00	3,811,092.00	ACCESSORIES
3,168,000.00	10,356,750.00	1,702,750.00	552,000.00 1,150,750.00	11,507,500.00	3,168,000.00 8,339,500.00	FURNITURE & FITTINGS N
	3,881,585.36	133,847.77	133,847.77	4,015,433.13	4,015,433.13	PLANT & MACHINERY N
5,131,114.58	22,387,990.52	3,983,575.83	1,124,778.64 2,735,370.69 123,426.50	24,999,934.71	5,131,114.58 19,868,820.13	TOTAL N

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets consist primarily of bank deposits, loans, investments and other financial assets. CODE has only its bank deposits as assets, as it has not acquired or taken any loan.

7 INVENTORIES

CODE does not have office inventories

8	INCOME	2017	2016
	GRANTS RECEIVED:	N	N N
	Indigo Trust UK	13,452,390.00	15,834,746,20
	Stanford University		1,450,000.00
	Heinrich Boell Foundation	_	4,530,000.00
	Open Knowledge International		2,459,200.00
	Omidyar Network	63,000,000.00	2,437,200.00
	McArthur	47,250,000.00	
	European Union	-	19,999,797.80
	Global right		164,500.00
	ONE Campaign	33,435,360.00	6,486,430.00
	Global Green grant		1,160,000.00
	OSIWA	26,267,850.00	-,100,000,00
	OGP Payment	-	580,000.00
	International Centre for Journalists		598,612.20
	Others	12,631,500.00	390,012.20
	Centre for democracy & development	200,000.00	200,000.00
		196,237,100.00	53,463,286.20

		48,940,599.38	40,899,521.35
	Other grants receivable		26,899,521.35
	Advances to staff	•	5,785,000.00
	Legal Service	400,000.00	
	Other Receivables	48,540,599.38	8,215,000.00
		N	N
9	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENT	2017	2016

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial positions as follows:

	2017
	N
Cash in Bank:	
GTB One Campaign	4,427,542.94
GTB OPS	4,417,457.07
GTB GBP	1,466.52
GTB USD	1,791,071.02
GTB USD Card	448.88
GTB Main	8,051,203.57
GTB Omidiyar Network	19,397.78
GTB HBF	772,671.48
GTB Donor funded projects	7,372,104.52
GTB Payroll	158,217.78
Cash in the office (Petty cash)	238,510.00
Cash with project coordinators	1,116,450.00
As per statement of financial position	28,366,541.56

11 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are composed of amounts owed to suppliers, employees, payments for government bills and tax authorities.

The details of the accounts payable and accrued expenses are disclosed below:

	2017	2016
D 1 1 7	N	N
Employee benefits		882,500,00
Withholding tax on rent	429,000.00	
Withholding tax on Audit fees	25,000,00	
Withholding tax on Legal retainership	40,000.00	
Accrued PAYE Taxes	547,551.24	617,500,00
Total	1,041,551.24	1,500,000,00

12 DEFERRED INCOME:

Unspent donor funds		2017 N 12,039,160.29	2016 N 21,585,010,00
Deferred Income on Public grants Deferred Income on Private grants		-	Sen. 1991/1 E-00-
Other deferred income			
Total		12,039,160.29	21,585,010,00
	10000		

13 CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

CODE does not have outstanding commitment from any private organization

14 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables mainly relate to services provided and goods sold to other organizations.

15 OTHER INCOME:

	2017	2016
Interest on fixed deposit accounts	N	N
Equipments & Services sold to other organisations	12,631,500.00	7,071,730,00
As per Statement of Financial Activities	12,631,500.00	7,071,730,00

16 FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Not CE	2017	2016
Nature of Expenses:	N	N
Personnel Cost	23,054,134.13	6,369,650,00
Travel and transportation- domestic	9,512,500.00	1,829,109,00
Travelling & transportation-International	4,565,000.00	2,672,055,06
Office Expenses	17,608,800.00	2,555,237,00
Communications	3,654,363,39	983,448,00
Professional/Audit fees	500,000.00	1,371,224,00
Media Consultancy	1,744,000.00	1,571,224,00
Water & Electricity	1,455,000.00	•
Legal Expenses	800,000.00	
Office rent	4,290,000.00	1,200,000,00
Technology Cost	7,700,068.54	2,242,161,00
Bank Charges	1,271,948.08	214,295,30
PAYE & withholding tax	1,041,551.24	214,293,30
Other Expenses	1,897,513.21	
Depreciation and Amortisation	3,983,575.83	1 104 770 64
As per Statement of Financial Activities		1,124,778,64
	83,078,454.42	20,561,958,00

17	PROGRAMME	EXPENSES/PROJECT MISSIONS
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	TROOKAMME EAT ENSES/PROJECT MISSION	5		
ű.			2017	2016
0			N	N
	Programme Personnel Cost		12,029,427,34	3,774,328.00
	Travelling		10,058,438,17	5,853,470.73
	Catering, Feeding & Entertainment		8,548,965,00	3,067,762.00
	Communications		8,107,490,00	3,012,414.27
	Events		11,210,677,62	4,658,396.00
	Hotel & Accommodation		5,895,991,51	3,710,100.00
	Marketing & Collateral		9,645,345,94	5,090,977.27
	Total		65,496,335,58	29,167,448.27
		4		
			2017	2016
			N	N
18	Operating surplus/(deficit) before working capital chan	ges		
	Excess/(deficiency) of revenue over expenses		60,293,810,00	10,805,609.93
19	CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL ITEMS:		2017	2016
			N	N
	Decrease in Accounts payables	-	458,448,76 -	758,000.00
Increase in accounts receivables	Increase in prepayments	_	400,000,00	750,000.00
	Increase in accounts receivables	-	30,779,810,13 -	3,899,521.35
		-	31,638,258,89 -	4,657,521.35
			2017	2016
•			N	N
20	Receipt of restricted funds subject to conditions that me	an		1
	that they cannot be spent in the reporting period			6,470,010.00

21 PROGRAMME MEETINGS

For her projects, CODE organizes stakeholders meetings in every community it works in.

These meetings involve key stakeholders – beneficiaries, their focus groups, the media, other local NGOs, concerned government institutions and other policy makers.

22 PROGRAMME LOCAL SUPPORT

For projects carried out by CODE, it relies on ad hoc local support for its community engagements.

Local support includes a project assistant, community liaison, and other volunteers within and outside the target communities.

23 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

CODE develops community outreach programmes in form of focus group discussions. Most times it has become a key part of our "ground-truthing" activities. This includes on-site check of infrastructures, focus group discussions with community groups that exist within the community.

24 FUNDRAISING

Fundraising expenses represent the costs incurred for raising funds from all possible sources of income, be they private or public institutions. As a note, CODE will not continue to fundraise from public institutions anymore.

25 MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Management and general administration expenses consist primarily of expenses associated with office management, office financial and human resources management, internal communication and the associative life of the organisation.