

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfrinIC) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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CORPORATE DATA

		Date of appointment	Date of removal
DIRECTORS	: Mr. Subramanian Moonesamy	01 June 2017	18 September 2023
	Mr. Oluwaseun Samson Ojedeji	01 July 2016	03 June 2022
	Mr. Habib Youssef	23 August 2018	03 June 2022
	Mr. Adewale Emmanuel Adedokun	26 June 2019	03 June 2022
	Mr. Eddy Mabano Kayihura	04 November 2019	03 November 2022
	Mr Benjamin Adezenyambeye Eshun	18 September 2020	18 September 2023
	Mr. Abdalla Omari	18 September 2020	18 September 2023
	Mr. Silvio Cabral Almada	27 December 2021	18 September 2023
	Mr. Adewale Emmanuel Adedokun	15 September 2025	-
	Mr. Adewole David Ajao	15 September 2025	-
	Mrs. Fiona Makokha Asonga	15 September 2025	-
	Mr. Abdelaziz Hilali	15 September 2025	-
	Mr. Laurent Kayemba Ntumba	15 September 2025	-
	Mr. Benjamin Mark Roberts	15 September 2025	-
	Mrs. Carla Sofia Fernandes Sanderson	15 September 2025	-
Mr. Kaleem Ahmed Usmani	15 September 2025	-	
REGISTERED OFFICE	: 19 Cybercity 11 th Floor Standard Chartered Tower Ebène Mauritius		
AUDITOR	Forvis Mazars LLP 4 th Floor, Unicorn Centre 18N, Frère Félix de Valois Street Port Louis Mauritius		
ATTORNEYS	: C&A LAW Suite 1005, Level 1 Alexander House 35 Cybercity Ebène Mauritius		
	Trinity Legal Suite 201 Court view Pope Henessy Street Port Louis Mauritius		
	Dentons Les Jamalacs Building, Port Louis Mauritius		
BANKERS	: The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited Sir William Newton Street Port Louis Mauritius		
	SBM BANK (MAURITIUS) LTD Corporate Office, SBM Tower 1 Queen Elizabeth II Avenue Port Louis Mauritius		

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is the Regional Registry for Internet Number Resources for Africa and the Indian Ocean. The Company is a not for profit organisation.

Results

The results for the year are shown on page 9.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether IFRS[®] Accounting Standards have been followed and, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Mauritius Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

Remuneration and benefits

Total emoluments and other benefits given directors by the Company during the year were as follows:

	2023 USD	2022 USD
Mr. Eddy Mabano Kayihura	-	289,023
Remuneration to directors (Board Members)	-	35,775
Total (Note 19(b))	<u>-</u>	<u>324,798</u>

Community Support

During 2023, AFRINIC provided support to related regional and global organisation and community members amounting to USD 11,000 (2022: USD 133,123).

Auditor

The auditor, Forvis Mazars LLP, has expressed their willingness to act as auditor of the Company. A resolution for their appointment in accordance with Section 200(i) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, will be proposed at the next Annual Meeting.

The fees paid to the auditors were as follows:

	2023 USD	2022 USD
Audit fees to Forvis Mazars LLP	<u>14,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>

The auditors did not receive any fees for other services.

By order of the Board


Director
Adewale Emmanuel Adedokun

Date: 22 MAY 2026



Director
Fiona Makokha Asonga

Date: 22 MAY 2026

**CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023
UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIUS COMPANIES ACT 2001**

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief that African Network Information Centre (AfrinIC) Ltd (the "Company") has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the year ended 31 December 2023, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, except for the filing of the financial statements within the prescribed period.


EXECUTIVE SERVICES LIMITED
Per Christian ANGSEESING
Company Secretary

Date : 22 MAY 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE LTD**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements*****Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of **African Network Information Centre (AfrinIC) Ltd** (the "Company") on pages 8 to 35 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements on pages 8 to 35 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standard and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our audit report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 22 of the financial statements, which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of certain legal proceedings initiated against the Company. As disclosed, the Company is currently involved in litigation that may have a material impact on its financial position depending on the outcome. While the directors have assessed the potential financial implications and made appropriate disclosures, the ultimate resolution of these matters remains uncertain at the date of our report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Commentary of The Directors and the Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act 2001 which we obtained prior to the date of the audit report. Other information does not include the financial statements and our audit report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 appears 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 on in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE LTD**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)*****Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements***

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as the requirement of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and Financial Services Act 2007, and for such internal control as directors 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 financial statements, directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE LTD**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)*****Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)***

We also provide the directors 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Mauritius Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditors.
- We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion has been prepared for and only for the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

**Forvis Mazars LLP****Sandiren Ramsawmy, FCCA**
Licensed by FRCDate: **22 MAY 2026**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

ASSETS	Notes	<u>2023</u> USD	<u>2022</u> USD
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	306,671	441,117
Right-of-use assets	5	308,973	428,705
Intangible assets	6	171,559	172,986
		<u>787,203</u>	<u>1,042,808</u>
Current assets			
Trade receivables	7	158,362	67,656
Prepayments and other receivables	8	281,363	217,866
Financial assets at amortised cost	9	6,376,527	6,453,349
Cash and cash equivalents	16(b)	9,603,739	6,843,935
		<u>16,419,991</u>	<u>13,582,806</u>
Total assets		<u>17,207,194</u>	<u>14,625,614</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Revenue reserve	10	13,374,659	11,085,173
Actuarial reserve		48,698	89,167
Net assets attributable to members		<u>13,423,357</u>	<u>11,174,340</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5	13,470	140,578
Retirement benefit obligations	13	87,652	65,688
		<u>101,122</u>	<u>206,266</u>
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5	153,980	178,161
Trade and other payables	12	1,866,012	1,397,820
Contract liabilities	11(b)	1,662,723	1,669,027
		<u>3,682,715</u>	<u>3,245,008</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,783,837</u>	<u>3,451,274</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>17,207,194</u>	<u>14,625,614</u>

The financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on



Emmanuel Adewale Adedokun
Director



Fiona Makokkha Asonga
Director

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	<u>2023</u> USD	<u>2022</u> USD
Income	11	6,016,699	6,873,470
Distribution expenses	15	(211,868)	(1,056,858)
Administrative expenses	15	(3,560,061)	(4,537,836)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	15	<u>(153,748)</u>	<u>(62,889)</u>
Surplus of income over expenditure		2,091,022	1,215,887
Net finance (cost)/income	14	<u>198,464</u>	<u>(63,872)</u>
Surplus before taxation		2,289,486	1,152,015
Taxation	18	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>2,289,486</u>	<u>1,152,015</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	13(v)	<u>(40,469)</u>	25,593
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>(40,469)</u>	<u>25,593</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>2,249,017</u></u>	<u><u>1,177,608</u></u>

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (Afrinic) LTD

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	Revenue reserve USD	Actuarial reserve USD	Total USD
At 01 January 2022		9,933,158	63,574	9,996,732
Surplus for the year		1,152,015	-	1,152,015
Other comprehensive income for the year	17	-	25,593	25,593
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,152,015	25,593	1,177,608
At 31 December 2022		11,085,173	89,167	11,174,340
At 01 January 2023		11,085,173	89,167	11,174,340
Surplus for the year		2,289,486	-	2,289,486
Other comprehensive loss for the year	13(ii)	-	(40,469)	(40,469)
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,289,486	(40,469)	2,249,017
At 31 December 2023		13,374,659	48,698	13,423,357

The notes on pages 12 to 35 form an integral part of the financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 5 to 7.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	<u>2023</u> USD	<u>2022</u> USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	16(a)	2,649,528	1,614,918
Interest received		148,806	41,909
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>2,798,334</u>	<u>1,656,827</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	-	(111,558)
New deposits		(136,880)	(41,909)
Proceeds from maturity of deposits		277,382	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>140,502</u>	<u>(153,467)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid on lease liabilities	5	(16,206)	(26,449)
Principal paid on lease liabilities	5	(134,136)	(118,303)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(150,342)</u>	<u>(144,752)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>2,788,494</u>	<u>1,358,608</u>
Movement in cash and cash equivalents:-			
At 01 January		6,843,935	5,525,814
Effects of exchange rate changes		(28,690)	(40,487)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,788,494	1,358,608
At 31 December	16(b)	<u>9,603,739</u>	<u>6,843,935</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 35 form an integral part of the financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 5 to 7.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC) Ltd, (the "Company") is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius. Its registered address and place of business is situated at 11th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower, Cybercity, Ebene, Republic of Mauritius.

The principal activity has remained unchanged during the year and consists of being the Regional Registry for Internet Number Resources for Africa and the Indian Ocean. The Company is a not-for-profit organisation.

In January 2008, AfriNIC Board passed the following Resolution Reference 200801.60 " AfriNIC should endeavour to build a reserve fund sufficient to cover two years of operational expenses."

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 22 MAY 2026

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 Basis of preparation***(i) Statement of Compliance*

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards
- IAS Standards
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC® Interpretations).

The financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless stated otherwise.

2.2 Application of new and revised international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

In the current year, the Company has applied all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the IFRSs Interpretations Committee of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 01 January 2023.

(i) New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on financial statements

The following relevant new and revised IFRSs have been applied in these financial statements. The application of these new and revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported and/or disclosed for the current year but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)
- Deferred tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendment to IAS 1 and practice statement 2)

The above new and amended standards are not relevant and therefore, have no effect on the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Application of new and revised international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

(ii) New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant IFRSs were in issue but effective on annual periods beginning on or after the respective dates as indicated:

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
• Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	01 January 2024
• Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	01 January 2024
• Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	01 January 2024
• Suppliers Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	01 January 2024
• Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	01 January 2025
• Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	01 January 2026
• Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)	01 January 2027

2.3 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Classification is determined by both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial asset;
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within other income and administrative expenses, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expense.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**2.3 Financial instruments (continued)***Subsequent measurement of financial assets*

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- They are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where receivables do not contain a significant financing component. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most receivables fall into this category of financial assets at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements incorporate forward-looking information to recognised expected credit losses – the "expected credit loss ("ECL") model. This replaces IAS 39's "incurred loss model". Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and trade receivables recognised under IFRS 15.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables

The Company applies the simplified approach of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for the trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15.

These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In estimating Expected Credit Losses, the Company carries out individual assessment of its trade receivables per contract during the provision assessment meetings, which are held on a yearly basis. The provision assessment meetings consists of senior management, and the finance team who assess the counterparty risk and the likelihood of payment based on several factors such as financial health of the clients as well as the economic environment in which they operate. The Company then specifically provides for clients (invoices) which exhibit increase in credit risk, or for which the economic environment indicates that the receivable might default on a portion of the amount outstanding.

Because the receivables are assessed per contract, historically the Company has had minimal write-offs, and assessed them from both a historical perspective and using forward-looking information, the Company has elected not to apply any practical expedients in determining the expected credit losses. Expectation is already factored into the impairment assessments.

Classification and measurement financial liabilities

As the accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same under IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39, the Company's financial liabilities were not impacted by the adoption of IFRS 9. However, for completeness, accounting policy is disclosed below.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and lease liabilities

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**2.3 Financial instruments (continued)***Classification and measurement financial liabilities (continued)*

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and adjusted for transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date; Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease. All interest related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instruments fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

2.4 Foreign Currencies**(a) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using United States Dollars ("USD"), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The Company obtained the approval of the Registrar of Companies to present its financial statements in United States Dollars ("USD").

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the USD at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.5 Plant and Equipment**(i) Recognition and measurement**

Items of plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of the self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

If significant parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item, and are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Plant and Equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Residual value is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset after deducting the estimated cost of disposal and if the asset was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The principal annual rates of depreciation are:

	Annual Rates
Computer Equipment	20%
Office Equipment	20%
Fixtures & Fittings	10%
Building Improvements	10%

Items of plant and equipment are depreciated for the full year in the year of purchase and ready for use and no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal. All plant and equipment have a Nil Residual value. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

2.6 Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired by the Company are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Such assets are assessed as having finite useful lives and are amortised on a systematic basis over their estimated useful lives.

Internally generated intangible assets are recognised only when the Company can demonstrate compliance with the recognition criteria set out in IAS 38. They have indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently when indicators of impairment exist.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in the profit or loss.

The estimated useful life for the current and comparative years is as follows:

	Useful life
Computer software	3-5 years
Internally generated software	Indefinite

2.7 Leases

(a) *The Company as lessee*

The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**2.7 Leases (continued)****(a) The Company as lessee (continued)**

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Company and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Company.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**2.7 Leases (continued)****(a) The Company as lessee (continued)**

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in accordance with IAS 36.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

2.8 Retirement benefit obligations*Defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for certain employees. Payments to the defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service that entitles them to the contributions.

Gratuity on retirement

For certain employees where the statutory gratuity is insufficiently covered by the above pension plans, the net present value of the retirement gratuity payable under the Workers' Rights Act 2019 is calculated by the qualified actuary and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not refunded.

2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.10 Revenue recognition**(a) Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled for those services

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

Revenue consists principally of membership fees charged for the use of Internet Number Resources. The Company recognises revenue over the time the contract through which these resources are provided to customers.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**2.10 Revenue recognition (continued)****(a) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)***Determining the transaction price*

Most of the revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each service sold, with reductions given for early settlement. Therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each service in such contracts.

(b) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(c) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired.

2.12 Income Tax

The Company is exempted from income tax by the Mauritius Tax Authority.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligation.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 2.8

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)**3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)***(b) Useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment*

Determining the carrying amounts of property and equipment requires the estimation of the useful lives and residual values of these assets which carry a degree of uncertainty. The directors have used historical information relating to the Company and the relevant industry in which it operates in order to best determine the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment.

(c) Impairment of assets

Non-financial assets are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself and where it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit itself.

Future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets or cash-generating units are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of the assets. The present value of these cash flows, determined using an appropriate discount rate, is compared to the current net asset value and, if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value.

(d) Provision for expected credit losses of financial assets at amortised cost and trade receivables

The Company uses judgemental assessment to determine the ECLs for trade receivables and financial assets at amortised cost.

(e) Leases

In determining the lease term for the property being rented, management considers the broader economics of its arrangement with the lessor, including the economic penalties for both the lessor and the Company should the Company vacate the leased premises.

(f) Limitation of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis in respect of market risk demonstrates the effect of a change in key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

(g) Litigation cases

There has been a number of legal cases that have been lodged against the Company. There is an element of uncertainty in determining the outcome of these legal cases and the potential impact on the Company in terms of litigation liability and going concern. The directors have exercised significant judgement in assessing any potential liability and have determined that there is no material uncertainty related to going concern. Refer to note 22.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment USD	Office Equipment USD	Fixtures & Fittings USD	Building Improvement USD	Total USD
(a) COST					
At 1 January 2023	1,193,918	105,865	116,130	176,017	1,591,930
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	1,193,918	105,865	116,130	176,017	1,591,930
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2023	946,101	97,626	40,547	66,539	1,150,813
Charge for the year	102,518	5,605	10,750	15,573	134,446
At 31 December 2023	1,048,619	103,231	51,297	82,112	1,285,259
NET BOOK VALUES					
At 31 December 2023	145,299	2,634	64,833	93,905	306,671
(b) COST					
At 1 January 2022	1,084,959	103,836	115,560	176,017	1,480,372
Additions	108,959	2,029	570	-	111,558
At 31 December 2022	1,193,918	105,865	116,130	176,017	1,591,930
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2022	839,138	91,269	29,797	50,917	1,011,121
Charge for the year	106,963	6,357	10,750	15,622	139,692
At 31 December 2022	946,101	97,626	40,547	66,539	1,150,813
NET BOOK VALUES					
At 31 December 2022	247,817	8,239	75,583	109,478	441,117

At reporting date, the directors have reviewed the plant and equipment for impairment and have not noted any indication of impairment.

(c) Depreciation charge of **USD 134,446** (2022: USD 139,692) has been charged to administrative expenses.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

5. RIGHT-OF-USE-ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Building and parking	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At 01 January	428,705	558,056
Amortisation	(119,732)	(129,351)
At 31 December	<u>308,973</u>	<u>428,705</u>

LEASE LIABILITIES

	Building and parking	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At 01 January	318,739	440,542
Interest expense	16,206	26,449
Lease payments	(150,342)	(144,752)
Exchange differences	(17,153)	(3,500)
At 31 December	<u>167,450</u>	<u>318,739</u>
Current	153,980	178,161
Non current	13,470	140,578
	<u>167,450</u>	<u>318,739</u>

* Variable lease payment adjustment relates to increase in rental.

(a) *Nature of leasing activities (in the capacity as lessee)*

The Company leases property for its office and parking, with payments to increase 5% p.a from February 2022 and 8% p.a respectively.

(b) *Lease term*

In determining the period over which the lease remains enforceable, the Company has considered the broader economics of the arrangement with the lessor including the economic penalties for both the Company and the lessor if the Company were to vacate the premises. The lease is for a period of 5 years from 01 February 2020 to 01 January 2025. Either party shall have the right to terminate the lease by giving 6 months notice after the first 3 years. Management considers that the lease is for a period of 5 years, mainly given that the Company undertook major refurbishment in 2020, hence will incur significant penalty if they terminate the lease before 5 years.

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	16,206	26,449
Expenses relating to short-term lease (included in administrative expenses)	-	1,928
Amortisation charged	119,732	129,351

The total cashflow for leases in 2023 was **USD 150,342** (2022: USD 144,752)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

COST	Work In Progress USD	Computer software USD	Total USD
At 01 January 2022	-	148,047	148,047
Additions	138,405	-	138,405
At 31 December 2022	138,405	148,047	286,452
At 01 January 2023	138,405	148,047	286,452
At 31 December 2023	138,405	148,047	286,452
AMORTISATION			
At 01 January 2022	-	112,039	112,039
Charge for the year	-	1,427	1,427
At 31 December 2022	-	113,466	113,466
At 01 January 2023	-	113,466	113,466
Charge for the year	-	1,427	1,427
At 31 December 2023	-	114,893	114,893
NET BOOK VALUES 2023	138,405	33,154	171,559
NET BOOK VALUES 2022	138,405	34,581	172,986

The work in progress relates to a software being developed by AFRINIC, namely My AFRINIC V2. As at the reporting date, the software remains under development.

Amortisation charge of **USD 1,427** (2022: USD 1,427) for the Company has been charged to administrative expenses.

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2023 USD	2022 USD
Trade receivables	319,680	86,586
Less: provision for impairment	(161,318)	(18,930)
Trade receivables - net	158,362	67,656

(i) Impairment of trade receivables

The Company applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on the shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

	2023 USD	2022 USD
1-30 days	2,260	20,584
31- 60 days	126,029	6,224
61- 90 days	-	-
More than 90	191,391	59,778
Total	319,680	86,586
Less: provision for impairment	(161,318)	(18,930)
Total	158,362	67,656

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)
(i) Impairment of trade receivables (continued)

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 December 2023 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	Trade receivables	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At 01 January	18,930	18,406
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	153,748	62,889
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(11,360)	(62,365)
At 31 December	161,318	18,930

(ii) The carrying amounts of the Company's trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
United States dollars	141,956	66,799
Euro	16,406	857
	158,362	67,656

(iii) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.
8. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Prepayments	28,869	50,420
Deposits	23,289	34,374
Other receivables	229,205	133,072
	281,363	217,866

The carrying amounts of other receivables are denominated in United States dollars and approximate their fair value due to their short-term maturities. The balances do not contain any amounts past due as at reporting date; accordingly, no loss allowance has been recognised.

Other receivables mainly comprise VAT receivable amounting to **USD 115,431** (2022: USD 15,228) and **USD 99,890** (2022: USD 99,890) as fund held on behalf of the Company by OTAM and TESPOK.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	2023		2022	
	USD	USD	USD	USD
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Fixed deposits	6,376,527	-	6,453,349	-

A Board Resolution dated 27 November 2015, authorised the creation of a strategic Cash Reserve from AFRINIC's own cash holdings with the following rules:

- that a suitable interest-bearing bank account be created for the Strategic Cash Reserve;
- that any expenditure or transfers out of the Strategic Cash Reserve bank account shall require three signatories, comprising the CEO, the Financial Director and either the Chairman or the Vice-chairman of the Board; and
- that any expenditure or transfers out of the Strategic Cash Reserves shall be authorised by the Board.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2023, the strategic cash Reserve consisted of **USD 6,376,527** (2022: USD 6,453,349) which is held in fixed deposits accounts bearing interest rates carrying from 4.45% to 5% per annual (2022: 1.7% to 4.24% per annual) with a maturity of twelve months from December 2023 (2022: 12 months from December 2022).

10. REVENUE RESERVE

The Company does not have a share capital.

Funding for the running of the Company shall be realised from the following:

- (i) membership fees from members;
- (ii) setup fees for bulk registration services;
- (iii) assignment/allocation fees for individual address space assignments/allocation;
- (iv) maintenance fees for non-contiguous, non ISP address space;
- (v) registration fees for individual address space transfers;
- (vi) setup fees for autonomous system number ("ASN") assignments;
- (vii) grants and/or voluntary donations; and
- (viii) such other sources as may be deemed appropriate from time to time by the Board.

The fees mentioned above shall be subject to review from time to time by the Board.

Revenue reserve

Revenue reserve refers to the undistributed and accumulated surpluses over the years the Company has been in existence.

In January 2008, AFRINIC Board passed the following Resolution Reference 200801.60 "AfrINIC should endeavour to build a reserve fund sufficient to cover two years of operational expenses."

11. INCOME

The following is an analysis of the Company's income for the year:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Revenue from rendering of services:		
Membership renewal fees	5,435,373	5,458,118
Allocation or assignment fees	<u>567,052</u>	<u>626,364</u>
Revenue from contracts with customers (Note (a))	<u>6,002,425</u>	<u>6,084,482</u>
Sponsorship for Afrinic events	-	17,990
Other income (Note (d))	<u>14,274</u>	<u>770,998</u>
	<u><u>6,016,699</u></u>	<u><u>6,873,470</u></u>
<i>Note on discounts</i>		
Early settlement	56,900	4,360
Educational and critical Infrastructure	<u>156,525</u>	<u>167,175</u>
	<u><u>213,425</u></u>	<u><u>171,535</u></u>
 (a) <i>Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
<i>Product type</i>		
Membership renewal fees	5,435,373	5,458,118
Allocation or assignment fees	<u>567,052</u>	<u>626,364</u>
	<u><u>6,002,425</u></u>	<u><u>6,084,482</u></u>
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Over time	<u>6,002,425</u>	<u>6,084,482</u>
	<u><u>6,002,425</u></u>	<u><u>6,084,482</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
11. INCOME (CONTINUED)
(b) Liabilities related to contracts with customers

	Contract Liabilities	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At 01 January		
Cash received in advance of performance and not recognised as revenue during the year	(1,669,027)	(1,545,266)
Amounts included in contract liabilities that were recognised as revenue during the year	(1,542,042)	(1,542,627)
At 31 December	<u>(1,662,723)</u>	<u>(1,669,027)</u>
<i>Analysed as follows:</i>		
Current	(1,662,723)	(1,669,027)
Non current	-	-
	<u>(1,662,723)</u>	<u>(1,669,027)</u>

Contract liabilities arise from fees received in one period relating to future membership years.

(c) Remaining performance obligations

The amount of revenue that will be recognised in future periods on these contracts when those remaining performance obligations will be satisfied is analysed as follows:

At 31 December 2023	2024
	USD
Membership renewal fees	1,515,259
Allocation or assignment fees	6,400
Others	141,064
	<u>1,662,723</u>
At 31 December 2022	2023
	USD
Membership renewal fees	1,532,892
Allocation or assignment fees	-
Others	136,135
	<u>1,669,027</u>

(d) Other income

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Certification income	6,643	2,380
Bad debts recovered	7,631	14,380
Other income (i)	-	250,000
Grants received from organisation (ii)	-	504,238
	<u>14,274</u>	<u>770,998</u>

(i) Miscellaneous income

During the NRO EC (Number Resource Organization Executive Council) face to face meeting in February 2022, the NRO EC resolves to contribute USD 250,000 to AFRINIC's legal representation expenses.

(ii) Grants received from organisations

During 2021, the Company has received funds of \$504,238 for their day-to-day activities from several Organisations.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Trade payables	53,198	51,228
Other payables	1,812,814	1,346,592
	<u>1,866,012</u>	<u>1,397,820</u>

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

Trade payables represent amount owed to trade creditors as well as suppliers of goods and services.

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

13. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The liability relates to retirement gratuities payable under the Workers' Rights Act. The latter provides for a lump sum at retirement based on final salary and years of service. Half of any lumpsum and 5 years pension (relating to the employer's share of contribution only) payable from the funds have been offset from the retirement gratuities.

(i) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
<i>Other post employment benefits</i>		
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	<u>87,652</u>	<u>65,688</u>

(ii) Movement in liability recognised in statement of financial position:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
At 01 January	65,688	50,080
Charged to profit or loss	(18,728)	43,291
Actuarial gains recognised in other comprehensive income	40,469	(25,593)
Exchange gain	223	(2,090)
Benefit paid	-	-
At 31 December	<u>87,652</u>	<u>65,688</u>

(iii) Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
At 01 January	65,688	50,080
Current service cost	5,831	4,055
Interest cost	4,404	2,411
Past service cost	(28,963)	36,825
Actuarial gains	40,469	(25,593)
Exchange gain	223	(2,090)
Benefit paid	-	-
At 31 December	<u>87,652</u>	<u>65,688</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
13. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(iv) The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Current service cost	5,831	4,055
Net interest cost	4,404	2,411
Past service cost	(28,963)	36,825
Total included in employee benefit expense (Note 15)	<u>(18,728)</u>	<u>43,291</u>

(v) The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Experience gains on liabilities	(12,390)	224
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme	(28,079)	25,369
	<u>(40,469)</u>	<u>25,593</u>

(vi) Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of the reporting date:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
At 31 December		
Increase of 1% in Discount rate	(21,930)	(17,072)
Decrease of 1% in Discount rate	26,169	20,583
Increase of 1% in Future long-term salary assumption	26,581	21,169
Decrease of 1% in Future long-term salary assumption	<u>(22,617)</u>	<u>(17,747)</u>

An increase/decrease of 1% in other principal actuarial assumptions would not have a material impact on defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period.

(vii) The sensitivity above have been determined based on sensibly possible changes of the discount rate or salary increase rate occurring at the end of the reporting period if all other assumptions remained unchanged.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the unfunded obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some assumptions may be correlated.

There was no change in methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

(viii) The average remaining working life of the employees at 31 December 2023 is 15 years (2022: 15 years).

(ix) The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	%	%
Discount rate	5.50	6.70
Future long-term salary increase	<u>3.00</u>	<u>3.00</u>

(x) The Company is exposed to the following risks:

- Longevity risk-employees living longer than expected exposing the employer to the risk that more employees make it to retirement
- Interest rate risk- risk that yields on bonds decrease leading to higher provisions for benefits.
- Liquidity risk-risk that employer's cash flow is not sufficient to pay the benefits
- Mortality risk-risk that higher than expected deaths leading to unexpected pay-outs
- Salary risk-risk that salary increases are higher than assumed leading to an increase in the liabilities giving rise to actuarial losses.
- Withdrawal risk - risk that more employees make it to retirement to claim their benefits while the provisions assume that fewer employees will remain in employment.
- Investment risk - risk that lower returns on the DC scheme will reduce the expected pension which in turn will reduce the allowable gratuity offset. The net result will be an increase in the residual liability.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
14. NET FINANCE (COSTS)/INCOME

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Bank interest income	212,486	69,083
Realised gain/(loss) on exchange	(11,085)	18,871
Unrealised gain/(loss) on exchange	13,269	(125,377)
Interest on lease (Note 5)	(16,206)	(26,449)
	<u>198,464</u>	<u>(63,872)</u>

15. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Depreciation (Note 4)	134,446	139,692
Amortisation of right-of-use assets (Note 5)	119,732	129,351
Amortisation (Note 6)	1,427	1,427
Meeting expenses	-	66,576
Office expenses	51,840	64,749
Travelling expenses	8,179	403,129
Employee benefit expense (Note (a))	1,721,167	2,216,356
Net impairment losses on financial assets	153,748	62,889
Legal fees	1,133,630	1,250,527
Other expenses	601,508	1,322,887
	<u>3,925,677</u>	<u>5,657,583</u>
Analysed into:		
Distribution expenses	211,868	1,056,858
Administrative expenses	3,560,061	4,537,836
Net impairment losses on financial assets	153,748	62,889
	<u>3,925,677</u>	<u>5,657,583</u>

(a) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD	USD
Salaries	1,275,926	1,629,390
Pension costs:		
- Other post employment benefits (Note 13(iv))	(18,728)	43,291
Social security costs and other benefits	463,969	543,675
	<u>1,721,167</u>	<u>2,216,356</u>
Number of employees	<u>45</u>	<u>49</u>

16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		USD	USD
(a) <i>Cash generated from operations</i>	Notes		
Surplus before taxation		2,289,486	1,152,015
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	134,446	139,692
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	5	119,732	129,351
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	1,427	1,427
Net impairment losses on financial assets	7	153,748	62,889
Loss/(Gain) on unrealised foreign exchange		11,760	34,897
Retirement benefit obligations		(18,728)	43,291
Interest expense	14	16,206	26,449
Interest income	14	(212,486)	(69,083)
		<u>2,495,591</u>	<u>1,520,928</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
<i>Changes in working capital</i>		
- trade receivables	(244,454)	(73,959)
- prepayments and other receivables	(63,497)	87,086
- trade and other payables and contract liabilities	461,888	80,863
Cash generated from operations	<u>2,649,528</u>	<u>1,614,918</u>
 (b) <i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>		
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Bank balance	9,603,214	6,843,427
Cash in hand	525	508
	<u>9,603,739</u>	<u>6,843,935</u>
 <i>Bank balance is analysed as follows:</i>		
Own Cash Holdings	7,924,759	5,158,651
Fees received in advance	1,662,723	1,669,027
Cash Held - Project/Other FIRE	16,257	16,257
	<u>9,603,739</u>	<u>6,843,935</u>

- (c) While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment was immaterial.

Cash for FIRE (FUND for Internet Research and Education) represents funding received from IDRC, ISOC and Google earmarked for FIRE initiatives.

- (d) *Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities*

	01 January 2023 USD	Cash flows USD	Non-cash changes USD	31 December 2023 USD
2023				
Lease liabilities	<u>318,739</u>	<u>(150,342)</u>	<u>(947)</u>	<u>167,450</u>
	01 January 2022 USD	Cash flows USD	Non-cash changes USD	31 December 2022 USD
2022				
Lease liabilities	<u>440,542</u>	<u>(144,752)</u>	<u>22,949</u>	<u>318,739</u>

17. ACTUARIAL RESERVE

	2023 USD	2022 USD
At 01 January,	89,167	63,574
Actuarial gain recognised in other comprehensive income	(40,469)	25,593
At 31 December,	<u>48,698</u>	<u>89,167</u>

Actuarial reserve represents the cumulative remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised.

18. TAXATION

The Company has been granted exemption from payment of tax by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Mauritius on 16 November 2005.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

	2023 USD	2022 USD
(a) <i>Transactions with members:</i>		
Membership fees	<u>6,002,425</u>	<u>6,084,482</u>
(b) <i>Remuneration to directors :</i>	2023 USD	2022 USD
Short term employee benefit of CEO	-	289,023
Per diem of Board members	-	24,375
Internet allowance of Board members	-	11,400
	<u>-</u>	<u>324,798</u>

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following financial risks arising from its operations and financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

Categories of financial instruments:

	2023 USD	2022 USD
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Trade receivables	158,362	67,656
Financial assets at amortised cost	6,376,527	6,453,349
Cash and cash equivalent	9,603,739	6,843,935
	<u>16,138,628</u>	<u>13,364,940</u>
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>	2023 USD	2022 USD
Trade and other payables	1,866,012	1,397,820
Lease liabilities	167,450	318,739
Contract liabilities	1,662,723	1,669,027
	<u>3,696,185</u>	<u>3,385,586</u>

20.1 Risk management framework

The Company's Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of directors are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

20.2 Credit risk and expected credit losses

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets which comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables, the Company's exposure arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets at the reporting date. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. Trade and other receivables (net of any provisions at reporting date) are limited as the Company deals with high credit quality insurance companies.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**
20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)
20.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Except for the non-current lease liabilities portion, which is payable after one year, all other financial liabilities are payable within one year.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	<u>Current</u> USD	<u>Non Current</u> USD
31 December 2023		
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,866,012	-
Contract Liabilities	1,662,723	-
Lease liabilities	153,980	13,470
	<u>3,682,715</u>	<u>13,470</u>
31 December 2022		
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,397,820	-
Lease liabilities	178,161	140,578
Contract Liabilities	1,669,027	-
	<u>3,245,008</u>	<u>140,578</u>

20.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure for assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short term imbalances.

The Company has assets and liabilities denominated in various foreign currencies. As the Company's receivables and payables are settled in the same foreign currency, it is not exposed to foreign exchange risk in the ordinary course of business. Differences in exchange arise mainly on translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into presentation currency.

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	Financial assets 2023 USD	Financial assets 2022 USD	Financial liabilities 2023 USD	Financial liabilities 2022 USD
MUR	48,633	70,892	217,909	378,752
USD	15,137,764	12,662,048	3,404,328	2,981,676
EUR	952,231	632,000	73,948	25,158
	<u>16,138,628</u>	<u>13,364,940</u>	<u>3,696,185</u>	<u>3,385,586</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

20.4 Market risk (continued)

(ii) *Sensitivity analysis*

At 31 December 2023, if exchange rate had strengthened/weakened by 5% against the following currencies, the result after tax would be as follows:

	2023 USD	2022 USD
	Increase/ (decrease)	Increase/ (decrease)
	in	in
	profit/equity	profit/equity
MUR	(8,464)	(15,393)
EUR	<u>43,914</u>	<u>30,342</u>
	<u>35,450</u>	<u>14,949</u>

(iii) *Interest rate risk*

The Company has interest bearing deposits with fixed rates. It could be exposed to fair value interest rate risk arising from changes in market interest rates. However, the deposits are short term.

Capital risk management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholder, return on capital to shareholder or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowing (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

	2023 USD	2022 USD
Total debt	167,450	318,739
Less: cash and bank balances (Note 16(b))	<u>(9,603,739)</u>	<u>(6,843,935)</u>
Net assets attributable to members	<u>(9,436,289)</u>	<u>(6,525,196)</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- (a) As at 31 December 2023, there were contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees for which no provisions have been made in the financial statements. The guarantees are denominated in Mauritian rupees ("MUR"), and are as follows:

	2023 USD	Rs.	2022 USD	Rs.
Bank guarantee	<u>232</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>10,000</u>

- (b) In 2015, AfrinIC Board to participate in The Joint Regional Internet Registry Stability Fund. This is a fund which will be established through voluntary pledges of funds, publicly documented, from individual RIRs. The Fund is to be used in case of need, to guarantee the continuity of registry operations and related support activities, the latter prominently including regional and global policy development processes. Any use of funds will be contingent upon having public reporting of audited financial statements. Since 2022, AfrinIC has pledged USD 100,000 towards the funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****22. LITIGATION CASES**

The company is involved in a number of legal proceeding which do not arise from its ordinary course of operations infringement. In consultation with the company's legal advisors, has assessed the status and merits of these cases not continue to monitor development on an ongoing basis. Based on management's assessment and legal advice received as at the reporting date, it is not probable that these proceeding will result in an outflows of economic resources and accordingly no provisioning has been recognised in the financial statement. Furthermore, management considers that there are no contingent liabilities that requires disclosures in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and contingent assets. The company will continue to monitor the outcome of these matters and will update this assessments should new information became available

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AND GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENTS

- (a) Prior to its last Annual General Members' Meeting (AGMM) in 2022, AFRINIC's Board consisted of eight directors - the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and seven others.

The Board was due to be reconstituted through an election at the 2022 AGMM. However, this election was not held due to an Interim Order issued in the case *Larus Cloud Service v AFRINIC & ANOR (SC/COM/MOT/000334/2022)*. Despite this, five directors remained in office, which was sufficient to maintain a quorum and allow the Board to function.

On 14 June 2022, a subsequent Interim Order in the case *Africa on Cloud (Pty) Ltd v AFRINIC (SC/COM/WRT/000418/2022)* prohibited AFRINIC from holding board meetings with the participation of Dr. A. Omari. As a result, the Board no longer had the required quorum to convene, although the five remaining directors could still act in their individual capacities.

On 30 June 2022, an Interim Order issued in the case *Crystal Web (Pty) Ltd v AFRINIC (SC/COM/WRT/000454/2022)*, among other restrictions, prevented AFRINIC's CEO from serving as an ex-officio director.

AFRINIC's CEO's contract expired on 03 November 2022. With no quorate board to appoint a successor, AFRINIC has remained without a CEO since 4 November 2022. This also reduced the number of directors to four: Mr. S. Moonesamy, Mr. Silvio Almada, Mr. Abdalla Omari, and Mr. Benjamin Eshun.

On 12 September 2023, following an application under section 178 of the Companies Act 2001 by Cloud Innovation Ltd (CIL) (SC/COM/MOT/000156/2023), the Supreme Court of Mauritius (Commercial Division) appointed the Official Receiver with the following mandate:

- (i) Restraining and prohibiting AFRINIC from relating and/or subject itself to a takeover or merger, or restructuring or management control in any manner whatsoever;
- (ii) Holding the ring and ensuring that the status quo of the assets of AFRINIC is preserved and that the value of the business is maintained.
- (iii) See to it that the election process as per the constitution of AFRINIC be carried so that a proper board could be constituted and also for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

On 28 September 2023, former director, Mr. Benjamin Eshun, purportedly on behalf of AFRINIC, filed an appeal against the 12 September 2023 judgment. The filing of the appeal automatically stayed the judgment, removing the Official Receiver's authority over AFRINIC.

On 02 October 2023, CIL argued before the Acting Deputy Master & Registrar that Mr. Eshun lacked authority to act on behalf of AFRINIC, as he was no longer a director. Accordingly, AFRINIC's appeal was stayed. CIL also lodged an appeal in relation to this ruling.

On 04 October 2023, CIL obtained an Interim Order preventing Mr. Eshun from representing AFRINIC (SC/COM/WRT/000762/2023). The effect of this Order was to restore the Official Receiver's authority.

However, on 13 October 2023, Mr. Eshun applied to the Court of Civil Appeal (SC/COM/WRT/000762/ 2023) to have the Orders of 02 and 04 October set aside, so the appeal of 28 September could proceed. On 16 October 2023, the Court granted Mr. Eshun's request, suspending the Official Receiver's authority once more, pending the determination of the original appeal.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AND GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)**

During this time, Mr. Eshun, along with Messrs. A. Omari, A. Silvio, and S. Moonesamy, continued to act as individual directors.

On 15 October 2024, the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of 28 September 2023 (2024 SCJ 473), ruling that Mr. Eshun had no authority to lodge it on behalf of AFRINIC. Consequently, the Official Receiver's authority was reinstated, and he was ordered to reconstitute the Board by 15 December 2024.

Subsequently, a Court Order dated 25 November 2024 (SC/COM/MOT/000859/2024) extended the Official Receiver's deadline to 30 June 2025.

On 12 February 2025, following another application by CIL (SC/COM/MOT/000082/2025), the Court replaced the Official Receiver with Mr. Gowtamsingh Dabee as Receiver, granting him the mandate to organise elections by 25 April 2025.

In April 2025, the deadline was again extended (SC/COM/MOT/000280/2025) - this time to 30 June 2025.

On 18 June 2025, Mr. Dabee opened online voting for the Board election, with in-person voting scheduled for 23 June 2025.

However, on 23 June 2025, the election was suspended due to allegations of fraudulent powers of attorney being used in the voting process.

On 25 June 2025, in light of the serious irregularities, Mr. Dabee annulled the election and applied to the Court for authorisation to organise a fresh one (SC/COM/MOT/000467/2025).

The Court has since granted him an extension until 30 September 2025 to conduct new elections and reconstitute the Board.

On 18 July 2025, by virtue of General Notice No.1045 of 2025, the Hon. Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Home Affairs and External Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister for Rodrigues and Outer Islands, acting under section 230 of the Companies Act 2001, designated AFRINIC as a declared company.

In August 2025, there were attempts to prevent both the Receiver and AFRINIC from the organising the AFRINIC's board elections as scheduled (SC/COM/WRT/000657/2025 & SC/COM/WRT/000599/2025), however, both applications were set-aside, and the court in the case bearing reference SC/COM/WRT/000599/2025 mandated the Receiver to hold the said elections under the supervision of the Electoral Commissioner of Mauritius.

The new election date was set to 12th September 2025. The election was successfully concluded, and the following candidates were elected to be part of AFRINIC Board.

- Board Seat 1 (Northern Africa), Mr. Abdelaziz Hilali: declared elected in the absence of any opposing candidate
- Board Seat 2 (Western Africa), Prof Adewale Emmanuel Adedokun
- Board Seat 3 (Indian Ocean), Mr Kaleem Ahmed Usmani
- Board Seat 4 (Central Africa), Mr Laurent Kayemba Ntumba
- Board Seat 5 (Southern Africa), Mrs Carla Sofia Fernandes Sanderson
- Board Seat 6 (Eastern Africa), Mrs Fiona Makokha Asonga
- Board Seat 7 (Non-Regional), Mr Benjamin Mark Roberts
- Board Seat 8 (Non-Regional), Mr Adewole David Ajao

On 08 October 2025, the court-appointed receiver filed an application before the supreme court of Mauritius (SC/COM/MOT/000757/2025) seeking, among other things, his discharge as receiver of AFRINIC. This application has since been heard, and judgement is currently awaited.

- (b) Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, including developments involving Iran, continued to evolve. These events have contributed to ongoing global economic and market uncertainty. Management has assessed the impact of these developments on the Company's operations, financial position and performance. As the Company does not have any operations, assets or customers located in Iran, and does not engage in transactions directly subject to International Sanctions related to the region, these events are considered non-adjusting events after the reporting period, as they relate to conditions that arose after the reporting date. Based on information available at the date of approval of these financial statements, management does not consider these developments to require adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Management continues to monitor the situation and will reflect any material impacts in future reporting periods as appropriate.

There are no other material events after the reporting date which require amendments to or additional disclosures in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.