

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
REDEEMER'S UNIVERSITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

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AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

The Financial Statements

These Financial Statements have been prepared for ACEGID and relate to the ACE IMPACT grant provided by the World Bank, aimed at supporting the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases such as malaria, Lassa fever, and others. The grant activities commenced on August 1, 2020. The statements also cover other grants administered under ACEGID as a recognized Centre.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
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General Information

CENTRE'S OFFICIALS

Prof. Christian Happi	-	Director
Prof. Folarin Onikepe	-	Deputy Director
Dr. Anise Happi	-	Deputy Director
Mrs. Mofoluso. O. Olutayo-David	-	Redeemer's University Bursar
Mr. Nosamiefan Iguosadolo	-	Programme Manager
Dr. Johnson Okolie	-	Project Manager
Mrs. Omowunmi-Hupe	-	Human Resource Manager
Mr. Idowu O. Afolabi	-	Project Accountant
Mrs. Banjo Adeyemi	-	Project Internal Auditor
Mrs. Lucy Osilaja	-	Procurement Officer
Mr. Abiodun Awolola	-	Finance Officer

DIRECTORATE OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Mrs. Kikelomo O. Akinlawon	-	Chief Internal Auditor
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UNIVERSITY PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Professor Anthony E. Akinlo	-	Vice-Chancellor
Professor Adebola A. Adebileje	-	Deputy Vice Chancellor
Mr. Olukayode E. Akindele	-	Registrar
Mrs. Mofoluso. O. Olutayo-David	-	Bursar
Dr. Akinniyi A. Adeleke	-	University Librarian

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

SIAO Partners (Chartered Accountants)
18b, Olu Holloway Road,
(Former Temple Road),
Off Alfred Rewane Road,
Ikoyi,
Lagos

BANKERS

Access Bank Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

Host University

Redeemer's University

Postal Address

P.M.B 230, Ede,
Osun State,
Nigeria.

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General Information – (Cont'd)

Regional Partners

Names	Town/State	Country
University of Ibadan,	Ibadan – Oyo	Nigeria
Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital,	Irrua – Edo	Nigeria
Universite Cheikh Anta-Diop,	Dakar	Senegal
University of Sierra Leone,	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Kenema Government Hospital,	Kenema	Sierra Leone
West Africa Genomics Research Networks		
University of Rwanda	Kigali	Rwanda
Stellenbosh University	Stellenbosh	South-Africa

Global Partners

Names	Town/State	Country
Harvard University,	Cambridge-Massachusetts	USA
Broad Institute,	Cambridge-Massachusetts	USA
Tulane University,	New Orleans-Louisiana	USA
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	Maryland	USA
Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Consortium	Maryland	USA
University of Cambridge	Cambridge	UK
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research	Maryland	USA
The Wellcome Trust Limited	England	UK
University of California San Francisco	San Francisco	USA
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	USA
The Scripps Institutes	San Diego, California	USA
George Mason University	Virgina	USA
World Health Organization	Geneva	Switzerland
Africa Center for Disease Control	Addis-Ababa	Ethiopia
The Rockefeller Foundation	New-York	USA

VISION

To become an International Centre of Excellence with a global perspective that educates genomics leaders who will transform the World through high quality translational genomics-based research on health.

To constitute a strong force in support of the research on the study of humans and microbes to transform the clinical care, surveillance and understanding of infectious diseases.

VALUES

To attain the highest level of student learning, discovery and creative work in an atmosphere of inclusion, collaboration and partnership, guided by the highest standards of ethical conduct.

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Report of the Centre's Officials

MISSION

- To create, preserve and disseminate knowledge;
- To carry out each part of our mission at the highest level of excellence by guiding, facilitating and enhancing education and research quality, opportunities and experiences for all graduate students and researchers; and
- To educate the students for leadership and scholarship by creating a vibrant environment that is free of outside influences that transcend international boundaries and where creative, relevant, responsive, ethical and high quality translational genomics-based research on health in Africa is conducted.

Background Information of the Centre

The African Centre of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases ("ACEGID", "the Centre and the Project"), is located at Redeemer's University, Ede, Osun State in Nigeria and it is a World Bank funded collaborative research centre. The Partners are: West African Academic and Medical Institutions, Redeemer's University, University of Ibadan, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital in Nigeria, University of Sierra Leone, Kenema Government Hospital in Sierra Leone and Universite Cheikh Anta-Diop de Dakar in Senegal.

The Centre was established in September 2013 upon approval of the World Bank of the proposed genomics research activities forwarded by the Redeemer's University Management.

ACEGID has a mandate to build capacity in the field of genomics in young African scientists and use, identify and characterize pathogens of unknown origin using microbial metagenomics. Ultimately the Project aims to translate the research outcome to products that can be deployed to the field in order to contribute to the control, management and elimination of infectious diseases in the continent.

Primary Thematic Discipline of Centre

The Centre's primary thematic discipline for the year under review are Infectious Diseases such as Malaria, Lassa, Ebola, HIV, Yellow fever, Monkey pox and Covid -19. The Centre is also increasing focus on human genomics and non-communicable diseases.

Key Objectives and Expected Outcomes

Overarching Goal:

To create a vibrant academic and research environment that is free of outside influences, one that transcends national boundaries and ensures the conduct of relevant, responsive, ethical and high quality translational genomics-based research on health in Africa.

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Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Specific Aims

- Develop African research capacity in genomics by building well-trained scientists;
- Empower African researchers to utilize genomics-based tools towards the control and elimination of infectious diseases;
- Create genomics curricula to support and promote cutting-edge genomics-based research;
- Engage communities in prevention efforts and public health education;
- Use field-deployed and state-of-the-art genomic technology to identify pathogens driving febrile illness; and
- Create a foundation for African scientists to carry out tractable and important genetic research projects throughout in the Continent.

Result for the year ended 31 December, 2022:

The summary of the operating result from utilization of grants and other funds received during the year ended 31 December, 2022 is as stated below:

	2022	2021
	₦	₦
Grants and Other Incomes	5,844,947,485	6,092,577,996
Less: Administrative and other Expenses	(3,212,437,084)	(2,938,060,446)
Surplus for the year	2,632,510,401	3,154,517,550

Property, Plant and Equipment

Information relating to changes in property, plant and equipment is shown in **note 6** to the Financial Statements. The Centre's Officials believe that the market value of the Centre's property, plant and equipment is not less than the carrying value shown in these Special Purpose Report and Financial Statements.

Events after the Reporting Date

The Centre's Officials are not aware of an event subsequent to 31 December, 2022 which is likely to have a material effect on the financial information contained in these Financial Statements and/or may have affected the true and fair view of the Centre's state of affairs as at that date.

Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Human Resources Policies and Other Matters

The Centre recognises that its human resources are very valuable assets. Consequently, the human resources policies of the Centre are to ensure that the Centre continues to place premium on its human capital development arising from the fact that this would ensure improvement, efficiency and prompt response to finding solutions to infectious diseases in the Africa.

The Management holds periodic meetings with the employees in order to brief them on current related issues and exchange ideas that are beneficial to both parties. In addition, Management communicates issues to employees regularly through email, circulars and newsletters.

Employment of Physically Challenged Persons

It is the Centre's policy that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including application by those that are physically challenged persons. All employees whether physically challenged or not are given equal opportunities to develop their experience and knowledge in the Centre. As at 31 December, 2022, no physical challenged person was employed at the Centre.

Employment and Employee Developments

The Centre reviews its employment policy in line with the needs in the field of research and teaching related activities. Careful recruiting is undertaken to ensure that potential high performers are attracted and retained. Local and overseas training and development programmes are organized to meet the needs of the Centre's approach to research and modernization of teaching techniques.

Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity

Subject to applicable laws, the Centre recruits, hires, trains, promotes, disciplines and provides other conditions of employment without regard to a person's race, colour, religion, sex, age, national origin, disability or other classifications protected under law.

Health and Safety of the Centre Employment

Health and safety regulations are in force within the Centre's premises and employees are aware of existing regulations. The Centre appreciates the value of a safe work environment and therefore embarks on periodic assessments to ensure compliance and safety rules. COVID's impact has been reduced significantly across board as most bans and restrictions (if not all) have been lifted.

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Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Admission into the Centre

In line with the Centre's primary objectives to develop a critical mass of well-trained Genomics Scientists in the African Continent, student enrolment as at 31 December, 2022 were:

Programme	2022	2021
Master Degree Level	36	7
PhD. Degree Level	3	47

Admission of students into the Centre was processed through the Redeemer's University, Ede – Osun State as the host Institution. The number of people trained by the Centre from 2013 - 2022 is over 1,300.

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Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Information about the Centre Sponsors

The Centre benefited from the sponsorship and/or partnership of the following organisations, bodies and councils through award of grants for research purposes in the field of Genomics of Infectious Diseases. The sponsors and their areas of interests are as stated below:

NAME OF SPONSORS	PROJECT	DURATION
World Bank – (Through the Association of African Universities (AAU))	Africa Centre of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases.	December 31, 2019 to November 2025
National Institutes of Health - H3Africa	Genomic Characterization and Surveillance of Microbial Threats in West Africa.	July 2017 – June 2022.
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)	One Health and Accelerating Vaccines for Ebola and Lassa (OVEL).	May 01, 2018 to March 31 st , 2021
Joint West Africa Research Group (JWARG)	Infectious Disease Surveillance Studying to include: Malaria, Yellow Fever, Lassa Fever and Dengue Fever.	2018 – 2023
The Wellcome Trust Limited	Lassa outbreak response, early intervention and community response capacity in Ondo, Edo and Ebonyi States in Nigeria.	2019 – 2020
The ELMA Relief Foundation	Pandemic, early detection networks	2020 - 2025
FAST GRANT	COVID – 19 Related Science - ACEGID	2020 - 2022
Africa Academy of Sciences	COVID-19 R&D in Africa	2020 - 2022
Africa CDC/ASLM	Africa Pathogen Genomic Initiative	2021 - 2022
Rockefeller Foundation	Capacity Building for Pathogen Genomics in Africa.	2021- 2023
SICA	Seroepidemiological Insight into Covid-19 Transmission in Africa.	2022- 2023
Alexander von Humboldt Foundation – AvH	Investigating the different types of arboviruses that are circulating in wild animals in Nigeria.	2022 - 2027
KZN Research Innovation and Sequencing Platform - KRISP	COVID-19 and other pathogens and capacity building in Africa.	2022 - 2023
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit-GIZ	Understand microbial threats associated with bushmeat trade and consumption in Nigeria and Kenya.	2022 - 2024
Global Partnership for Animals and Zoonotic Disease Surveillance - GPAZDS	Research and surveillance on various animal diseases with zoonotic potentials.	2022 - 2027

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Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Major Accomplishments to Date:

- Accurate diagnosis of the first case of Ebola in Sierra Leone and Nigeria in the 2014 EVD outbreak;
- Sequenced approximately 250 Ebola virus genomes and made available in the databank;
- Sequenced over 1,000 Lassa fever virus genomes, thus generating the largest catalogue of the virus in the world;
- Provided tools and training for disease diagnosis, sequencing and bioinformatics;
- Developed the capacity and provided facilities to study a BL4 pathogen in rural field settings (Nigeria and Sierra Leone);
- Developed Ebola virus rapid diagnostics test (RDT) for rapid diagnosis of the disease in 10mins;
- Developed a new pan – Lassa fever rapid diagnostics test kit for diagnosis of the disease in 10mins;
- Discovered 2-novel highly divergent rhabdovirus in Ekpoma, Nigeria;
- Used clinical sequencing to uncover the origin and evolution of Lassa virus;
- Discovered neutralizing monoclonal antibodies that target epitopes on Lassa virus glycoproteins giving potential for immunotherapeutic in Lassa fever;
- Participated in the 1,000 genome project for the development of global reference for human genetic variation;
- Received the 1st prize in the Life Sciences and Medicine category at the 6th Nigerian Universities Research and Development fair;
- The Centre received the 2021 Gold Medal Prize of the Nigerian Academy of Science;
- Trained approximately 1,300 young African scientists in the field of Genomics and Bioinformatics between 2014 and 31 December, 2021;
- The Centre reconfirmed the first Covid-19 case in Nigeria and sequenced the first SARS-Cov-2 in Africa; and has supported Nigerian Government COVID -19 response through the sequencing of over 4,000 SARS-CoV genomes in Nigeria alone;
- The Centre has tested more than 150,000 COVID-19 samples in Nigeria;
- Trained researchers and scientists from 32 African countries on next generation sequencing. Therefore, supporting their national responses to the pandemic.
- The Centre is now a reference Centre for Infectious Diseases research for the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Africa Center for Disease Control (AfCDC).

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Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Overall Projects Achievements

Following the award of the project in 2013 by the World Bank and subsequent signature of the performance agreement contract between Redeemer's University and the National Universities Commission in February 2015, ACEGID has been engaged in research and academic activities that have highly impacted health development in the West Africa Sub-region, as well as significantly improved the visibility of Redeemer's University and other West African collaborating institutions in the Committee of Universities in Africa and the World.

Impact of COVID – 19 on the Centre

Nigeria recorded her first index case of Coronavirus (COVID – 19) on Friday 27 February, 2020, as pronounced by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). On 11 March, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID – 19 outbreak a pandemic and most governments have taken restrictive measures to contain its further spread by introducing lockdowns, closures of borders and travel restrictions which has affected the free movement of people and goods.

The impact of COVID - 19 on the Centre's operations were as follows:

- Increasing the level of testing of sample cases;
- Restricted movement of staff with limited activities performed remotely;
- Stoppage of research related activities;
- Involvement of our regional partners in the Centre was limited; and
- Academic activities were suspended for the period.

Going Concern

The Centre's Officials believe that it has adequate financial resources in form of grants from various donors to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly these Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Centre's Officials have satisfied themselves that the Centre is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient research related grants and other facilities needed to meet its expenditures and foreseeable cash requirements on research into genomics of infectious diseases in Africa. The Centre's Officials are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the Centre. The Centre's Officials are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Centre.

The Centre's Officials are of the opinion that continuous access to financial grant from the World Bank and other donors will also contribute significantly to the growth and stability of the Centre toward the achievement of its aims and objectives.

Format of Financial Statements

These Financial Statements of African Centre of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases have been prepared in accordance with the reporting and presentation requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC).

These Financial Statements show the utilization of the World Bank ACE IMPACT and other grants over the past twelve months for the research and academic activities (teaching) in genomics of infectious diseases in the Africa continent. This is in compliance with the signed agreement among World Bank, National University Commission (NUC) and Redeemer's University in September 2015.

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Report of the Centre Officials – (Cont'd)

Independent Auditor's

Messrs. SIAO Partners (Chartered Accountants), having satisfied the relevant corporate governance rules on their tenure in office have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors to the Centre.

BY ORDER OF THE CENTRE'S SECRETARY



Prof. (Mrs.) Onikepe Folarin

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRE'S OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Centre's Officials are responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements which give a true and fair view in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The Centre's Officials are obliged to ensure that:

- Proper accounting records are maintained on the disbursement of the fund on research;
- Internal control measures are instituted to safeguard the assets;
- Actions are taken to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities in funds utilization;
- Applicable accounting standards are followed for financial reporting;
- Suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied throughout the period;
- Judgments and estimates made are reasonable and prudent, and
- The going-concern basis is used, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Centre will continue in operation.

The Centre's Officials are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Centre.

The Centre's Officials accept responsibilities for these Report and Financial Statements, which have been prepared in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and signed agreement between Redeemer's University, World Bank and other donors on the research grants released to the Centre.

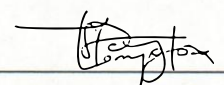
The Centre's Officials further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of these Financial Statements as well as adequate systems of financial control.

The Centre's Officials have made an assessment of the Centre's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reasons to believe that the Centre will not continue as a going concern in the year ahead.

Signed on behalf of the Centre Officials



Prof. Christian Happi
Centre Director



Mrs. Mofoluso O. Olutayo-David
Bursar, Redeemer's University

Independent Auditors' Report

Report of the Auditors to the stakeholders of AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **African Centre of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases (ACEGID)**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December, 2022, the Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Reserves and Cash flows Statement for the year then ended, which have been prepared on the basis of the summary of the significant accounting policies on **pages 24 to 47** and other explanatory notes to the Financial Statements, as set out on **pages 48 to 60**.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **African Centre of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases (ACEGID)**, and its financial performance for the year ended 31 December, 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Centre's Special Purpose Report and Financial Statements as part of this report. We are independent of the Centre in accordance with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) ethical requirements together with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Report and Financial Statements.

Therefore, we believe that the information, explanation and audit evidence we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

The Key Audit Matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of these Financial Statements of the year ended 31 December, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Centre's Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters

Revenue recognition for donations and research grants

The Centre reported **N5.844 billion** as income in the year from donations, research grants and internally generated revenue. Research grants received from various donors accounted for 84% of the total income recognised during the year that ended 31 December, 2022. Other income streams such as foreign exchange gain, tuition fee and internally generated revenue (IGR) contributed about 16% to the Centre revenue profile.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters

In evaluating the appropriateness, completeness, classification and disclosures of the research grants received by the Centre's Officials as reported in these Financial Statements, we performed the following review.

- We evaluated and tested the accounting policy for income recognition on research grants and donations to ensure that this is consistent with the requirements of accounting standards;
- We obtained and reviewed evidence of performance obligation as agreed with the donors before the disbursement of funds;
- We performed detailed testing of the research grants received from the donors for completeness and disclosure;
- We traced the receipts of the grants to the Centre's main bank accounts dedicated for that purpose;
- We obtained confirmation from the Centre's banks for disclosure purpose; and
- No exceptions were noted from our work.

We have satisfied ourselves that the treatment of the research grants and donations are appropriate for disclosures in these Financial Statements.

Other Information in the Audit Report

The Centre's Officials are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Centre officials' Report which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on these Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance on the conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appear to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Centre Officials for the Financial Statements

The Centre's Officials are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011, and for such internal control as the Centre's Officials determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Centre's Financial Statements, Centre Officials are responsible for assessing the Centre'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 Centre's Officials either intend to liquidate the Centre or to cease operation or have no realistic alternative to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these 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 International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Centre's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Centre's Officials;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Centre's Officials 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 Centre ability to continue into the future. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in these Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Centre to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Centre's Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Centre's Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Centre to express an opinion in the Centre's Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit and we remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Host University – Redeemer's University, Ede, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit and Risk Management Committee and Centre's Officials with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit and Risk Management Committee and Centre's Officials, we determine those matter that was of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter 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 benefits derivable by the public from such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020:

- I. We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit.
- II. The Centre has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- III. The Centre's statement of financial position and the statement of income and expenditure are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Abiodun Ariyibi'.

Abiodun Ariyibi, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001548
For: SIAO Partners (Chartered Accountants)
Lagos, Nigeria.

Date: 29th June, 2023



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Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

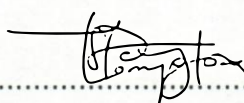
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER,

		2022	2021
	Notes	=N=	=N=
NON - CURRENT ASSET			
Property Plant and Equipment	6	3,858,680,749	3,296,717,558
Intangible Asset	7	30,481,211	7,197,337
Prepayment	11	1,900,000	2,871,123
		<u>3,891,061,960</u>	<u>3,306,786,018</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	7,057,677,064	4,960,946,468
Receivables	9	386,570,298	791,574,624
Other Receivables	10	18,622,691	33,875,556
Prepayment	11	294,764	1,200,000
		<u>7,463,164,817</u>	<u>5,787,596,648</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>11,354,226,777</u>	<u>9,094,382,666</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES:			
Reserves	12	10,668,521,667	8,036,011,266
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Other Payables	13	685,705,110	1,058,371,400
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		<u>11,354,226,777</u>	<u>9,094,382,666</u>

The Financial Statements were approved by the Centre's Officials on 27/06/2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



 Prof. Christian Happi
 Centre Director



 Mrs. Mofoluso O. Olutayo-David
 Bursar, Redeemer's University

The significant accounting policies on pages 24 to 47 and the accompanying explanatory notes on pages 48 to 60 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER,

		2022	2021
	Notes	=N=	=N=
INCOME			
Research Grants Received	14	4,913,077,685	3,813,607,170
Interest income	15	3,695,241	460,255
Exchange gain (Unrealized)	16	637,279,906	2,054,343,175
Other income	17	290,894,653	224,167,396
		<u>5,844,947,485</u>	<u>6,092,577,996</u>
EXPENDITURE:			
Impairment	18	102,698,765	
Salaries and Wages	18	77,786,573	109,573,675
Cost of Investigators	18	987,425,445	774,431,461
Publication in Journals		5,198,494	6,390,296
Seminars and Courses		1,345,318	4,618,889
Printing and Stationery		6,794,218	9,138,046
I.T Expenses		10,723,128	15,078,142
Cleaning Charges		3,914,824	2,968,219
Electricity & Lighting		122,800	873,800
Telephone and Postages		3,698,683	3,194,352
Transport and Travels Expenses		132,633,106	38,249,514
Entertainment Expenses		5,728,694	1,930,813
Bank Charges		6,946,226	8,035,190
Repairs and Maintenance		17,573,652	16,777,709
Motor Vehicle Running		8,136,038	7,471,708
Laboratory Consumables	27	671,513,412	1,180,181,964
Reimbursable Expenses - Audit		1,112,500	500,000
Depreciation and Amortisation- PPE	6&7	369,173,512	262,237,754
Covid-19 Test Expenses		1,395,500	2,730,400
Generator Running Expenses		10,814,700	5,882,000
Subscription		2,901,676	2,050,345
Subaward	27	428,144,675	189,379,238
Hotel Expenses		20,231,413	10,188,475
Rent Expenses		1,931,400	1,452,667
Vehicle Leasing Expenses	27	-	32,772,800
Public Relations/Publicity		-	35,000
Gift & Donation Expenses		-	5,860,000
Other Conference		-	245,870
Sample - Transport		-	120,000
Other Medical Expenses		173,862	573,342
Exchange Rate Variance		203,587,484	751,515
Genomics Foundational Training Exp.		5,712,051	16,477,698
Africa Centre of Excellence Meeting & Workshop		-	800,000
Other Research Expenses		13,277,802	28,340,103
Facilities and Administrative		108,463,310	198,749,461
NUC Accreditation		3,277,823	-
		<u>3,212,437,084</u>	<u>2,938,060,446</u>
Surplus of income over expenditure		<u>2,632,510,401</u>	<u>3,154,517,550</u>

The significant accounting policies on pages 24 to 47 and the accompanying explanatory notes on pages 48 to 60 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2022

Unrestricted Reserves

As at 1 January, 2021		4,881,493,716
Surplus for the year	12	3,154,517,550
As at 31 December, 2021		<u>8,036,011,266</u>
As at 1 January, 2022		8,036,011,266
Surplus for the year	12	2,632,510,401
As at 31 December, 2022		<u>10,668,521,667</u>

The significant accounting policies on pages 24 to 47 and the accompanying explanatory notes on pages 48 to 60 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER,

		2022	2021
	Notes	=N=	=N=
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		2,632,510,401	3,154,517,550
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation - PPE	6	351,126,178	257,928,370
Gain on disposal		-	3,063,600
Amortization - Intangible Asset	7	18,047,334	4,309,384
Interest income	15	(3,695,241)	(460,255)
Exchange gain (Unrealized)		637,279,906	2,054,343,175
Operating surplus before changes in working capital		3,635,268,578	5,473,701,825
Changes in Working Capital			
Changes in other payables	13	(372,666,290)	158,611,036
Changes in receivables	9	420,257,191	(91,478,825)
Changes in prepayment	11	1,876,359	228,877
Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities		3,684,735,838	5,541,062,913
Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	6	(913,089,368)	(1,108,885,405)
Purchase of Intangible Asset	7	(41,331,208)	-
Proceeds from Disposal		-	12,254,400
Interest received	15	3,695,241	460,255
Net Cash (Outflows) from Investing Activities		(950,725,335)	(1,096,170,750)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		2,734,010,502	4,444,892,163
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January,		4,960,946,468	2,570,397,481
Exchange gain (Unrealized)		(637,279,906)	(2,054,343,175)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December,	8	7,057,677,064	4,960,946,468

The significant accounting policies on pages 24 to 47 and the accompanying explanatory notes on pages 48 to 60 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

CENTRE INFORMATION

1.0 The Centre

The African Centre of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases "ACEGID", is located at Redeemer's University, Ede, Osun State in Nigeria and it is a World Bank funded collaborative research centre. The Partners are West African Academic and Medical Institutions, Redeemer's University, University of Ibadan, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital in Nigeria, University of Sierra Leone, Kenema Government Hospital in Sierra Leone and Universite, Cheikh Anta-Diop de Dakar in Senegal.

The Centre was established in September 2013 upon approval of the World Bank of the proposed genomics research activities forwarded by the Redeemer's University Management.

1.1 Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Centre are that of providing research and academic training in areas of genomics infectious diseases in the Africa Continent. ACEGID has a mandate to build capacity in the field of genomics in young African scientists and use, identify and characterize pathogens of unknown origin using microbial metagenomics. Ultimately the Project aims to translate the research outcome to products that can be deployed to the field in order to contribute to the control, manage and eliminate infectious diseases in the continent. However, each of the sponsors is expected to renew the life span of their projects in line with international benchmark for research related activities.

1.2 Reporting Period

These Financial Statements cover the financial period from 1 January to 31 December, 2022 with comparative period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December, 2021.

1.3 Going Concern

The Centre has consistently been awarded grants from various donors on its core principal activities relating to research activities on infectious diseases such as Ebola, Lassa and other infectious viruses. The Centre's Officials believe that there is no intention or threat from any party to curtail significantly its line of activities in the foreseeable future. These Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

2.0 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Presentation and Compliance

The Centre's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 are prepared and presented in accordance with, and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretations issued and effective for the year presented. These Financial Statements are not the annual report and Financial Statements of the Centre but the Financial Statements meant for the use of the donors.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.1.1 Composition of Financial Statements

The Centre's Financial Statements comprise:

- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Income and Expenditure;
- Statement of Changes in Reserves;
- Statement of Cashflows;
- Accounting policies and
- Notes to the Financial Statements.

2.1.2 Statement of Compliance

These Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), that are effective as at 31 December, 2022.

2.1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Naira, which is the Centre's presentational currency. The figures shown in the Financial Statements are stated to the nearest Naira. The accounting policies set out below have been applied in these Financial Statements unless otherwise indicated.

2.1.4 Translation of Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in Naira by translating the foreign currency amount at the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and foreign currency at the date of the translation.

At the end of the reporting period:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the applicable closing foreign exchange rates.
- Non-monetary items that are carried at historical cost translated at the exchange rate at the date of translation.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure in the year in which they arise.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless mentioned otherwise in the accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.3 Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates, and Assumptions

Management is required to adopt those accounting policies most appropriate to the circumstances for the purposes of presenting fairly the Centre's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The preparation of the Centre's Financial Statements require management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

These judgements, estimates, and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management considers the areas set out below to be those where critical accounting judgements have been applied and the resulting estimates and assumptions may lead to adjustments to the future carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Centre determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on projected usage of the items of property, plant and equipment. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitor actions in response to severe industry cycles. The Centre's Officials will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than provided estimated lives or it will write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

2.4 Income Recognition

The Centre recognizes income when the amount of income can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Centre and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Centre's activities as described below.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.4.1 Grants

All grants received are recognised in the Financial Statements as income over the period necessary to match their related research and academic expenditures or costs in line with IAS 20.

Grants are recognised as incomes only when the conditions have been substantially met as stipulated in the “terms of Reference” in each of the research projects.

Unrestricted Grant Income

Unrestricted grants (including Government grants - if any) are those received from unconditional transfers of cash or other assets to the Centre. Unrestricted grants in currencies other than Naira are recorded at exchange rates in effect at the time of receipt or, if outstanding as of 31 December, 2022 at the exchange rate in effect at the year end.

Restricted Grant Income

Restricted grants are those received from a transfer of resources to the Centre in return for past or future compliance to the operating activities of the Centre. Restricted grants in currencies other than Naira, with specific request to be paid in that currency as sponsor funds, are recorded as income and expenses at the exchange rate in effect at the time of payment.

Sponsors of research projects continue to be the main source of income for the Centre for the financial year under review.

2.4.2 Interest Income

Interest income includes income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and income from cash and cash equivalents. They are recognized in the statement of income and expenditures using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition.

2.4.3 Other Income

Other income is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable with respect to the tuition fees and other income from Master's degree and PhD students of the Centre. The Centre is not expected to engage in commercialization of their research products to third parties.

The Host University is responsible for the collection of tuition fees on behalf of the Centre from their Master and PhD students who enroll for the Centre's programmes. Students are charged fees for teaching instruction and facilities provided by the Centre to aid knowledge transfer process.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.5 Taxation Expenses

The Centre is a non-profit making organisation; hence, it is not liable to Companies Income Tax under Companies Income Tax Act LFN 2004 (as amended). However, other transaction taxes such as Withholding Taxes, Value Added Taxes, are expensed in the Statement of Income and Expenditure Account during the year under review.

2.6 Administrative Expenses

The administrative expenses relate to costs of goods and services consumed by the Centre in carrying out its research, training and other administrative activities during the year.

The Centre's Officials reported such expenses in the year in which they are related and benefits derived. The expenses are reported in the "Statement of Income and Expenditure" for running of the Centre.

The classification of some of the major expenses' heads for reporting purposes during the year under review are as stated below:

- Seminars and Courses;
- Salaries and Wages;
- Printing and Stationery Expenses
- Flight and Airport Related Expenses;
- Repairs and Maintenances;
- Laboratory Consumables;
- Subscription Expenses (Local and International)
- Accreditation Cost;
- Subaward Projects; and
- Facilities and Administration.

They are reported at their actual costs and invoice prices to the Centre on each of the research activities.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

2.7.1 Recognition and Measurement

The Centre recognises items of property, plant and equipment at the time the cost is incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment as well as the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which the Centre incurs as a consequence of using the item over its useful life.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date, if appropriate. Assets are impaired whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is less than the recoverable amount.

2.7.2 Subsequent Costs

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 the Centre and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure as incurred.

2.7.3 Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, less their residual values over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognized or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5. A non-current asset or disposal group is not depreciated while it is classified as held for sale.

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

Land	-	Nil
Building	-	2%
Buildings Improvement	-	10 %
IT Equipment	-	12.5 %
Furniture and Fittings	-	12.5 %
Office Equipment	-	12.5 %
Laboratory Equipment	-	12.5 %
Guest House Equipment	-	12.5 %
Plant and Machinery	-	15 %
Books	-	5%

2.7.4 De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure under "other gains and losses."

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.7.5 Building Improvement

All costs incurred on building structure are classified as “Building Improvement” within property, plant and equipment. These costs are recognized based on materiality and the expectation that they will enhance the useful life of the building.

The Centre does not have title to the land where the building structure is situated as its administrative office, hence all accumulated costs incurred on building Improvement are depreciated using the applicable rate in line with the Centre's depreciation policy.

2.8 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible Assets Acquired Separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write-off the cost of finite intangible assets, over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Item Useful Life

Computer software	3 – 5 years
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Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Recognition

The Centre on the date of origination or purchase recognizes placements, equity securities and deposits at the fair value of consideration paid. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets shall be recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, shall be initially recognized on the trade date at which the Centre becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification and Measurement

Initial measurement of a financial asset or liability shall be at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its purchase or issuance. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs shall be recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets include placement with banks, treasury bills and equity instruments.

Financial assets shall be classified into one of the following measurement categories in line with the provisions of IFRS 9:

1. Amortised cost
2. Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
3. Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets.

The Centre shall classify its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the assets' contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business Model Assessment

Business model assessment shall involve determining whether financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows from collection of contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Centre shall assess business model at a portfolio level reflective of how groups of assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of business model the Centre will take into consideration the following factors:

The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that shall be funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

How the performance of assets in a portfolio will be evaluated and reported to the relevant heads of department and other key decision makers within the Centre's business lines;

The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks shall be managed;

How compensation shall be determined for the Centre's business lines, management that manages the assets; and

The frequency and volume of income in prior periods and expectations about future income activity
Management shall determine the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition.
The business model assessment falls under three categories:

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

- I) **Business Model 1(BM1):** Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cash flows;
- II) **Business Model 2 (BM2):** Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and
- III) **Business Model 3 (BM3):** Financial assets held with neither of the objectives mentioned in BM1 or BM2 above. These shall be basically financial assets held with the sole objective to trade and to realize fair value changes.

The Centre may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions shall be met:

i) Where these sales shall be infrequent even if significant in value. A sale of financial assets shall be considered infrequent if the sale shall be one-off during the financial year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the financial year.

(ii) Where these sales shall be insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale shall be considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold shall be equal to or less than five (5) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.

(iii) When these sales shall be made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets have a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the difference between the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset does not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) per cent.

Other reasons: The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the BM1 category that will not constitute a change in business model:

1. Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
2. Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent)
3. Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws (infrequent).
4. Other situations also depends upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the Management

Cash flow Characteristics Assessment

The Centre shall assess the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash that shall be consistent with a basic investment arrangement.

Contractual cash flows shall be consistent with a basic deposit arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI). Principal shall be defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. Interest shall be defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Classification of Financial Assets

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets shall be measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective shall be to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category shall be carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate (EIR) shall be the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortized cost shall be calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that shall be an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortization shall be included in interest income in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost shall be calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost shall be presented net of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) in the statement of financial position.

b) Financial assets measured at FVOCI

Financial assets shall be measured at FVOCI if they are to be held within a business model whose objective shall be to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that shall be solely payments of principal and interest.

Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI shall be recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL (Fair Value through Profit or Loss) include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that shall be solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets may also be designated at FVTPL if by so doing eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. These instruments shall be measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

d) Equity Investments

Equity instruments shall be measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value shall be recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. The Centre can elect to classify non-trading equity instruments at FVOCI (Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income). This election will be used for certain equity investments for strategic or longer term investment purposes. The FVOCI election shall be made upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis and once made shall be irrevocable. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold shall be recorded in OCI and shall not be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Dividends received shall be recorded in interest income in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security shall be added to the cost basis of the security and shall not be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income on sale of the security.

Financial liabilities shall be classified into one of the following measurement categories:

a) Amortised cost

(b) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

e) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities accounted for at fair value through profit or loss fall into two categories:

Financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on inception.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss shall be financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability shall be classified as held for trading if it shall be incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term or if it shall be part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that shall be managed together and for which there shall be evidence of a recent actual pattern of profit-taking. Derivatives shall also be categorized as held for trading unless they shall be designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities held for trading also include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading shall be included in the income statement and shall be reported as 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading'. Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading shall be included in 'Net interest income'.

Financial liabilities shall be designated at FVTPL when either the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required. For liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all changes in fair value shall be recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Centre's own credit risk which shall be recognized in OCI. Changes in fair value of liabilities due to changes in the Centre's own credit risk, which are recognized in OCI, shall not be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income and Expenditure upon derecognition/extinguishment of the liabilities.

f) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and shall be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost shall be debt securities in issue for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

Reclassifications

Financial assets shall not be reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Centre changes its business model for managing financial assets. A change in the Group's business model will occur only when the Centre either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations; for example: an acquisition of a private asset management company that might necessitate transfer and sale of assets to willing

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

buyers, this action will constitute changes in business model and subsequent reclassification of the assets held from BM1 to BM2 Category.

Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Centre's business model are determined by management based on facts and circumstances.

The following shall not be considered to be changes in the business model:

- (a) A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
- (b) A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets.
- (c) A transfer of financial assets between parts of the Group with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Centre shall reclassify all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification shall be applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date shall be 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In line with IFRS 9, the Centre assesses the under listed financial instruments for impairment using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:

- 1. Amortized cost financial assets; and
- 2. Debt securities classified as at FVOCI;

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL shall not be subjected to impairment under the standard.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

The Centre's allowance for credit losses calculations shall be outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either over the following twelve months or over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The Centre shall adopt a three-stage approach for impairment assessment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1 – Where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss shall be recorded. The expected credit loss shall be computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity shall be used.

Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it shall be included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

financial instrument.

Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default shall be included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

The guiding principle for ECL model shall be to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments since initial recognition. The ECL allowance shall be based on credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (life time expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination. Examples of financial assets with low credit risk (no significant increase in credit risk) include: Risk free and gilt edged debt investment securities that shall be determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses shall be modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

PD – The probability of default shall be an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the asset has not been previously derecognized and are still in the portfolio.

12-month PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring with the next 12 months (or over the remaining life of the financial instrument if that is less than 12 months). This shall be used to calculate 12-month ECLs.

Lifetime PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This shall be used to calculate lifetime ECLs for “stage 2” and stage 3 exposures. PDs shall be limited to the maximum exposure required by IFRS 9

EAD – The exposure at default shall be an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD – The loss given default shall be an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It shall be based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It shall be usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Forward-looking information

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgement.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Macroeconomic factors

The Centre shall rely on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as GDP growth, unemployment rates, central bank base rates, crude oil prices, inflation rates and foreign exchange rates. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays shall be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgement.

Multiple forward-looking scenarios

The Centre shall determine allowance for credit losses using three probability-weighted forward looking scenarios. The Centre shall consider both internal and external sources of information in order to achieve an unbiased measure of the scenarios used. The Centre prepares the scenarios using forecasts generated by credible sources such as Business Monitor International (BMI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS), World Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigeria Insurers Association, Financial Markets Dealers Quotation (FMDQ) and Trading Economics.

The Centre estimates three scenarios for each risk parameter (LGD, EAD, CCF and PD) – Normal, Upturn and Downturn, which in turn shall be used in the estimation of the multiple scenario ECLs. The 'normal case' represents the most likely outcome and shall be aligned with information used by the Centre for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The Centre has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables, credit risk and credit losses.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

At each reporting date, the Centre shall assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors. The common assessments for SICR on retail and non-retail portfolios include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward looking Macroeconomic factors shall be a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on the type of product, characteristics of the financial instruments and the borrower and the geographical region.

The Centre shall adopt a multi factor approach in assessing changes in credit risk. This approach considers: Quantitative (primary), Qualitative (secondary) and Back stop indicators which are critical in allocating financial assets into stages.

The quantitative models considers deterioration in the credit rating of obligor/counterparty based on the Centre's internal rating system or External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) while qualitative factors considers information such as expected forbearance, restructuring, exposure classification by licensed credit bureau etc.

A backstop shall be used to ensure that in the (unlikely) event that the primary (quantitative) indicators do not change and there is no trigger from the secondary (qualitative) indicators, an account that has breached the 30 days past due criteria for SICR and 90 days past due criteria for Default shall be transferred to stage 2 and stage 3 respectively except there is a reasonable and supportable evidence available without undue cost to rebut the presumption.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Definition of Default and Credit Impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Centre shall assess whether financial assets are credit impaired. A financial asset shall be credit impaired when one or more of the following events have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties

A debt that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the issuer's condition shall be considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there shall be no other indicators of impairment. In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debts is credit-impaired, the Centre shall consider the following factors.

1. The market's assessment of credit worthiness as reflected in the bond yields
2. The rating agencies' assessments of credit worthiness
3. The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance
4. The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness
5. The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as lender of last resort to that country as well as the intention, reflected in public statements of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required Criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Allowances for ECL shall be presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance shall be recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets shall be their fair value. However, the loss allowance shall be disclosed and recognized in the fair value reserve.

Write-off

The Centre writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there shall be no realistic prospect of recovery. After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure shall be recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- Continued contact with the customer is impossible;
 - Recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
 - Amount obtained from realization of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt;
- or

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

- It is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.

Derecognition of Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.9 Statement of Cash flows

The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in statement of financial position items that have not resulted in cash flows such as translation differences, fair value changes and other non-cash items, have been eliminated for the purpose of preparing the statement.

2.10 Provision and Contingencies

2.10.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Centre has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, that is when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated or ascertained as at the reporting date – 31 December, 2022.

2.10.2. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly under the control of the Centre or a present obligation that arises from past event but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

However, contingent liabilities are only disclosed by way of note and not recognized as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.10.3. Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are only disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable. Asset is recognized when the realization of income is virtually certain, in which case the related asset is no more contingent.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.11 Financial Instruments

The Centre has elected to adopt the International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9) in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments.

2.11.1 Financial Assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents. These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure. For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

(i) Recognition and Measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Centre commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Centre has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Hold-to-collect financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Receivables and hold-to-collect investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Classification

The Centre classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The Centre does not have any financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss and hold-to-collect as at the reporting date.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

2.11.1.1 Receivables

The Centre initially recognises receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Centre becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Centre derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial assets in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred.

2.11.1.2 Receivables and Other Receivables

Receivables and other receivables, which generally have 30 days terms are recognized and carried at original amount less provision for impairment (if any). They are classified as current assets. Non-current receivables are recognized at fair value. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Receivables which are known to be uncollectable are written off to the statement of income and expenditure.

2.11.1.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at hand and deposit held at banks on local and domiciliary accounts.

2.11.1.4 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Centre assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset 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 the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that the loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Recognition of impairment provision under IFRS 9 is based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The ECL model is applicable to financial assets classified at amortised cost under IFRS 9: Financial instruments. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date, about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The general approach assesses impairment based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition using the past due criterion. Financial assets classified as stage 1 have their ECL measured as a proportion of their lifetime ECL that results from possible default events that can occur within one year, while assets in stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis. Non-trade receivables from related parties have been assessed for impairment under this approach.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

The simplified approach is applied for trade receivables from related parties and third-party customers. The simplified approach requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. This involves determining the expected loss rates using a provision matrix that is based on the Centre's historical default rates observed over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted forward-looking estimates. This is then applied to the gross carrying amount of the receivable to arrive at the loss allowance for the year.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the related financial assets and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If a receivable or loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the receivable's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

2.11.2 Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include other payables. These liabilities are initially recognized at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Other payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from third parties or suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Payables are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Centre's holding in financial liabilities is at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are derecognised when extinguished.

2.11.2.1 Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are other payables.

2.11.2.2 Other Payables

Other payables are obligations to pay for goods and/or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of dealing with third party to the Centre prior to the end of the reporting period. These amounts are usually settled on in line with the contractual agreement (if any) or as specified by the third party.

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Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

2.11.3 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.12 Employee Benefits

2.12.1 Defined Contribution Plans

The Centre operates a defined contribution based retirement benefit scheme for its staff, in accordance with the Pension Reform Act as amended in 2014 with employees contributing a minimum 8% and employer contributing 10% each of the employee's relevant emoluments. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contributions.

2.12.2 Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid as cash bonus if the Centre has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as salary as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably as at the financial year ended.

3 NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Standards and Interpretations effective and adopted in current year

For the preparation of these Financial Statements, the following new, revised or amended pronouncements are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January, 2022.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates and errors'

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" sets out the overall requirements for Special Purpose and Financial Statements, including how they should be structured, the minimum requirements for their content and overriding concepts such as going concern, the accrual basis of accounting and the current/non-current distinction.

Effective Date

Effective January 1, 2022, earlier application is permitted. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 and earlier application is permitted.

IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" is applied in selecting and applying accounting policies, accounting for changes in estimates and reflecting corrections of prior period errors. The standard requires compliance with any specific IFRS applying to a transaction, event or condition, and provides guidance on developing accounting policies for other items that result in relevant and reliable information. Changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors are generally retrospectively accounted for, whereas changes in accounting estimates are generally accounted for on a prospective basis.

Effective Date

Effective January 1, 2022, earlier application is permitted. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

New and Amended Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Centre has not applied the following new or amended standards that have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2022 (the list does not include information about new or amended requirements that affect interim financial reporting or first-time adopters of IFRS since they are not relevant to IFRS Statements). The Directors anticipate that the new standards and amendments will be adopted in the Centre's Financial Statements when they become effective. The Centre has assessed, where practicable, the potential effect of all these new standards and amendments that will be effective in future periods. Where IFRS and IFRIC interpretations listed below permits, the Centre has elected not to apply early adoption in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

Together with the revised Conceptual Framework, which became effective upon publication on 29 March 2018, the IASB has also issued Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards. The document contains amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32."

Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Framework they are referencing to (the IASC Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB Framework of 2010, or the new revised Framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework. The amendments, where they actually are updates, are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The Management do not anticipate this to have material impact on the Financial Statements.

4.0 Determination of Fair Values

A number of the Centre's accounting policies and disclosure require the determination of fair value, both for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that or liability.

4.1 Receivables and Other Cash Flows Contractual Items

The fair value of other receivables and items with cash flows contractual element is estimated as the present value of the future cash flows, discounted at market rates of interest at the reporting date. For other receivables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. Fair value which is determined for disclosure purposes is calculated on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at market rates of interest at the reporting date.

4.2 Payables and Other Current Liabilities

Payables and other current liabilities with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the face value as at the Centre financial year end.

5.0. Financial Risk Management

Financial instrument in the statement of financial position comprises cash and cash equivalents (**note 8**), receivables (**notes 9**) and other payables (**note 13**).

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Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

5.1 Financial Risk Factors

The Centre's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk). The Centre's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effect on its financial and operational performance. Risk management is carried out by the Project Officials.

The Centre's foreign exchange and interest rate risks are continuously monitored by the Host University. The Audit and Risk Compliance Committee of Redeemer's University approves written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, and interest-rate risk.

5.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for adverse changes in the value of a trading or an investment portfolio due to changes in market risk variables such as interest rates, and foreign exchange rates.

5.1.1.1 Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recorded assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Centre's functional currency e.g. foreign denominated grants, purchases and sales transactions. The Centre manages its foreign exchange risk by revising cost estimates of orders based on exchange rate fluctuations. The table below shows the impact on ACEGID's reserves if the exchange rate between the following currency on the Nigerian Naira had increased or decreased by 10%, with all other variables held constant.

ACEGID Increase or decrease in rate Impact on income and expenditure:	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
US Dollar 10% (2021:10%)	641,004,439	641,004,438	431,463,125	431,463,125
Euro 10%	859,894	859,894		
Pound 10% (2021:10%)	2,043,807	2,043,807	5,819,646	5,819,646
	643,908,139	643,908,139	437,282,771	437,282,771
Impact on equity:				
US Dollar 10% (2021:10%)	641,004,439	641,004,439	431,463,125	431,463,125
Euro 10%	859,894	859,894		
Pound 10% (2021:10%)	2,043,807	2,043,807	5,819,646	5,819,646
	643,908,139	643,908,139	437,282,771	437,282,771

Significant Accounting Policies – (Cont'd)

5.1.1.2 Interest Rate Risk

The Centre holds short term, highly liquid bank deposits at fixed and variable interest rates. No limits are placed on the ratio of variable rate borrowing to fixed rate borrowing if the Centre needs such facilities. The Centre does not have or hold any investments in quoted corporate bonds that are of a fixed rate and carried at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, the Centre is not exposed to fair value interest rate risk as at the reporting date.

5.1.1.3 Other Price Risk

There are no financial instruments exposed to other price risk from the Centre transactions.

5.1.1.4 Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks as well as other receivables. The Centre has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to guide against unnecessary credit risk. Receivables attributable to different projects are short term fund transfers for on-going research-based activities awaiting grant from the donors. Therefore, receivables redeemed within a short-term (30 days) are not considered to be impaired, and are carried at their reported recoverable value.

Credit Quality of Financial Assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

5.1.1.5 Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank deposit with the banks, the availability of funding through an adequate amount committed from the various donors to the Centre for different research related activities conducted during the period under review. Due to the dynamic nature of the Centre expenditures profile, the Project Accountant maintains flexibility in funding by being committed to on-going research related and training activities from time to time. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Centre's liquidity reserve comprising cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flow. Surplus cash held by the Centre over and above balance required for working capital management are invested in interest bearing current accounts and short-term deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom. At the reporting date the Centre held cash and cash equivalents of ₦7.057 billion **(As at 31 December 2021: ₦4.9 billion).**

5.1.1.6 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk relating to direct or indirect losses arising from a wide variety of items associated with Centre's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure from external factors outside liquidity risks arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of the corporate behavior.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

31/12/2022
(12 Months)

	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS =N=	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT =N=	PLANT AND MACHINERY =N=	MOTOR VEHICLE =N=	FURNITURE & FITTINGS =N=	IT EQUIPMENT =N=	OFFICE EQUIPMENT =N=	CAPITAL W.I.P =N=	TOTAL =N=
COST									
As at 1 January, 2021	17,656,621	1,859,038,557	62,694,811	191,483,908	152,026,516	83,876,159	44,603,007	1,440,140,024	3,851,519,603
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	394,613,597	44,719,367	42,536,407	4,405,289	28,742,201	4,617,040	393,455,467	913,089,368
As at 31 December , 2022	17,656,621	2,253,652,154	107,414,178	234,020,315	156,431,805	112,618,360	49,220,047	1,833,595,491	4,764,608,971
DEPRECIATION									
As at 1 January, 2021	10,603,103	417,162,886	17,583,596	40,503,496	35,070,219	18,135,877	15,742,867	-	554,802,044
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1,765,662	258,915,235	10,577,056	42,438,142	18,481,552	13,134,760	5,813,771	-	351,126,178
As at 31 December , 2022	12,368,765	676,078,121	28,160,652	82,941,638	53,551,771	31,270,637	21,556,638	-	905,928,222
NET BOOK VALUE									
As at 31 December , 2022	5,287,856	1,577,574,033	79,253,526	151,078,677	102,880,034	81,347,723	27,663,409	1,833,595,491	3,858,680,749
As at 31 December, 2021	7,053,518	1,441,875,671	45,111,215	150,980,412	116,956,296	65,740,282	28,860,141	1,440,140,024	3,296,717,558

Capital work-in-progress represents the accumulated costs incurred on the Centre's New Ultra Modern Research Laboratory Building under construction within the host university site. The total sum of **N1.8b** had been incurred by the Project Officials as at 31 December, 2022.

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6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

31/12/2021
(12 Months)

	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS =N=	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT =N=	PLANT AND MACHINERY =N=	MOTOR VEHICLE =N=	FURNITURE & FITTINGS =N=	IT EQUIPMENT =N=	OFFICE EQUIPMENT =N=	CAPITAL W.I.P =N=	TOTAL =N=
COST									
As at 1 January, 2021	17,656,621	1,155,739,587	30,777,811	129,986,792	149,967,241	55,716,233	25,686,008	1,202,633,905	2,768,164,198
Disposal	-	-	-	(25,530,000)	-	-	-	-	(25,530,000)
Additions	-	703,298,970	31,917,000	87,027,116	2,059,275	28,159,926	18,916,999	237,506,119	1,108,885,405
As at 31 December , 2021	17,656,621	1,859,038,557	62,694,811	191,483,908	152,026,516	83,876,159	44,603,007	1,440,140,024	3,851,519,603
DEPRECIATION									
As at 1 January, 2021	8,837,441	234,308,676	10,303,581	16,977,108	16,229,048	9,689,456	10,740,364	-	307,085,674
Disposal	-	-	-	(10,212,000)	-	-	-	-	(10,212,000)
Charge for the year	1,765,662	182,854,210	7,280,015	33,738,388	18,841,171	8,446,421	5,002,503	-	257,928,370
As at 31 December , 2021	10,603,103	417,162,886	17,583,596	40,503,496	35,070,219	18,135,877	15,742,867	-	554,802,044
NET BOOK VALUE									
As at 31 December , 2021	7,053,518	1,441,875,671	45,111,215	150,980,412	116,956,297	65,740,282	28,860,140	1,440,140,024	3,296,717,558
As at 31 December, 2020	8,819,180	921,430,911	20,474,230	113,009,684	133,738,193	46,026,777	14,945,644	1,202,633,905	2,461,078,524

Capital work-in-progress represents the accumulated costs incurred on the Centre's New Ultra Modern Research Laboratory Building under construction within the host university site. The total sum of **N1.4b** had been incurred by the Project Officials as at 31 December, 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

	2022 =N=	2021 =N=
7 INTANGIBLE ASSET		
Cost:		
As at 1 January,	12,929,446	12,929,446
Additions during the year	41,331,208	-
As at 31 December,	<u>54,260,654</u>	<u>12,929,446</u>
Amortisation		
As at 1 January,	5,732,109	1,422,725
Charge for the year	18,047,334	4,309,384
As at 31 December,	<u>23,779,443</u>	<u>5,732,109</u>
Carrying Amount		
As at 31 December,	<u>30,481,211</u>	<u>7,197,337</u>
8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Access Bank Current Account-NGN (World Bank)	125,698,785	77,317,438
Access Bank Current Account-Dom (World Bank)	<u>25,889,014</u>	<u>62,757,316</u>
	<u>151,587,799</u>	<u>140,074,754</u>
Access Bank H3 Africa Current Account-NGN	6,686,960	50,747,140
Access Bank H3 Africa Account-Dom	<u>587,785,931</u>	<u>259,629,067</u>
	<u>594,472,891</u>	<u>310,376,207</u>
Access Bank WB-ACEGID IMPACT Current Account - NGN	26,729,708	2,748,053
Access Bank WB-ACEGID IMPACT Current Account - Dom	444,105	408,728
Access Bank FAST GRANTS Current Account - NGN	942	942
Access Bank FAST GRANTS Domiciliary Account	<u>903,487</u>	<u>20,491,081</u>
	<u>28,078,242</u>	<u>23,648,804</u>
Access Bank JWARG Current Account	3,179,092	8,412,290
Access Bank JWARG Account-Dom	<u>106,931,113</u>	<u>130,164,053</u>
	<u>110,110,205</u>	<u>138,576,343</u>
Access Bank WB-BBSRC Domiciliary Account	15,603,519	15,618,470
Access Bank WB-BBSRC Current Account	<u>270,611</u>	<u>270,611</u>
	<u>15,874,130</u>	<u>15,889,081</u>
Access Bank WB-ACEGID Domiciliary Account (ESCR)	10,965,854	10,096,507
Access Bank WB-ACEGID Current Account (ESCR)	<u>134,944</u>	<u>134,944</u>
	<u>11,100,798</u>	<u>10,231,451</u>
Access Bank CEPI Domiciliary Account	41,804,941	65,808,366
Access Bank CEPI-BIOSTANDARD Current Account	61,195	1,981,404
Access Bank CEPI-EPIMIOLOGY Domiciliary Account	1,859,002	1,711,625
Access Bank CEPI-EPIMIOLOGY Current Account	<u>404,825</u>	<u>404,825</u>
	<u>44,129,963</u>	<u>69,906,220</u>
Access Bank WELLCOME Domiciliary Account	1,236,434	37,385,231
Access Bank WELLCOME Current Account	<u>973,680</u>	<u>20,973,684</u>
	<u>2,210,114</u>	<u>58,358,915</u>
Access Bank ROCKEFELLER-UG Domiciliary Account	19,147,940	10,457,927
Access Bank ROCKEFELLER-UG Current Account	<u>2,642,403</u>	<u>13,128,826</u>
	<u>21,790,343</u>	<u>23,586,753</u>
Access Bank PHA4GE GRANTS Domiciliary Account	194,173	965,426
Access Bank PHA4GE GRANTS Current Account	<u>167,144</u>	<u>161,156</u>
	<u>361,317</u>	<u>1,126,582</u>
Access Bank EID032 Domiciliary Account	781,003,782	354,203,116
Access Bank EID032 Current Account	<u>14,085,100</u>	<u>17,864,560</u>
	<u>795,088,882</u>	<u>372,067,676</u>
Access Bank AUDACIOUS-SENTINEL Domiciliary Account	3,520,475,508	3,119,433,939
Access Bank AUDACIOUS-SENTINEL Current Account	<u>423,301,858</u>	<u>276,743,952</u>
	<u>3,943,777,366</u>	<u>3,396,177,891</u>
Access Bank SICA Domiciliary Account	113,285,438	-
Access Bank SICA Current Account	<u>3,805,908</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>117,091,346</u>	<u>-</u>
Access Bank CAMBRIDGE Domiciliary Account	3,598,114	5,090,425
Access Bank Africa CDC/ASLM Domiciliary Account	26,965,148	32,972,081
Access Bank WARN-ID Domiciliary Account	96,903,316	57,342,034
Access Bank Africa CAMRA DSI Domiciliary Account	288,670,928	156,707,532
Access Bank BMGF Domiciliary Account	293,188,100	62,678,286
Access Bank AAS Domiciliary Account	30,509,887	43,802,884
Access Bank NIH Account-Domiciliary Account	45,157,403	42,332,549
Access Bank KRISP ROCKEFELLER Domiciliary Account	377,529,634	-
Access Bank GIZ Domiciliary Account	8,598,937	-
Access Bank GPAZDS Domiciliary Account	44,466,632	-
Access Bank CAMBRIDGE Current Account	679,567	-
Access Bank AvH. Current Account	<u>5,736,004</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,222,003,670</u>	<u>400,925,791</u>
	<u>7,057,677,064</u>	<u>4,960,946,468</u>

The Centre opened a designated bank account for each of the project under sponsorship to ease reporting and tracking of grants received for such purpose. The Centre complied with the conditions of the grants, which specify that certain percentage of the project funds is spent on partnership activities as entailed in the partnership action plan and budget.

	2022 =N=	2021 =N=
9 RECEIVABLES		
Receivables from Redeemer's University - RUN	28,293,229	28,293,229
Receivables from other donors (Note 9.2)	<u>460,449,271</u>	<u>763,281,395</u>
	<u>488,742,500</u>	<u>791,574,624</u>
Impairment (Note 9.1)	<u>(102,172,202)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>386,570,298</u>	<u>791,574,624</u>

9.1 Impairment

As at 1 January,	-	-
Charged during the year	<u>102,172,202</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>102,172,202</u>	<u>-</u>

Receivables from Redeemers University includes tuition fees from the students being trained by the Centre to date. Payments were made directly to the University's bank account by the students.

* Receivables from donors represent amount due to other projects from ACE-IMPACT and inter-project receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
9.2 RECEIVABLE FROM OTHER DONORS		
Audacious	-	16,748,500
H3Africa	283,794,401	516,033,988
CEPI	15,000,000	15,000,000
Wellcome Trust	96,500,000	96,500,000
Henry Jackson Foundation	-	117,347,224
EID032	2,998,960	-
CAMBRIDGE	1,892,000	460,000
CAMRA DSI	1,924,727	1,191,683
AUDACIOUS-SENTINEL	44,014,390	-
BMGF	2,328,000	-
SICA	7,500,000	-
Africa CDC/ASLM	4,496,793	-
	<u>460,449,271</u>	<u>763,281,395</u>
10 OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Cash advance	19,149,254	33,875,556
Impairment (10.1)	(526,563)	-
	<u>18,622,691</u>	<u>33,875,556</u>
10.1 IMPAIRMENT		
As at 1 January,	-	-
Charged during the year	526,563	-
	<u>526,563</u>	<u>-</u>
11 PREPAYMENT		
Current - Rent	294,764	1,200,000
Non-Current - Rent	1,900,000	2,871,123

The prepayment relates to advance payment for accommodation of researcher in Abakaliki Centre. The amount stated is for the remaining period - rent (19 months).

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
12 RESERVES		
As at 1 January	8,036,011,266	4,881,493,716
Surplus for the year	2,632,510,401	3,154,517,550
As at 31 December	<u>10,668,521,667</u>	<u>8,036,011,266</u>
13 OTHER PAYABLES		
Other Payables (Note 13.2)	223,817,673	293,812,949
Payable to Donors (Note 13.1)	460,449,271	763,281,395
Withholding Tax Payable	234,268	229,768
Accrued Expenses	1,203,898	1,047,288
	<u>685,705,110</u>	<u>1,058,371,400</u>
13.1 PAYABLES TO DONORS		
CEPI	15,000,000	15,000,000
The Wellcome Trust Limited	116,500,000	96,500,000
Audacious-Sentinel	-	16,748,500
Henry Jackson Foundation	17,296,350	117,347,224
H3Africa	303,077,921	517,685,671
ROCKEFELLER-UG	8,500,000	-
SICA	75,000	-
	<u>460,449,271</u>	<u>763,281,395</u>

* Payables to donors represent amounts incurred on projects being carried on behalf of ACEGID for the year under review.

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
13.2 OTHER PAYABLES		
HTOS INTERNATIONAL	49,526,458	49,526,458
SHADEL KING LTD	5,015,810	5,015,810
DIAGNOTRONICS NIG LTD	1,296,250	1,296,250
SWB ENGINEERING COMPANY	1,505,974	1,505,974
ELEZOTINE NIGERIA LTD	25,999,250	5,647,910
OKLADONET GLOBAL VENTURES	2,500	2,500
PROMOLAB PTY LTD	64,112,116	64,112,116
RUJ NIGERIA LTD	505,895	505,895
ESTEEM TECHNICAL COMPANY LTD	338,550	166,500
BROADPLACES ENGINEERING CO LTD	381,911	381,911
CONCRETE LOGISTICS	6,579,101	6,579,101
FATLAB CONSTRUCTION	2,095,032	2,095,032
AFRISEC DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LTD	2,521,783	2,521,783
GLO BUSINESS SOLUTION	1,500,000	-
CARRAMORE INTERNATIONAL LTD	7,236,795	-
INQABA BIOTEC WEST AFRICA LTD	46,938,849	117,347,224
TILMAC ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD	187,500	-
ALLIANCE GLOBAL FZ LLC	8,073,900	14,445,000
BRISTOL SCIENTIFIC	-	1,814,497
SUNPOWER NETWORK	-	17,916,579
LAIM HOTEL	-	283,500
PHD Student	-	2,648,910
	<u>223,817,674</u>	<u>293,812,949</u>

* Other payables represent payables to third parties that had rendered services to ACEGID.

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
14 RESEARCH GRANTS		
Grant from World Bank	1,059,223,266	40,327,000
Grant from Human Heredity and Health in Africa (H3)	242,422,592	369,207,000
Grant from Audacious-Sentinel	1,544,884,768	2,213,889,662
Grant from CEPI- BIOSTANDARD	-	7,164,079
Grant from Wellcome Trust Limited	-	12,070,241
Grant from CAMBRIDGE	-	5,367,964
Grant from Africa CDC/ASLM	60,297,213	38,566,110
Grant from PHAAGE	-	12,291,000
Grant from WARM-ID	31,999,939	56,893,284
Grant from AAS	-	40,249,770
Grant from EID032 PROJECT	550,332,920	747,808,391
Grant from ROCKEFELLER-UG	14,584,622	43,226,105
Grant from CAMRA DSI	488,733,202	82,104,000
Grant from BMGF	287,423,845	144,442,564
Grant from BBSRC	428,628	-
Grant from KRISP ROCKEFELLER	424,476,500	-
Grant from GIZ	22,792,347	-
Grant from AvH - ACEGID	5,945,010	-
Grant from SICA	135,373,395	-
Grant from GPAZDS	44,159,438	-
	<u>4,913,077,685</u>	<u>3,813,607,170</u>

The Centre complied with the conditions as specified in the award letter by the Sponsors for the grants. This was based on the specific responsibility for ensuring that a certain percentage of the project funds is spent on partnership activities as agreed in the partnership action plan and budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

14.1 World Bank Project - Results based funding

During the financial year under review, the Centre received the fund of **N1,059,223,266** from World Bank (**31 December, 2021: N40,327,000**) for research and academic related activities on genomics of infectious diseases in Africa continent. The Centre is expected to meet the following conditions before accessing the fund.

- i To meet set goals and milestones as detailed out in the award letter;
- ii Submission of measurable outcomes, which are verified by independent verifiers appointed by the funders;
- iii Results achieved as reported by the verifier;
- iv Expenses incurred through the involvement of participating partners on the project and subaward expense; and
- v The indicators measured include research outcome, number of students trained, submission of account report, internship, and other operating expenses such as personnel costs, laboratory consumables and others.

14.2 Human Heredity and Health in Africa - (H3 Africa)

The donor released fund for specific research activities usually on quarterly basis, during the year ended 31 December, 2022, the Centre received the sum of **N242,422,592 (\$566,854:00)** (**31 December, 2021: N369,207,000 (\$180,000)**). The donor committed the sum of \$1,000,000 US dollar for research activities on genomics and environmental determinants of common disease in Africa based on the terms of reference. The Centre's Officials must meet the specified terms and conditions before assessing the grant are:

- i Approved expenditure proposal based on the milestones or objectives set by the Centre;
- ii Cost of testing of blood sample for evidence of the infectious diseases are reported as actual expenses;
- iii Approved administrative expenses such as personnel cost, transport, training and other related expenditures;
- iv Acquisition of equipment for researcher and teaching purposes;
- v Other direct costs (ODC's) are to be listed and described separately;
- vi Carry out the work ethics diligently within the scope allowed by the funder donor; and
- vii Detailed description of works and services performed during the period under review for reporting.

14.3 Joint West Africa Research Group (JWARG)

During the year under review, the donor - JWARG did not release any fund (2021: NIL) for research and studying of infectious diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, lassa fever and dengue in the West Africa region. The Centre is expected to meet the following conditions before accessing the fund.

- i The Centre shall submit monthly invoices for services performed and milestones completed in the previous month for reimbursement;
- ii Acquisition of equipment and personnel costs directly incurred on the project;
- iii Cost of laboratory consumables materials used for sample testing in line with the research principles;
- iv Cost of free diagnostic of patients in areas of specialization;
- v Reimbursement of expenses for researchers and invigilators on the project;
- vi Any other direct costs are to be listed and described separately for verification purposes;
- vii Adhere to international safety and ethical guidelines on research related activities.

14.4 The ELMA Relief Foundation (Audacious Sentinel)

During the year under review, the sum of **N1,544,884,768 (\$3,199,965)** (**31 December 2021: N2.213 billion (\$9,599,930)**) was received through the Centre banker from the donor as at 31 December, 2022 for research activities. The amount disbursed was based on the budget submitted and approved by the funder as a conditions for assessing the fund. The funding is to be used for research activities on pandemic and early detection of diseases/viruses for a duration of 6 years (2020 to 2025).

14.5 FAST GRANTS

During the year under review no grant was received as at 31 December, 2022 for COVID - 19 related science and research purpose but the sum of (2021:**N103,239,240.20 (\$249,980:00)**) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2021.

The grants must be used for work on COVID - 19 related science and all manuscripts reporting work are required to be forwarded to the donor on six months basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

- 14.6 Advanced Funding - Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation - CEPI**
This is release of funds by the donors/funders for specific period usually annually. The said amount is based on the budget submitted and approved by the funders. This model is used for funders such as NIH and CEPI. The funding is also to be used to procure items as stated in the budget approved in the RFA. The account statement at the end of the year is certified by the University Bursar and Vice Chancellor.
During the year under review, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation - CEPI did not release any fund to the center. The sum of N7,164,078 (\$17,490:00) was received from CEPI funder as at 31 December, 2021.
- 14.7 The Wellcome Trust Limited**
During the year under review, no fund was released by the donor. The sum of N12,070,240.56 (£22,872:00) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2021. This is fund made available by the donor for research activities on genomics and environmental determinants of common diseases in Africa based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor. The Centre is expected to meet the following conditions before accessing the fund.
- i Approved proposal base on the milestones and/or objectives set by the Centre in respect of the project;
 - ii Cost of testing of blood samples used for the research activities are reported as per invoice prices;
 - iii Administrative expenses incurred such as personnel cost, transport, training and other related expenditures;
 - iv Acquisition of equipment for researcher and teaching purposes in line with the guidelines stated in the approval letter;
 - v Other direct costs (ODC's) incurred are to be listed and described separately;
 - vi Carry out the work ethics diligently within the scope allowed and in compliance with international benchmarks; and
 - vii Details description of works and services performed during the year under review.
- 14.8 Africa Society of Laboratory Medicine (ASLM)**
During the year under review, the sum of N60,297,213 (£145,250:00) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2022. This is fund made available by the donor for research activities on genomics and environmental determinants of common diseases in Africa based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.9 Public Health Alliance for Genomic Epidemiology**
During the year under review, no fund was released by the donor. The sum of N12,291,000 (\$30,000:00) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2021. This is fund made available by the donor for research activities on genomics and environmental determinants of common diseases in Africa based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.10 The African Academy of Sciences**
During the year under review, no fund was released by the donor. The sum of N40,249,770 (\$106,060:00) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2021. This is fund made available by the donor for Covid-19 research and development goals for Africa based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.11 The Henry M. Jackson Foundation**
During the year under review, the sum of N550,332,920 (\$1,274,776) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2022. This is fund made available by the donor for the incidence of Lassa virus infection in Southern Nigeria based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.12 The Rockefeller Foundation - UG**
During the year under review, the sum of N14,584,622 (\$35,166) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2022. This is fund made available by the donor for tracking Covid-19 infections in West Africa to guide public health interventions based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.13 CAMRA DSI**
During the year under review, the sum of N 488,733,202 (\$1,145,916) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2022. This is fund made available by the donor for combating antimicrobial resistance in Africa using data science based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.14 WARN-ID - West African Research Network for Infectious Diseases (WARN-ID)**
During the year under review, the sum of N31,999,939 (\$77,084.14) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2022. This is fund made available by the donor for combating emerging infectious diseases based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.15 BMGF - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**
During the year under review, the sum of N287,423,845 (\$649,933.5) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2022. This is fund made available by the donor for combating emerging infectious diseases based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.16 University of Cambridge**
During the year under review, no fund to released by the donor. The sum of N5,367,964.48 (\$9,476) was released by the donor as at 31 December, 2021. This is fund made available by the donor for combating emerging infectious diseases based on the budget submitted and approved by the donor.
- 14.17 Global partnership for Animals and Zoonotic Disease Surveillance-GPAZDS**
The project is an international consortium of sites conducting research and surveillance on various animal diseases with zoonotic potentials. The project in ACEGID is led by Dr. Anise Happi and the focus is on African Swine fever and Japanese Encephalitis. The project is for 5 years and is funded by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Total grant received during the year is N44,159,438 (\$99,452.00)

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

14.18 GERMAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**(DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT)- GIZ**

This project is funded by the German Cooperation Ministry and is a collaboration between ACEGID, the University of Wageningen, Netherlands, and the International Livestock Institute in Kenya. The project aims to understand microbial threats associated with bushmeat trade and consumption in Nigeria and Kenya. This is a 2 - year project led by Dr. Anise Happi in ACEGID as the Principal Investigator. Total grant received during the year is **N22,792,347(EURO 53,331.43)**

14.19 Seroepidemiological Insight into Covid-19 Transmission in Africa -SICA

This project is investigating the Seroepidemiological Insight into Covid-19 Transmission in Africa (SICA). The project is a collaboration between the University of Florida, the Institut National de Recherche Biomedical (INRB), DRC, and ACEGID, Redeemer's University, Nigeria. Prof. Christian Happi is the Principal Investigator, and the project is for an initial 2 years (2021-2023) and is scalable. Total grant received during the year is **N135,373,394 (\$269,985.26)**

14.20 Alexander von Humboldt foundation -AvH

This project funded by the Alexander von Humboldt foundation in Germany is focusing on investigating the different types of arboviruses that are circulating in wild animals in Nigeria. This is a 5 - year (2022-2027) research project and in collaboration with the University of Ibadan. The PI, Dr. Anise Happi and is supported by Christian Happi as the key investigator. Total grant received during the year is **N5,945,010.00**

14.21 KZN RESEARCH INNOVATION AND SEQUENCING PLATFORM - KRISP-ROCKFELLER

This project is funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and has a focus on the genomics investigation of Covid-19 and other pathogens and Capacity Building in Africa. This is a collaboration between KRIPS at the University of Kwazulu Natal and ACEGID at Redeemer's University. The project is for two years (2021-2023). Christian Happi is the PI of the project. Total grant received during the year is **N424,476,500 (\$1,000,000.00)**

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
15 INTEREST INCOME		
Interest on Bank Accounts	<u>3,695,241</u>	<u>460,255</u>

16 EXCHANGE GAIN

*Exchange gain (Unrealized)	<u>637,279,906</u>	<u>2,054,343,175</u>
	<u>637,279,906</u>	<u>2,054,343,175</u>

* Unrealised exchange gains have arisen from the translation of foreign currency denominated bank balances at each reporting date.

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
17 OTHER INCOME		
Donations Received	271,203,925	75,892,410
Sequencing Fees	1,593,274	10,769,531
Gain on Disposal	-	3,063,600
Bench Fees	-	300,000
Other Research Income	-	2,150,000
IGR - COVID -19 Test	17,097,454	87,893,898
IGR - Facilities and Administrative Fees	-	44,097,957
ACEGID Prizes and Awards	1,000,000	-
	<u>290,894,653</u>	<u>224,167,396</u>

List of donors included in other income

	2022	2021
	=N=	=N=
African Union Commission	177,131,075	75,892,410
Beckman Life Science	94,072,851	-
	<u>271,203,926</u>	<u>75,892,410</u>

18 IMPAIRMENTS

Receivables	102,172,202	-
Other Receivables	526,563	-
	<u>102,698,765</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

18 Information on Employees Emoluments

The number of employees in receipt of emoluments, excluding allowances, within the following range were:

		2022	2021
N	Up to N	Number	Number
100,001	500,000	1	1
500,001	1,000,000	1	1
1,000,001	2,000,000	2	2
2,000,001	3,000,000	1	1
		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

The Centre maintained 5 members of staff on full employment with conditions of engagement as detailed out in their letters of appointment.

In addition, the Centre makes use of contract staff to meet its employee requirements, which are renewable based on project demands.

The sum of N1.06b (period ended 31 December 2021: N884m) was incurred as salaries and wages for the reporting year by the Centre as employees remuneration to both regular and contract staff respectively.

The components of the Salaries and Wages for the year ended are as follows:

	2022	2021
ACEGID	=N=	=N=
Contract Staff & Students	9,337,348	6,690,000
H3Africa		
Investigators & Students	30,534,520	29,907,263
WELLCOME		
Contract Staff	33,294,760	55,196,575
CPEI BIO STANDARD		
Investigators	27,974,593	26,251,749
AUDACIOUS		
Investigators & Contract Staff	584,171,820	549,264,057
FAST GRANTS		
Contract Staff	19,736,300	47,687,100
JWARG		
Investigators	31,567,809	62,943,000
PHA4GE		
Investigators	785,301	5,124,933
ASLM		
Investigators	10,258,320	4,107,200
ROCKEFELLER-UG		
Investigators & Students	7,654,961	2,500,000
CAMBRIDGE		
Investigators	320,000	30,000
HENRY JACKSON FOUNDATION		
Investigators	-	94,303,260
EID032 PROJECT		
Investigators	111,408,840	-
CAMRA		
Investigators	48,878,460	-
AAS		
Investigators	16,083,360	-
BMGF		
Investigators	41,869,995	-
KRISP		
Investigators	66,630,490	-
GIZ		
Students	15,418,165	-
SICA		
Investigators	9,286,975	-
	<u>1,065,212,017</u>	<u>884,005,136</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

19 Classification of Financial Instrument - IFRS - 9

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the classification, measurement and disclosure under IFRS 9 for each class of the Centre's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022.

	Notes	IFRS 9 Classification	Carrying amount as at December 31, 2022	Impairment for the year	Balance as at December 31, 2022
Financial Assets			=N=	=N=	=N=
Receivables	9	Amortised cost	488,742,500	.	488,742,500
Other receivables	10	Amortised cost	18,622,691	.	18,622,691
Cash and cash equivalents	8	Amortised cost	7,057,677,064	.	7,057,677,064
Total financial assets			7,565,042,255	.	7,565,042,255
Financial liabilities					
Accrual		Amortized cost	1,203,898	.	1,203,898
Total financial liabilities			1,203,898	.	1,203,898

The corresponding amounts for the period ended 31 December, 2021 are as stated below:

	Notes	IFRS 9 Classification	Carrying amount as at December 31, 2021	Impairment for the year	Balance as at December 31, 2021
Financial Assets			=N=	=N=	=N=
Receivables	9	Amortised cost	791,574,624	.	791,574,624
Other receivables	10	Amortised cost	33,875,556	.	33,875,556
Cash and cash equivalents	8	Amortised cost	4,960,946,468	.	4,960,946,468
Total financial assets			5,786,396,648	.	5,786,396,648
Financial liabilities					
Accrual	13	Amortized cost	1,047,288	.	1,047,288
Total financial liabilities			1,047,288	.	1,047,288

20 Financial Commitment

The financial commitment to the Centre is limited to the grant received from donors as indicated in these Financial Statements for different research related activities. However, the Centre's officials are of the opinion that, the Centre has sufficient financial resources towards the completion of the New Ultra Modern Laboratory Building which is in the final stage of completion as at year ended 31 December, 2022.

21 Events after Reporting Date

No events or transactions have occurred since the statement of financial position date, which would have a material impact on the Financial Statements at that date or which need to be disclosed in these Financial Statements in order not to make them misleading as to the financial position or result of operations at the statement of financial position date.

22 Contingent Liability

There were no contingent liabilities against the Centre in respect of the researcher and teaching activities as at 31 December, 2022 (31 December, 2021: Nil).

23 Financial Statements

These Financial Statements have been prepared exclusively for the grants provided by the World Bank for the prevention and eradication of Infectious diseases such as malaria, lassa fever etc. The grant was approved on April 1, 2015 for an initial period of five years ended on March 31, 2020. Subsequently, a new grant, tagged ACE IMPACT was approved for another five years running from 1 August, 2020 to 31 July, 2025. Therefore, these Financial Statements are not the annual report and financial statements of the Centre, but a Financial Statements meant for monitoring the progress of the ACE IMPACT project as at year ended 31 December, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

24 Financial risk management

24.1 Introduction and overview of Centre's risk management

The Centre's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Centre's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Centre's financial performance.

The Centre's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Centre, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the board of directors and in close co-operation with the Centre's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk and other price risk.

(a) **Market risk**

The Centre takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

(i) **Foreign exchange risk**

The Centre is exposed to risks resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. A material change in the value of any such foreign currency could result in a material adverse effect on the Centre's cash flow and future profits. The Centre is exposed to exchange rate risk to the extent that balances and transactions are denominated in a currency other than the Naira. The Centre holds the majority of its cash and cash equivalents in Naira. However, the Centre maintains deposits in foreign currency in order to fund on-going commercial activity and other expenditure incurred in these currencies and the Centre also source foreign currency (US \$) to import most of its raw materials. The table below shows the impact on the Centre's profit and equity if the exchange rate between the USD and the Nigerian Naira had increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables held constant.

Foreign currency denominated balances	31 December 2022 N'	31 December 2021 N'
Cash and bank balances (domiciliary account)	6,417,229,325	4,427,299,327
Trade Receivables	-	-
Trade payables	-	-
	<u>6,417,229,325</u>	<u>4,427,299,327</u>
Sensitivity to USD (dollars)	31 December 2022 N'	31 December 2021 N'
Effect of 5% increase in USD (N'000)	320,861,466	221,364,966
Effect of 5% decrease in USD (N'000)	(320,861,466)	(221,364,966)

(ii) **Interest rate risk**

The Centre is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on short term deposits to the extent that the significant reductions or increases in market interest rates would result in a decrease or increase in the interest earned on short term current account deposits by the Centre. The effect of this risk is not significant as the Centre's short term deposits are usually less than 60 days. However, the Centre manages this risk by negotiating favourable rates with its bankers.

(iii) **Price risk**

The Centre is exposed to commodity price risk as it operates in a volatile competitive market, the Centre has a small percentage of the market which are outside the Centre. Significant reduction of price of the product will have impact on the profitability of the Centre.

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

24 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(b) Credit risk

The finance department is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The finance department assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal considerations in accordance with the industry best practise and limits such as set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Donations are settled by making payment into the designated Centre's banks accounts and channels as approved by the management from time to time.

The carrying amounts of the Centre's credit risk equals to fair value. The Centre's maximum exposure to credit risk due to default of the counter party is equal to the carrying value of its financial assets. No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

Below is a breakdown of the Centre's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk and the maximum credit risk exposure.

	Maximum exposure	
	31 December	31 December
	2022	2021
	N'	N'
Receivables (note 9)	488,742,500	791,574,623
Other Receivable (note 10)	19,149,254	33,875,556
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	7,057,677,064	4,960,946,468
Total assets bearing credit risk	7,565,568,818	5,786,396,647
	31 December	31 December
	2022	2021
	N'	N'
Neither past due nor impaired:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)	7,057,677,064	4,960,946,468
Past due but not impaired		
Receivables from related parties	-	-
Past due and impaired:		
Receivables (note 9)	488,742,500	-
Other receivable (note 10)	19,149,254	-
Past due but not impaired:		
Receivables (note 9)	-	791,574,623
Other receivable (note 10)	-	33,875,556
Gross amount	7,565,568,818	5,786,396,647
Impairment allowance	(102,698,765)	-
Net carrying amount	7,462,870,053	5,786,396,647

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

24 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(b)

31 December 2022

	Cash & cash equivalents	Receivables	Other Receivables	Total
	N'	N'	N'	N'
Neither past due nor impaired	7,057,677,064	-	-	7,057,677,064
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	488,742,500	19,149,254	507,891,754
Gross	7,057,677,064	488,742,500	19,149,254	7,565,568,818
Impairment allowance	-	(102,172,202)	(526,563)	(102,698,765)
Net	7,057,677,064	386,570,297	18,622,691	7,462,870,052

31 December 2021

	Cash & cash equivalents	Receivables	Other Receivables	Total
	N'	N'	N'	N'
Neither past due nor impaired	4,960,946,468	-	-	4,960,946,468
Past due but not impaired	-	791,574,623	33,875,556	825,450,179
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross	4,960,946,468	791,574,623	33,875,556	5,786,396,647
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-
Net	4,960,946,468	791,574,623	33,875,556	5,786,396,647

(i) Credit quality of financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents are neither past due nor impaired.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates and the credit policy of the Centre.

Other receivables

31 December
2022
N'

31 December
2021
N'

Over 1 month but less than one year		
More than one year	507,891,754	825,450,179
Total	507,891,754	825,450,179

(c) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department. The finance department monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the covenant compliance, and compliance with internal financial position ratio. The Centre has not incurred any indebtedness in the form of overdrafts, leases and loans. The Centre evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an on-going basis. Based on these evaluations, the Centre devises strategies to manage its liquidity risk.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained and that sufficient funding is available through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Centre has no limitation placed on its borrowing capability.

The table below analyses the Centre's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

	31 December 2022		
	N'	N'	N'
	Less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	Total
Other payables (note 13)	-	684,266,944	684,266,944
	-	-	-
	-	684,266,944	684,266,944

Notes to the Financial Statements - (Cont'd)

24 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

31 December 2021

	N'	N'	N'
Other payables (note 13)	-	1,057,094,344	1,057,094,344
	-	1,057,094,344	1,057,094,344

The amounts disclosed in the tables above are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Centre's liabilities.

24.2 Financial instruments by category

The Centre's financial instruments are categorised as follows:

	31 December 2022 N'	31 December 2021 N'
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Receivables (note 9)	488,742,500	791,574,623
Other Receivable (note 10)	19,149,254	33,875,556
Cash and cash equivalents (note 24)	7,057,677,064	4,215,483
	<u>7,565,568,819</u>	<u>31,692,371</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables (note 13)	684,266,944	1,057,094,344
	<u>684,266,944</u>	<u>1,057,094,344</u>

Financial liabilities exclude PAYE, VAT payable, WHT payable and pension provision as these are not financial instruments.

Financial assets exclude trade debtors control account and WHT recoverable as these are not financial instruments.

24.3 Fair value estimation

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value.

24.4 Capital risk management

The Centre's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Centre monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt. The Centre is

25 Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved by the Centre's Officials on 27/06/2023

26 ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE AND FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022.

31/12/2021

	WORLD BANK	NIH	BBSRC	JWARG	H3AFRICA	CEPI-BIO	PHAGE	ASLM	AAS	ROCKEFELLER	CAMBRIDGE	EID012 PROJE	CAMRA	BMGF	KRISP	GIZ	SICA	AVH	GAZDS	WELLCOME	AUDACIOUS	FAST GRANTS	TOTAL
	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=	uN=
Salaries and Wages	9,337,348			31,567,809	30,534,520	27,974,593	785,301	10,258,320	16,083,360	7,654,961	320,000	111,408,840	48,878,460	41,869,995	66,630,490	15,418,165	9,286,975			33,294,760	584,171,820	19,736,300	1,065,212,017
Seminars and Conferences - Academic				173,508																	711,121		1,345,318
Printing and Stationery	3,362,878			548,200	68,370			42,000				1,866,150									906,620		6,794,218
Internet Connectivity Expenses	6,933,085				77,000			158,408				620,000									610,000		8,398,493
IT Expenses	633,700				233,000			611,750				34,400	233,303								413,574		2,324,635
Cleaning Expenses	2,987,186			38,300	81,340							318,968									488,330		3,914,824
Electricity & Lighting	119,800											3,000							700				122,800
Telephone Expenses	160,395			74,000	2,626,322							717,500									58,350		3,636,567
Transport & Travelling	2,885,533			603,500	170,700	37,000						3,964,125							39,200	21,600	114,116	602,274	8,438,048
Rent Expenses				1,357,000								574,400											1,931,400
Postage Expenses	62,116																						62,116
Entertainment	3,966,719			72,000	158,755					565,370		520,900									277,750		5,728,694
Subscriptions & Licences	864,250				252,943		770,109					12,500							167,200		1,001,874		2,901,676
Bank Charges	609,380	32,970		56,632	428,797	59,405	2,066	195,143	32,966	34,283	16,396	1,136,168	887,034	185,064	135,830	68,814	3,006	1,907	2,615	292,933	2,731,282	33,534	6,946,226
Hotel Expenses	9,474,783			817,031	345,000	70,000						53,500									641,903	8,559,196	20,231,413
External Audit Fees/Expenses	1,112,500																						1,112,500
NUC Accreditation	3,277,823																						3,277,823
COVID 19 TEST Expenses	1,395,500																						1,395,500
Repair & Maint. - Motor Vehicles	145,200			447,500								1,824,752									1,436,750		3,854,202
Repair & Maint. - Furniture & Fittings	1,084,350			48,000	4,750							391,900									116,940		1,645,940
Repair & Maint. - Equipments	2,876,860			559,500	89,850	136,000						2,075,719									315,800		6,053,729
Repair & Maint. Buildings - University Bui	608,130				115,000							251,500									22,000		996,630
Repair & Maint. - Generator	1,735,300					451,800						3,500								200,000	64,600		2,455,200
Repair & Maint. - Office Equipment	358,000			46,600								1,838,700									324,650		2,567,950
Motor Vehicle Running	5,314,500			373,170	299,894							1,449,521									698,953		8,136,038
Generator Running	9,964,700											850,000											10,814,700
Other Medical Expenses	173,862																						173,862
ACEGID Lab Consumables	16,043,770			780,000	39,744,754	670,000	44,793,038			20,420,528	1,198,862	212,528,850									335,233,311		671,513,412
Exchange Rate Variance			1,802,821		2,839,256						507,998	21,544,800	2,374,186				16,908				174,501,516		203,587,484
Depreciation - Motor Vehicles	42,438,142																						42,438,142
Depreciation - Plant & Machinery	2,491,442																						2,491,442
Depreciation - IT Equipment	13,134,760																						13,134,760
Depreciation - Office & Household Equip.	5,535,969																						5,535,969
Depreciation - Laboratory Equipment	259,439,977																						259,439,977
Depreciation - Fur. & Fittings	18,481,552																						18,481,552
Depreciation - Generators	8,085,614																						8,085,614
Depreciation - Guest House Equipment	280,518																						280,518
Depreciation - Building Improvement	1,765,662																						1,765,662
Depreciation - ACEGID Software	18,047,334																						18,047,334
Facilities & Administrative Expenses					29,903,040							68,177,270	10,383,000										108,463,310
Subaward					103,741,976								306,577,497	17,825,202									428,144,675
Training Expenses - ACEGID	1,945,069				169,280		3,119,273														478,429		5,712,051
Publication in Journals		727,741			1,820,251																867,538		5,198,494
Air Fare	13,447,034			209,790	13,722,768	30,000		4,601,466		84,490		1,782,964	733,044								17,368,133		56,897,814
Per Diem	20,468,669			280,000	9,412,708	36,000	150,000	17,479,615				574,000		2,043,144							16,097,999		67,297,244
Other Research Expenses	10,000			483,500	113,000	549,000						10,730,121									38,900		13,277,802
	401,059,409	760,712	1,802,821	38,536,043	236,953,275	30,013,799	2,519,635	80,446,853	16,116,326	28,675,142	2,127,745	451,955,139	370,066,534	62,384,095	66,766,320	15,503,886	11,052,181	209,007	141,396	35,556,395	1,147,849,043	19,769,834	3,110,265,777

27 ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE AND FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021.


																				ROCKERFELLER-				31/12/2021 (12 months)			
	WORLD BANK	NIH	BBSRC	JWARG	H3 AFRICA	CEPI-BIO	PHA4GE	ASLM	WARN-ID	AAS	UG	CAMBRIDGE	EID032	CAMRA	BMGE	WELLCOME	AUDACIOUS	CEPI EPI	FASTGRANT	TOTAL							
	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=	=N=							
Salaries and Wages	6,690,000	-	-	62,943,000	29,907,263	26,251,749	5,124,933	4,107,200	-	-	2,500,000	30,000	94,303,260	-	-	55,196,575	549,264,057	-	47,687,100	884,005,136							
Seminars and Conferences - Academic	807,419	2,937,330	-	346,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528,140	-	-	4,618,889							
Printing and Stationery	5,517,601	-	-	1,805,568	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623,000	-	-	3,200	1,183,176	-	-	9,138,046							
Public Relations/Publicity	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000							
Internet Connectivity Expenses	71,000	-	-	331,900	63,900	-	615,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250,000	-	-	3,331,800							
IT Expenses	194,017	-	-	6,913,500	68,264	446,000	1,167,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,746,342	-	-	11,746,342							
Cleaning Expenses	2,388,889	-	-	309,920	213,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,040	43,050	-	-	2,968,219							
Electricity & Lighting	443,900	-	-	429,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	873,800							
Telephone Expenses	204,150	-	-	229,600	2,393,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	2,833,805							
Transport & Travelling	1,368,400	-	-	2,586,075	99,450	-	-	-	-	-	187,000	454,002	-	-	-	70,300	228,050	-	-	4,993,277							
Rent Expenses	40,000	-	-	1,412,667	-	-	83,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,452,667							
Postage Expenses	51,975	-	-	8,000	83,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,082	-	-	360,547							
Entertainment	778,153	-	-	233,330	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	652,260	-	-	-	-	48,340	214,130	-	-	1,930,813							
Subscriptions & Licences	-	-	-	38,000	216,065	-	92,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,704,151	-	-	2,050,345							
Bank Charges	344,719	1,469	2,019	273,772	660,583	56,000	25,762	11,946	2,114	2,114	75,460	2,598	726,547	34,690	8,883	306,453	5,401,171	4	98,887	8,035,190							
Hotel Expenses	2,448,110	-	-	3,431,587	1,039,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,000	120,000	-	-	244,000	2,833,659	-	-	10,188,475							
Gift & Donation Expenses	5,820,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	5,860,000							
Other Conference & Airfare Expenses	245,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,870							
External Auditor Expenses	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900,000	-	-	1,400,000							
Covid-19 Test Expenses	2,457,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,457,000							
Sample - Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,400	-	-	273,400							
Repair & Maint. - Motor Vehicles	246,225	-	-	1,238,360	15,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	1,569,585							
Repair & Maint. - Furniture & Fittings	699,750	-	-	1,979,420	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,500	945,500	-	-	3,656,970							
Repair & Maint. - Equipments	1,295,823	-	-	1,957,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,500	786,337	-	-	4,082,485							
Repair & Maint. Buildings - University Buildings	180,430	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,430							
Repair & Maint. - Generator	1,832,399	-	-	426,100	4,500	988,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	3,250,999							
Repair & Maint. - Office Equipment	-	-	-	675,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675,000							
Motor Vehicle Running	2,540,320	-	-	2,003,461	653,306	-	-	-	-	-	18,100	5,000	-	-	-	155,831	2,095,690	-	-	7,471,708							
Generator Running Expenses	5,880,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,882,000							
Other Medical Expenses	67,950	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,392	-	-	573,342							
ACEGID Lab Consumables	6,907,193	-	-	35,495,249	4,727,728	-	-	-	-	-	26,827,780	13,000	103,691,013	-	-	7,503,759	995,016,242	-	-	1,180,181,964							
Exchange Rate Variance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,940	-	-	-	654,575	-	-	-	751,515							
Depreciation - Motor Vehicles	33,738,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,738,388							
Depreciation - Plant & Machinery	1,318,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,318,560							
Depreciation - IT Equipment	8,446,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,446,421							
Depreciation - Office & Household Equip.	4,721,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,721,985							
Depreciation - Laboratory Equipment	182,854,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,854,210							
Depreciation - Fur. & Fittings	18,841,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,841,171							
Depreciation - Generators	5,961,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,961,455							
Depreciation - Guest House Equipment	280,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,518							
Depreciation - Building Improvement	1,765,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,765,662							
Depreciation - ACEGID Software	4,309,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,309,384							
Facilities & Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Subaward	-	-	-	-	177,329,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,613,662	4,436,355	198,749,461	-	-	198,749,461							
Genomics Foundational Training Exp.	1,129,458	-	-	8,127,857	2,296,894	-	1,236,950	3,686,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,477,698							
Africa Centre of Excellence Meeting & Workshop	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000							
Publication in Journals	-	-	-	1,751,127	4,149,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,544	-	-	6,390,296							
Air Fare	1,714,978	-	-	251,382	5,681,347	-	-	-	-	-	190,764	-	-	-	-	424,000	8,290,260	-	-	16,552,731							
Per Diem	682,000	-	-	1,429,000	3,314,446	-	-	-	-	-	442,000	60,000	200,000	797,088	-	586,000	9,192,973	-	-	16,703,506							
Project Vehicle Leasing	-	-	-	32,772,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,772,800							
Other Research Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,340,103	-	-	-	28,340,103							
TOTAL	316,620,482	2,938,799	2,019	169,412,399	232,963,277	27,891,748	8,262,395	7,805,686	2,114	2,114	30,893,364	737,539	199,788,820	8,445,440	8,883	98,051,531	1,786,447,842	4	47,785,987	2,938,060,445							

African Center of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Diseases (ACEGID)

AFRICA [FIRST/SECOND] CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT
IMPACT PROJECT (P164546 for 1st ACE IMPACT or P169064 for 2nd ACE Impact)
Statement of Reimbursable Eligible Expenditure Programs (EEPs) - Detailed Report
for the January - December 2022

	Month/Year	IN USD			IN SDR	
		Local Currency (Equiv.) [NGN]	Official Monthly average exchange rate (Local Currency to USD)	USD	IMF Exchange rate monthly average USD to SDR	SDR
	January 2022	37,118,857.21	415.26	89,387.03	0.72	64,358.66
	February 2022	42,336,156.80	416.09	101,747.59	0.72	73,258.27
	March 2022	39,501,327.83	415.75	95,012.21	0.72	68,408.79
	April 2022	37,933,662.95	415.19	91,364.59	0.74	67,609.79
	May 2022	41,977,817.08	415.15	101,114.82	0.74	74,824.97
	June 2022	42,900,358.91	414.72	103,444.15	0.76	78,617.56
	July 2022	52,245,502.59	415.68	125,686.83	0.76	95,521.99
	August 2022	53,947,151.36	423.48	127,390.08	0.77	98,090.36
	September 2022	53,092,946.25	432.37	122,795.17	0.78	95,780.23
	October 2022	52,674,214.28	438.52	120,118.16	0.78	93,692.16
	November 2022	53,280,041.48	443.58	120,113.71	0.76	91,286.42
	December 2022	59,939,366.52	448.55	133,629.18	0.75	100,221.88
TOTAL		566,947,403.26		1,331,803.52		1,001,671.09
Note						
	[Other Operating Costs]	633,803,315.52	424.53	1,492,952.95	0.75	1,119,714.71
EEP		1,200,750,718.77		2,824,756.47		2,121,385.80

Submitted by


Prof. Happi C. T.
Center Director

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	(12 months)		(12 months)	
	2022		2021	
	=N=	%	=N=	%
Grants	4,913,077,685		3,813,607,170	
Interest Received	3,695,241		460,255	
Exchange Gains & Other Income	928,174,559		2,278,510,571	
	<u>5,844,947,485</u>		<u>6,092,577,996</u>	
Cost of materials and services				
Local	(553,095,400)		(358,363,511)	
Foreign	(2,212,381,599)		(1,433,454,045)	
Value Added	<u><u>3,079,470,486</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>4,300,760,440</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
Applied as follows:				
To pay Employees				
Salaries and Wages	77,786,573	3	884,005,136	21
To pay Government				
Tax Expenses	-		-	
For Future Expansion				
Depreciation - PPE	351,126,178	11	257,928,370	6
Amortization - Intangible Assets	18,047,334	1	4,309,384	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure - Surplus	2,632,510,401	85	3,154,517,550	73
Value Added	<u><u>3,079,470,486</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>4,300,760,440</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Centre has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts.

This statement shows the allocation of that wealth to employees and the amount retained for future creation of more wealth.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR GENOMICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACEGID)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December, 2022

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	31/12/2022 (12 months) =N=	31/12/2021 (12 months) =N=	31/12/2020 (5 months) =N=	31/07/2020 (4 months) =N=	31/03/2020 (15 months) =N=
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
Non-Current Assets	3,891,061,960	3,306,786,018	2,475,685,245	1,666,008,721	1,744,863,919
Current Assets	7,463,164,817	5,787,596,648	3,305,568,836	1,058,668,422	1,278,551,748
TOTAL ASSETS	11,354,226,777	9,094,382,666	5,781,254,081	2,724,677,143	3,023,415,668
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES:					
Reserves	10,668,521,667	8,036,011,266	4,881,493,716	2,253,711,399	2,473,869,693
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Other Payables	685,705,110	1,058,371,400	899,760,365	470,965,744	549,545,975
	11,354,226,777	9,094,382,666	5,781,254,081	2,724,677,143	3,023,415,668
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
Grants and Other Income	5,844,947,485	6,092,577,996	1,422,077,958	516,022,862	1,596,306,854
Expenditure for the year	(3,212,437,084)	(2,938,060,446)	(1,015,175,000)	(237,880,883)	(942,361,610)
Surplus for the year	2,632,510,401	3,154,517,550	406,902,958	278,141,979	653,945,244