AFRINIC
The Internet Numbers Registry for Africa

NRO DNSSEC
COMMUNITY
RDAP
ROUTING REGISTRY
WEB ROOTSERVER NMRP IANA
RPKI
RSC WHOIS
PEERING
IPv4 IPv6
ROUTING REGISTRY
DNS ASN

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

GETTING AFRICA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ONLINE

CONTENTS
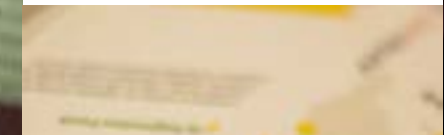
CHAIR'S STATEMENT

It is my pleasure to introduce the 2015 AFRINIC Annual Report, which summarises the very good work that your Regional IP Address Registry is carrying out not only within the region, but also in collaboration with other Registries within the Number Resource Organisation (NRO) and other partners, to ensure a global outreach of our collective efforts.

The year started under the watch of an Interim CEO, Patrisse Deesse. We concluded the meticulous recruitment process, which led to our securing the services of Alan Barrett as the Chief Executive Officer of AFRINIC. He assumed his functions near the end of April 2015. Mr Barrett settled quickly into his role and is already helping the Board to implement all the policies crafted to reposition the organisation in an efficient manner.

Operations

The surplus from operating activities increased almost by a factor of eight from US$ 50,765 in the year ending 31 December 2014 to US$ 402,245 in the current year being reviewed. We were able to achieve this result, even in the face of a significant change of up to US$ 62,967 due to Foreign Exchange movements. Sponsorships also reduced from US$ 254,093 to US$ 139,854, a cumulative amount of US$ 114,239 or 45%.

Strategic Plan

The Board adopted a new Strategic Plan covering the years 2015-2020 in the course of the year. We believe the implementation of this strategic plan will add greater value to the organisation and ensure it continues to stay relevant to every stakeholder in a very efficient manner at a time where the depletion of IPv4 is coming to a close.

Governance and Transparency

On strengthening Governance and transparency, the Board has worked very hard to improve the way it conducts its business. The commitment to better transparency on the workings of the Board led to our resolve to publish the minutes of the meetings of the AFRINIC Board. The minutes are now
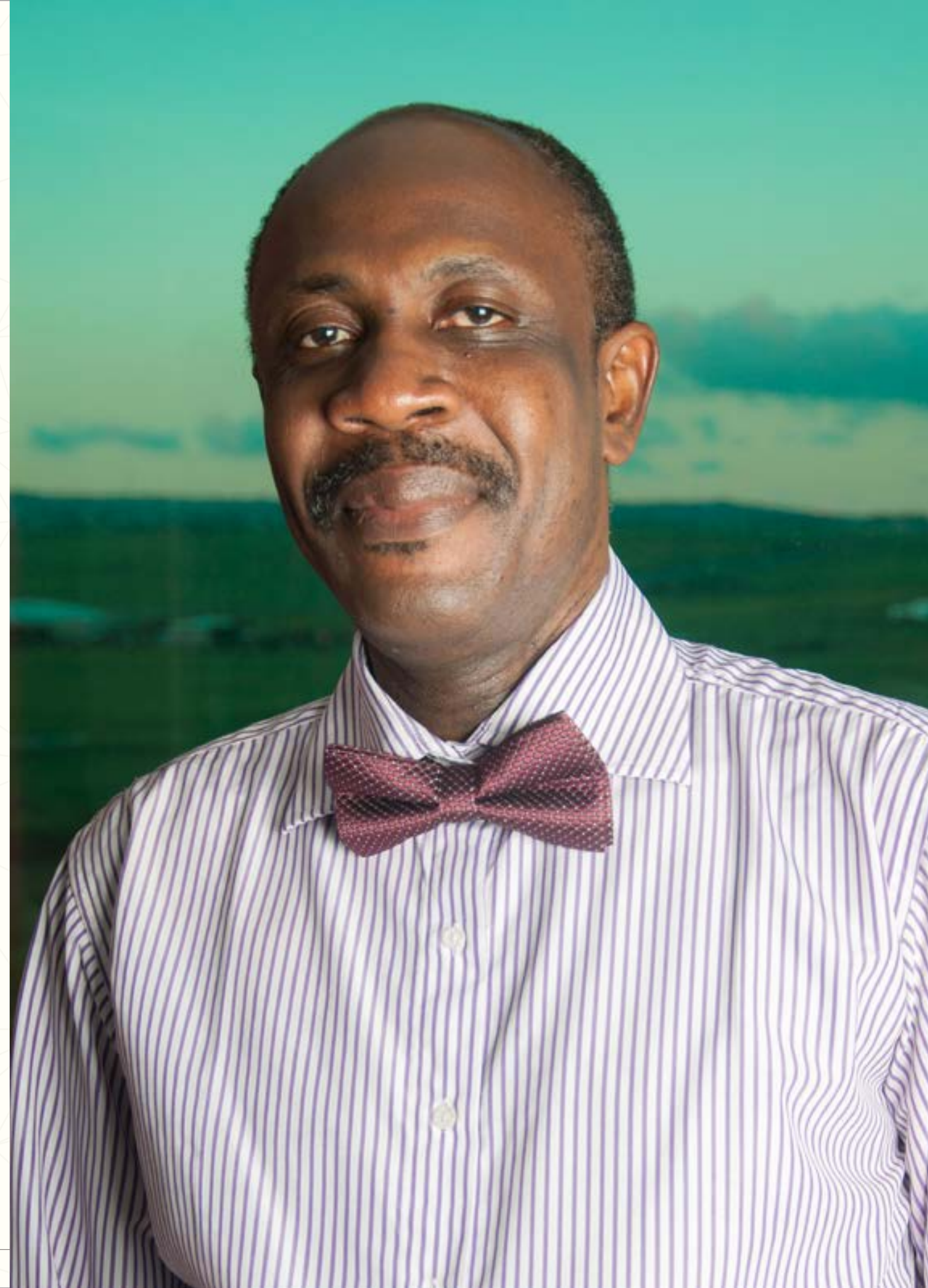
published on the **AFRINIC website**, in addition to all resolutions, which were already being published. Discussions are ongoing within the community on the setup and composition of a Governance Committee that will further help improve our Governance practices, and ultimately engender a stronger and more potent organisation.

Staff and Community

The Board salutes the doggedness and commitment of the Staff who are working very hard to sustain the legacy of all those who laboured to set the organisation on firm footing. I cannot thank them enough, because it is their commitment and efforts that continue to propel the organisation towards self-sufficiency. I appreciate and applaud the members of the Community, for the engagements that continue to challenge the Board to not only succeed, but to ensure that the organisation excels. I invite everyone to seek what area they can add value, and pursue this for the common good of the continent.

Future Outlook

With the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 and the transition to IPv6, AFRINIC must become more creative at ways to generate income in a post-V4 environment. The IANA transition process is also expected to crystalise in the near future, which will also put more focus on transparency and accountability issues. These, and many other issues continue to dominate the thoughts and considerations of the Board and should also be in the thoughts of the community to help drive us all in the right direction.
For AFRINIC to remain relevant in the Internet ecosystem and an organisation to be proud of on the continent, it must continue to reinvent itself. It must adapt to the ever-changing technological landscape, the increased sophistication of Africans, and their new-found freedom to express themselves technologically.

I have the assurances of the Management and Staff of our great organisation that they will continue to support the strategic initiatives of the Board, and we in turn, working with the Community in the years to come, will assure greater successes. We must not relent: we still have work to do.
Thank you all for making 2015 the great year it was.

Sunday Folayan
Chairman AFRINIC

CEO'S REPORT

It is my pleasure to present AFRINIC's annual report for 2015. Although I joined AFRINIC as the CEO only in April 2015, I have been involved with AFRINIC in various capacities for a long time. I thank the previous CEO, Adiel Akplogan, for his efforts in building AFRINIC up from just an idea when he was hired, to a successful RIR today. I hope that AFRINIC will continue to grow in the future, building on the good work of the previous management, the staff, and indeed the entire community.

Ten Year Anniversary

In 2015, AFRINIC celebrated ten years of full recognition by ICANN and the other RIRs. We celebrated this at both the AFRINIC-22/AIS-2015 Meeting in Tunis, Tunisia, in June, and at the AFRINIC-23 Meeting in Pointe Noire, Congo, in December. We also produced a hardcover **commemorative book**, with many photos and messages from people who were involved in the process.

IANA Stewardship

The ongoing IANA Stewardship Transition (see page 57) kept many people busy during 2015. We owe a great deal of thanks to the CRISP Team (see page 57)consisting of three people from each of the five RIRs. AFRINIC's representatives were Mwendwa Kivuva, Janvier Ngnoulaye, and Ernest Byaruhanga (and I was also a member of the CRISP Team before I took up the position of CEO). The team endured many conference calls and email exchanges while drafting the proposal for the Internet Number Resources part of the IANA transition, and they submitted their proposal just before the deadline on 15 January 2015, but the work did not stop. Throughout the year, the CRISP Team has been available for many tasks, such as answering questions, making presentations, and reviewing other documents for compatibility with the proposal. Thank you!

Membership

Our membership continues to grow, with 150 new members joining during 2015, and AFRINIC ended the year with around 1,300 members. A new Customer Services unit was created (see page 36) to improve our service delivery and to shift some of the efforts from the Registration Services unit. We also published a **Service Level Commitment** (SLC - see page 36) for the first time, in which we commit to responding to queries in a short time. We do not always meet the commitment, but we hope to improve in the future.

IPv4 Exhaustion

We are fast approaching IPv4 exhaustion. AFRINIC allocated or assigned more than 16 million IPv4 addresses during 2015 — almost exactly one /8 equivalent — and at the end of the year we had about 2.1 /8 equivalents in the free pool. At this rate of consumption, we expect to reach the last IPv4 /8 towards the end of 2016. It is pleasing to see that IPv6 allocation and assignment is increasing, with 4,812 /32 equivalents being allocated or assigned during 2015; that's more than 20 /48s of IPv6 for every single IPv4 address allocated or assigned during the same period.

Community

AFRINIC continues to hold two public meetings per year, where the community votes for Directors, examines the financial statements, discusses address policy, and a few other things. Policy discussions have been lively, and I encourage the membership as well as the broader community to participate. We have also improved our communications in a few respects. We have a new **AFRINIC blog**, we report outages or infrastructure problems through a dedicated **webpage**, a new outages **mailing list**, and a new **@AFRINIC_IT** twitter handle. We also created a **community-discuss** mailing list open to the entire community, to complement the members-discuss list that is open only to members.

Capacity Building

Capacity building continues to be important to AFRINIC. Twelve people received fellowships to attend AFRINIC meetings. Our **INRM and IPv6 Training** (see page 45)

reached nearly 600 people in 14 African countries during 2015. The Fund for Internet Research and Education (**FIRE Africa**) Programme supported three projects from three countries. We also have agreements with ICANN and ISOC to assist in the deployment of DNS root servers in Africa, and with the RIPE NCC and The Internet Society to assist in deployment of **RIPE Atlas** (see page 42) probes and anchors.

Looking Forward

In 2016, I hope that the IANA Stewardship Transition will be completed, and that the five RIRs will sign a new SLA with ICANN for the IANA Numbering Services. I expect that AFRINIC's IPv4 pool will reach the last /8, and I hope that the community will consider policies to deal with that. Again, I urge all network operators to deploy IPv6 and to offer IPv6 services to your customers.

I wish you all a successful 2016.

Alan Barrett
CEO, AFRINIC

2015 IN REVIEW

16,600,000
IPv4 addresses allocated.

4,416/32s & 27/48s
of IPv6 address space allocated.

160
Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) assigned.

15.2%
of the ASNs assigned by AFRINIC announce IPv6.

150
new members welcomed on board.

5
new staff joined the AFRINIC team.

2
new departments created: Research & Innovation and Capacity Building & Community Development.

Over 550
people attended the Africa Internet Summit (AIS)/AFRINIC-22 in Tunis, Tunisia and AFRINIC-23 in Pointe Noire, Congo.

580
people trained on IPv6 and/or Internet Number Resource Management in 14 different countries.

3
policies proposed, 2 still under discussion, 1 accepted and 1 withdrawn.

US$ 9,000
given to the 3 winners of the 2015 FIRE Awards: each winner received cash prize US$ 3,000.

12 people from 12 countries
awarded Fellowships to attend the Africa Internet Summit (AIS)/AFRINIC-22 and AFRINIC-23.

2015: THE HIGHLIGHTS

January

The Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal (CRISP) Team submits the Internet number community's proposal to the IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG) for consideration. **Read more.**

February

AFRINIC partners with ICANN on the Africa DNS Business Exchange and Mentorship Programme. **Read More**

March

The AFRINIC Board of Directors announces the appointment of Alan Barrett as AFRINIC's new CEO. **Read More**

April

The AFRINIC Board appoints Janvier Ngnoulayeto replace Alan Barrett on the Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal (**CRISP**) Team. **Read more**

The AFRINIC Board of Directors appoints Mark Elkins to the Number Resource Organisation Numbers Council (**NRO NC**) to replace Alan Barrett. **Read more**

May

The Board of Directors adopts a resolution regarding the **IANA Oversight Transition**. **Read more**.

June

Dr Nii Quaynor, one of the founding fathers of the African Internet, is awarded the **ICANN Multistakeholder Ethos Award** 2015. **Read More**

Francis Frederick Tusubira wins the 2015 African Network Information & Infrastructure (**NI&I**) Service Award. Mukom Akong Tamon wins the 2015 NI&I Young Professional Award **Read More**

AFRINIC members elect two new Board Members: Seat 5 - East: Abibu Rashid Ntahigiye (Tanzania) and Seat 6 - South: Lucky Masilela (South Africa). **Read More**

Seun Ojedeji is re-elected and Barry Apudo Macharia is elected by the AFRINIC Community as AFRINIC Policy Development Working Group (PDWG) Co-Chairs. **Read More**

July

ARIN announces that its IPv4 inventory is exhausted. AFRINIC becomes the only RIR able to freely allocate IPv4 address space to its members.
Read More

Sunday Folayan is selected as the Chair of the Board of Directors and Haitham El-Nakhal elected as Vice-Chair.
Read More

August

The AFRINIC Board re-appoints Mark Elkins to the Number Resource Organisation Numbers Council (**NRO NC**)/Address Supporting Organisation Address Council (**ASO AC**), for a one-year term from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.
Read More

A new community discussion **mailing list** is launched.
Read More

AFRINIC launches a new mailing list, twitter handle and an incidents webpage to better inform members and the community about outages and technical infrastructure problems.
Read More

September

AFRINIC representatives attend iWeek in Cape Town, South Africa.
Read More

October

AFRINIC launches the AFRINEWS blog to highlight news articles, research and statistics on Internet related topics in Africa and beyond.
Read More

Winners of the 2015 FIRE Africa Awards are announced. Three amazing projects win US$3,000 each and a travel grant to attend the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 2015 in Brazil.
Read more

The IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (**ICG**) completes its work and awaits the Cross-Community Working Group on Enhancing ICANN Accountability (**CCWG-ACC**) to complete its work.
Read More

November

AFRINIC completes the migration of RPKI platform v1.0 to RPKI v2.0.
Read More

The **Internet Society** joins the **Seed Alliance** to further support innovative Internet development projects in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America.
Read More

December

Sami Salih selected as Co-Chair of the Policy Development Working Group.
Read More

AFRINIC publishes its 10 year anniversary.
commemorative book

AFRINIC'S 10 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Throughout 2015, AFRINIC celebrated its 10-year anniversary. During the past decade, the organisation has evolved through three critical phases of its development.

Incubation

AFRINIC's incubation period focused on an effective transfer of the registry function from the three existing RIRs that were previously serving the region into a consolidated and accurate single registry, providing all of the fundamental RIR services.

Building

This was followed by the second phase - building a strong institution that could be recognised as a critical actor that is established enough to effectively deal with all the challenges in the region in terms of infrastructure, stability, resilience and security.

Maturing

Finally, the third phase of evolution was to implement the systems that would enable AFRINIC to start exploring areas beyond its core activities to ensure that the organisation is ready for future challenges relating to the Internet and its use in the region and to enable AFRINIC to be seen as a critical development-supporting organisation.

As AFRINIC – and the Internet industry as a whole – moves into a new phase of its development, the organisation is now ready to build on the firm foundations that have been laid over the past 10 years and is ready to face the next decade. Several 10 Year Celebration activities took place throughout the year including a '10th Birthday Party', which was thrown during the Gala Dinner at the Afrinic-22 Meeting/AIS'15 in Tunis, Tunisia, and the publishing of a **commemorative book**.

ABOUT AFRINIC

The African Network Information Centre (AFRINIC) is the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) for Africa. It is responsible for the distribution and management of Internet number resources (IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and Autonomous System Numbers – ASNs) for the African and Indian Ocean region. It was founded in 2004 and is a non-governmental, not-for-profit, membership-based organisation headquartered in Mauritius.

The policies governing the distribution of Internet number resources by AFRINIC are defined by the AFRINIC community using a bottom-up, community-driven policy development process. The Board of Directors then ratifies these policies. AFRINIC also plays a leading role in education and capacity building as well as in IP infrastructure development and reinforcement throughout the region.

Core Functions

AFRINIC's core function is to assign and allocate Internet number resources (IPv4, IPv6 and ASNs) to its members and to provide related services, including RPKI and the management of the Reverse DNS (RDNS) zones for the Internet number resources it allocates and assigns.

In addition to its core function, AFRINIC:

- Provides training and education services to its members, governments and the wider community to support capacity building and infrastructure development throughout the region.

- Collaborates with regional and international organisations on Internet related matters to ensure the needs of the region are taken into account.

- Promotes and supports an open, stable, secure and resilient Internet through technologies and projects including RPKI, DNSSEC, Anycast usage, local Internet Exchange Point (IXP) set up and deployment of root server copies throughout Africa.

- Acts as the secretariat for the AFRINIC community.

- Manages the small Grants and Awards programme, FIRE Africa, to fund and mentor entrepreneurial Internet-related projects in Africa.

Members

AFRINIC provides services to its members, mostly Internet Service Providers (ISPs), governments, educational institutions and end-users, within its geographical service region. At year-end 2015, AFRINIC had 1,298 active members. More details about membership can be found on page 23.

Service Region

AFRINIC serves 56 **economies** throughout Africa and the Indian Ocean. The service region is divided into six sub-regions:

NORTHERN AFRICA

WESTERN AFRICA

EASTERN AFRICA

SOUTHERN AFRICA

INDIAN OCEAN

Vision

Be the leading force in growing the internet for Africa's sustainable development

Mission

To Serve the African Community by providing professional and efficient management of Internet number resources, supporting Internet technology usage and development, and promoting a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach to Internet self governance.

Core Values

Community driven   Operational excellence   Passion

Innovation & Creativity

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Members

Board of Directors (Elected)

Executive Assistant — Chief Executive Officer — Senior Support Team

Director Human resources & Administration
- HR
- Admin Manager
- Front Desk

Director, Finance & Accounting
- Chief Accountant
- Billing Accountant
- Travel Coordinator

Chief Operations Officer

Head of Communications & PR
- Marketing, PR and Events
- Cooperation & Development
- Public Affairs & Community Engagement
- Technical Writing and Publishing

Head of Member Services
- Registration Services
- Policy Liason
- Customer Services

Head of IT & Engineering
- Service Desk
- Infrastructure
- Applications
- Risk & Security
- Content Management & Webmaster

Head of Capcity Building & Community Engagement
- Trainers
- Training Coordinator
- IPv6 Programme

Head of Research and Innovation
- Research & Development Engineer
- Research & Development Support Engineer

AFRINIC Staff

AFRINIC's staff perform the administrative and technical functions associated with a Regional Internet Registry (RIR). At year-end 2015, AFRINIC had 44 staff in employment.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

AFRINIC's activities are overseen by a Board of Directors (BoD) and managed by an appointed Chief Executive Officer, who oversees the staff and daily operations. The BoD is supported by the Council of Elders, which performs an advisory function. AFRINIC is governed by a set of bylaws developed and approved by the community.

Board

From left back row: Lucky Masilela*, Haitham Z. El Nakhal, Sunday Folayan (Chair), Andrew Alston, Kris Seeburn, Aminata A. Garba. From left front row: Christian D. Bope, Alan Barrett (CEO), Abibubu Ntahigiye*.

* Elected June 2015. Mr Masilela replaced Paulos Nyirenda and Mr. Ntahigiye replaced Badru Ntege.

Compliance Statement

In accordance with its mission statement, AFRINIC is committed to applying the principles of good corporate governance in its day-to-day operations.

Bylaws

AFRINIC is governed by a set of **bylaws** that are developed and adopted by the AFRINIC membership.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (BoD) is elected by AFRINIC members on a regional and non-regional representation basis as defined by **Article 13** of the **Bylaws**. Once appointed to the BoD, each director represents and works for the entire region and not just for the sub-region seat they were elected into. The BoD responsibilities as outlined in **Article 15** of the bylaws are to:

- Determine the guidelines for the allocation of address space for Members.

- Consider broad Internet policy issues in order to ensure that the policies and strategies of the company fully respond to the changing Internet environment.

- Determine a financial budget for the activities of the Company for a given period.

- Establish a ceiling for expenditures for a given period and from time to time to vary such ceiling as they deem fit.

- Fill any casual vacancy in the office of the auditor of the Company.

- Provide any general directives to the Chief Executive Officer regarding the staffing of the Company.

- Determine the conditions of employment of the employees of the Company who are employed at an Executive level

- Reduce or waive fees payable by any person to the Company, or to amend in any manner whatsoever the conditions relating to the payment thereof

- Appoint or remove the secretary of the Company and to determine the remuneration payable to such secretary; and

- Appoint such committees for such reasons and with such terms of reference as they shall consider necessary or desirable.

Board Composition

For the period of January 2015 to June 2015, the Board was composed of seven Primary Directors, two Alternate Directors and the Chief Executive Officer. In the absence of the Primary Director for a specific region during a particular Board meeting, the assigned Alternate replaces the Primary in the proceedings and votes on his/her behalf as well as constituting the required quorum for the start of the meeting.

Board Composition: January 2015 to June 2015

Mr Sunday Folayan	Chairman	Western Africa
Mr Badru Ntege **	Primary Member	Eastern Africa
Mr John Walubengo **	Alternate Member	Eastern Africa
Mr Haitham El Nakhal	Member	Northern Africa
Mr Paulos Nyirenda **	Primary Member	Southern Africa
Mr Mark Elkins **	Alternate Member	Southern Africa
Mr Christian Bope	Member	Central Africa
Mr Krishna Seeburn	Member	Indian Ocean
Mr Andrew Alston	Member	Non Geographical
Ms Aminata A Garba	Member	Non-Regional/Geographical
Mr Alan Barrett *	Chief Executive Officer	-

Board Composition: July 2015 to December 2015

Mr Sunday Folayan	Chairman	Western Africa
Mr Abibu Ntahigiye ***	Member	Eastern Africa
Mr Christian Bope	Member	Central Africa
Mr Haitham El Nakhal	Member	Northern Africa
Mr Lucky Masilela ***	Member	Southern Africa
Mr Krishna Seeburn	Member	Indian Ocean
Mr Andrew Alston	Member	Non Geographical
Ms Aminata A Garba	Member	Geographical
Mr Alan Barrett	Chief Executive Officer	-

* Mr Alan Barrett joined AFRINIC in April 2015 and was appointed as CEO/ Member of the Board. Previous CEO Adiel A. Akplogan held this position prior to Mr Barrett's appointment.

** The Board seats for the Eastern Africa and Southern Africa were subject for election under the Annual General Members Meeting (AGMM) that took place in June 2015 in Tunisia.

*** New Members elected in June 2015

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Votes being counted during Board elections at the AFRINIC-22 Meeting/AIS'15.

Conflicts of Interest

All members of the Board of Directors are expected to be enlightened individuals from the region served by AFRINIC, who, by their wisdom and knowledge of Internet Technology and business, endeavour to advance the interests of the community and the Internet Infrastructure in the region. A Board Director should bring to the knowledge of the Board any degree of conflict that may arise in the course of his or her functions and must resolve such conflict according to their own judgment, always acting in the best interest of the organisation. Each individual Director is encouraged to declare any possible conflict at the beginning of their term on the Board of Directors. The Director is encouraged to give details of the nature and extent of the conflict of interest, and how its nature relates to the decision making capacity of the Board of Directors, in writing to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO shall inform the Chairman of the Board, and an appropriate decision will be taken as per majority decision of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Board Committees

Committees are set up by the Chair of the Board and assist the Board of Directors in the course of its work as per **Article 15.3** of the **Bylaws**. The committees are comprised of Primary Board members and Alternates/Alternates (see page 18) whose terms have expired. The committees are re-formed as and when a new Board is elected and are also constituted with a defined lifetime. Each committee has Terms of Reference (ToR) that describe its role, membership and any delegated power or authority. Ad-hoc committees are created as and when necessary to support short-term projects or activities. The following Committees were active in 2015:

The Audit Committee

The Audit committee assists the BoD in discharging its oversight responsibilities, and oversees the financial reporting process to ensure the balance, transparency and integrity of published financial information. The Audit Committee also reviews the effectiveness of AFRINIC's internal financial control and risk management system, internal auditing and control, informational systems and IT governance | **Charter**

Committee Members in 2015:

Jan - June 2015:	June - Dec 2015
Andrew Alston	Andrew Alston
Kris Seeburn	Christian Bope
Paulos Nyirenda	Lucky Masilela
John Walubengo	Abibu Ntagihiye

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee monitors AFRINIC's significant financial planning, management and reporting matters. It also ensures the fiscal stability and long-term economic health of the company, as well as making recommendations and delivering reports to the BoD | **Terms of Reference**

Committee Members in 2015:

Jan - June 2015:	June - Dec 2015
CEO	CEO
Badru Ntege	Haitham El Nakhal
Mark Elkins	Kris Seeburn
Sunday Folayan	-

Remuneration and Compensation Committee

This committee is responsible for recommendations in regard to determining, agreeing and developing the organisation's general policy on executive and senior management remuneration and performance related elements, including short-term bonuses and long term incentives | **Terms of Reference**

Committee Members in 2015:

Jan - June 2015:	June - Dec 2015
CEO	CEO
Aminata Garba	Aminata Garba
Christian Bope	Sunday Folayan
Haitham El-Nakhal	-

CEO Search Committee (ad-hoc)

This ad-hoc committee was formed to propose candidates to the CEO role following the resignation of the current CEO, Adiel Akplogan | **Charter**

Committee Members:

- Andrew Alston
- Badru Ntege
- Haitham El-Nakhal (Chair)
- Sunday Folayan
- Adiel Akplogan (Secretary)

Board Meetings

The AFRINIC Board meets regularly. A Calendar of Board meeting for the upcoming year is approved at the end of each preceding year. The Board met 13 times during 2015:

2015 Board Resolutions

During 2015, 39 resolutions were discussed and resolved. A detailed overview of these resolutions can be found here.

REGION	Board Member	02Mar15	15Apr15	23Apr15	08May15	11May15	13May15	31May15	05Jun15	26Jun15	22Jul15	26Aug15	24Nov15	30Nov15
EAST	Badru Ntege	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Term as Board Director expired and not re-elected.			
	John Walubengo	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓				
	Abibu Ntagihiye										✓	✓	✓	✓
SOUTH	Paulos Nyirenda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Term as Board Director expired and not re-elected.			
	Mark Elkins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	Lucky Masilela										✓	✓	✓	✓
WEST	Sunday Folayan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CENTRAL	Christian Bope	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
NORTH	Haitham El-Nakhal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
INDIAN OCEAN	Kris Seebum	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
NON-GEO	Amnata A Garba	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
	Andrew Alston	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Council of Elders

Article 16 of the bylaws enables the BoD to appoint up to six former AFRINIC BoD chairpersons to the AFRINIC Council of Elders. Those who are eligible for membership to the Council of Elders should have served for at least one full term as the Chair of the AFRINIC BoD. The Council of Elders performs an advisory role. The 2015 Council of Elders was:

Mr Viv Padayatchy   Mr Pierre Dandjinou

Mrs Maimouna Diop   Dr Nii Quaynor

Annual General Members Meeting (AGMM)

The AGMM is held once a year, usually during an AFRINIC open policy meeting (see page 49). The AGMMs enable the membership to meet with the BoD, Council of Elders and CEO to discuss operational, financial and corporate governance issues. Elections for BoD seats and voting on proposed resolutions may also take place during the AGMMs. In 2015, a Special AGMM also took place in November 2015.

AGMM 2015

The AGMM 2015 took place on over two days on Thursday 4 June and Friday 5 June during the AFRINIC-22 Meeting in Tunisia at the Regency Tunis Hotel. During the meeting AFRINIC Members elected two new Board Members:

• Seat 5 - Eastern Africa: Abibu Rashid Ntahigiye (Tanzania)

• Seat 6 - Southern Africa: Lucky Masilela (South Africa)

The new Board members will serve for a term of three years. Their terms started on 1 July 2015. The minutes, video recording and presentation materials from this meeting are available here.

Special General Members' Meeting 2015

A SGMM took place during the AFRINIC-23 Meeting on Thursday 3 December 2015 at the Hotel Azur le Gilbert's, Pointe Noire, Congo. This extraordinary SGMM was called for by the membership during the AFRINIC-22 Meeting. The minutes, video recording and presentation materials from this meeting are available here.

AFRINIC Governance Committee

During the AGMM 2015, the membership called upon the Board to facilitate a Governance Committee. By the end of 2015, the AFRINIC Board had published the second version of the proposed Governance Committee's Terms of Reference (ToR) and had called for comments and input on the content.

MEMBERSHIP OVERVIEW

AFRINIC members are mostly Internet Service Providers (ISPs), governments, educational institutions, end-users and individuals with a demonstrated interest in Internet number resource management located within its service region (see page 12). At year-end 2015, AFRINIC had around 1,300 active members. Most members receive Internet number resources (IPv4, IPv6 and ASNs) from AFRINIC and then distribute them to their customers or use their allocations and assignments within their own networks.

MEMBERSHIP OVERVIEW

AFRINIC members can:

- Obtain IPv4 and IPv6 address space and Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs).

- Get reverse DNS and RPKI for their resources.

- Get assistance with registering their resources in the AFRINIC Internet Routing Registry (IRR).

- Take advantage of priority places on AFRINIC's **FREE hands-on** IPv6 and Internet Number Resource Management (INRM) Training Courses.

- Use an IPv6 test-bed to test their IPv6 deployments.

- Make user of cost-free transfer of resources to another AFRINIC member.

- Attend the Annual General Members' Meetings (AGMM) either in person or remotely to have their say in how AFRINIC operates.

- Get preferential access to AFRINIC initiatives and activities.

Membership Categories

Resource Members - Local Internet registry (LIRs) or End Users (EUs)

A **Local Internet Registry (LIR)** receives Internet number resource allocations or assignments from AFRINIC and sub-allocates or assigns address space to their customers. LIRs are often ISPs.

An **End User (EU)** is any entity, corporate or individual that receives Internet number resource allocations or assignments directly from AFRINIC for exclusive use on its own service infrastructure.

**Associate Members** – Organisations or individuals

Any individual or organisation that does not use Internet number resources under the Registration Service Agreement (RSA) but who have a substantial interest in the management of Internet number resources management and the wider mission and goals of AFRINIC.

Registered Members – AFRINIC Board Members/CEO

Any Director elected onto the AFRINIC Board of Directors and the CEO.

Find out **more** about how to become a member, membership categories and associated fees.

Cumulative new members per month from 2014 to 2015
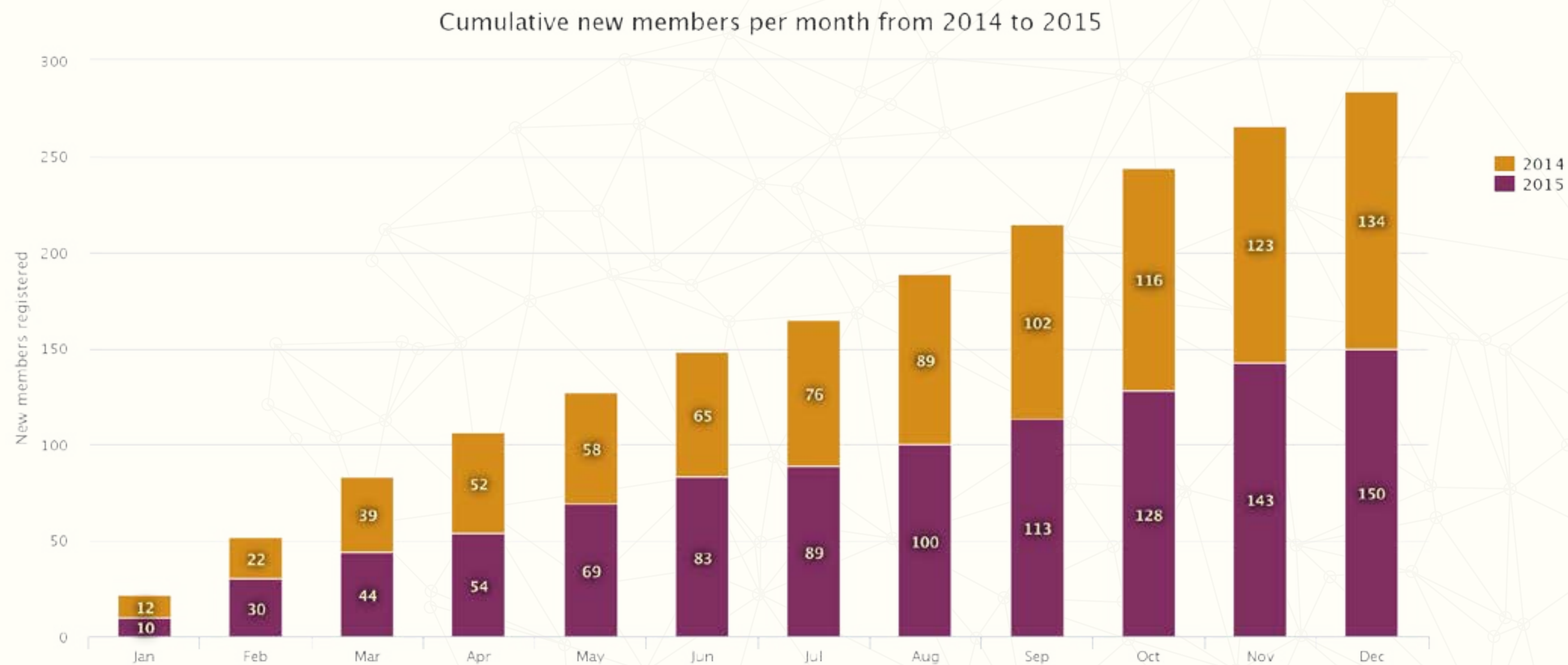
New members per year from 2006 to 2015
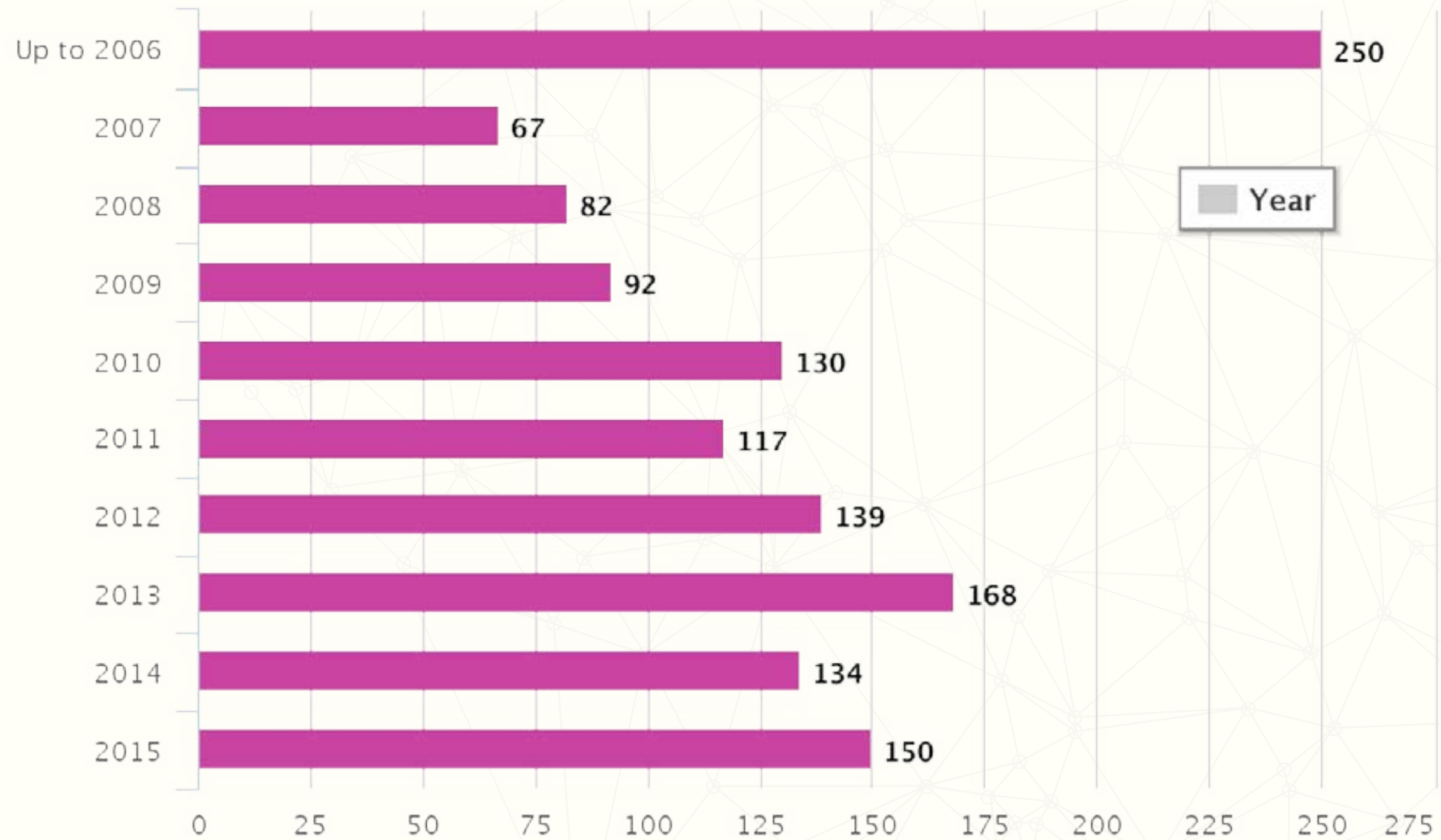
Total cumulative IPv4 addresses allocated in the AFRINIC service region: 2006 – 2015
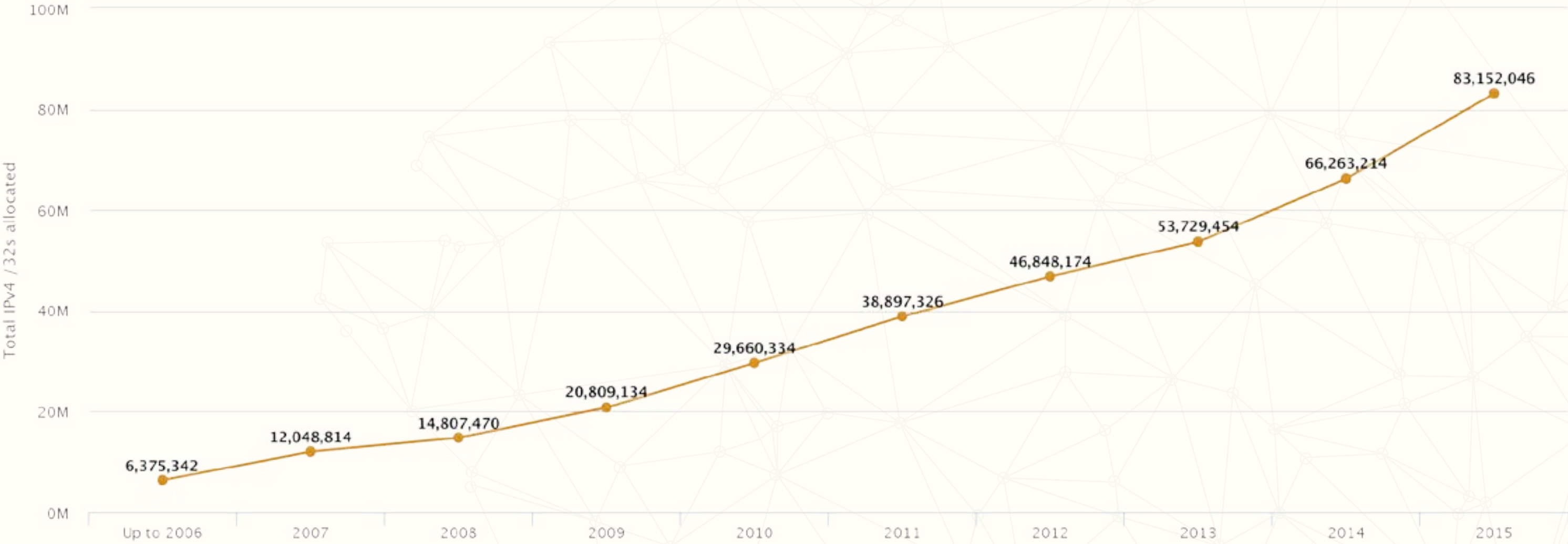
MEMBERSHIP OVERVIEW

2015 New Members by Membership Category

2015 New members by membership category

Associate Members: 0.7%

End User: 38.0%

LIR: 61.3%

New Resource Members per Country 2015

New resource members per country 2015

Country	
South Africa	46
Nigeria	15
Kenya	13
Ghana	8
Tanzania	6
Angola	5
Seychelles	5
Congo DR	4
Egypt	4
Libya	4
Chad	3
Morocco	3
Others	33
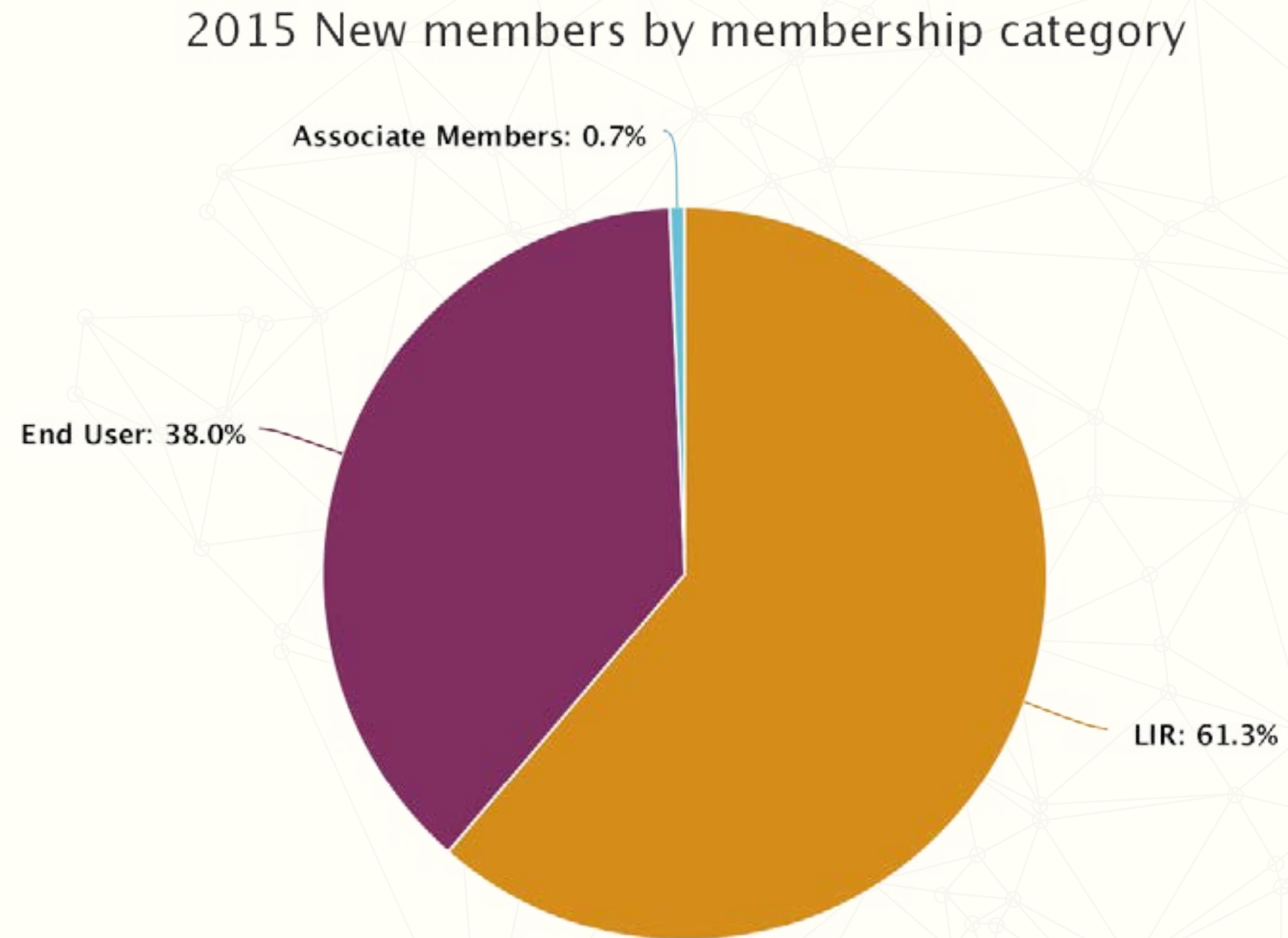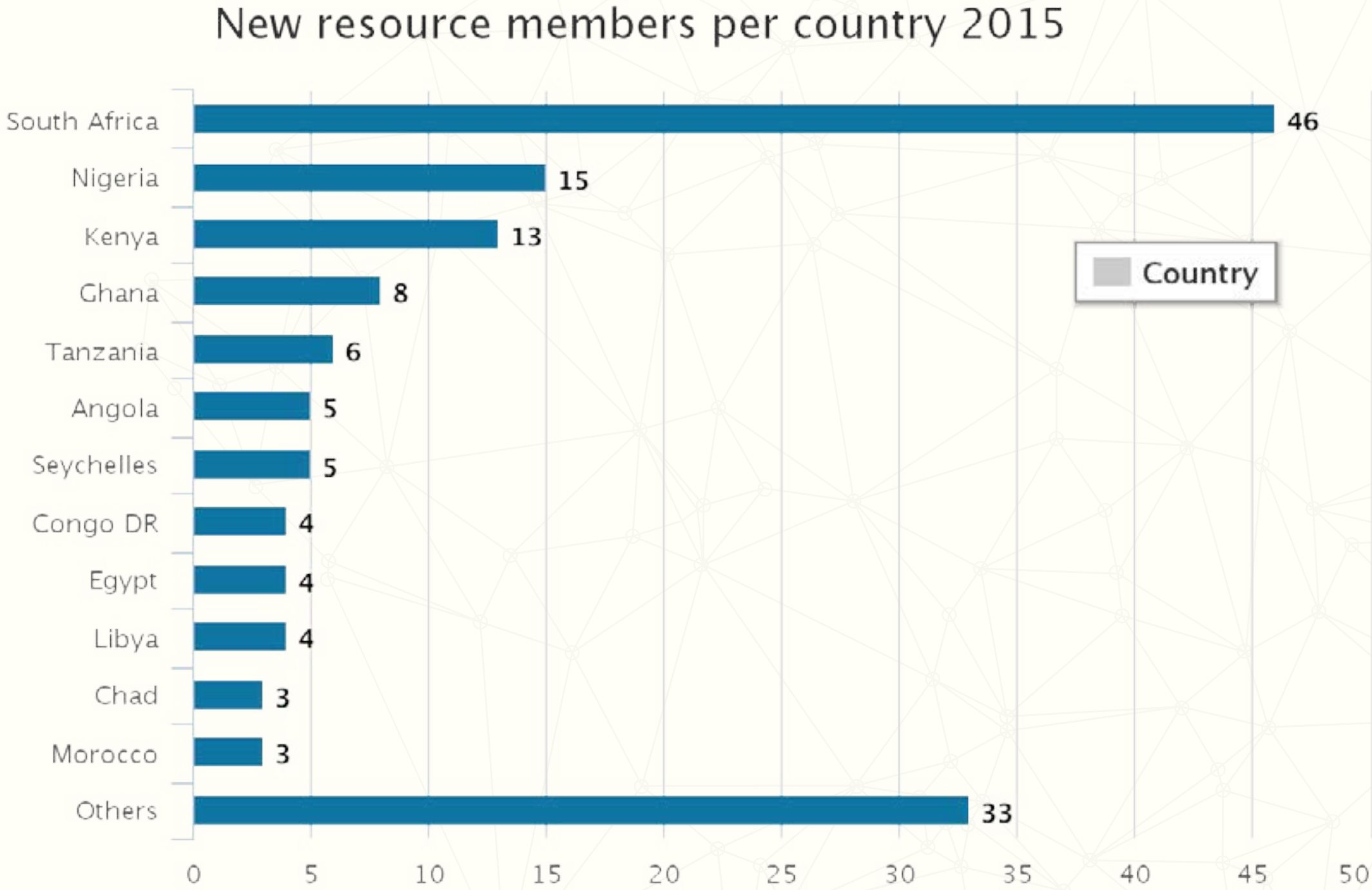
MEMBERSHIP OVERVIEW

Total Membership Growth

Year	Up to 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Members	279	342	415	500	615	725	856	1019	1152	1298

Total Members per Membership Category

LIR	893	69%
End User	397	30.7%
Associate Members	3	0.3%

Registration Services Key Statistics 2015

Five-year Overview

|	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New members	120	141	168	134	150
IPv4 addresses allocated	9,160,704	7,943,680	6,844,672	13,137,664	16,883,712
IPv6 /48 prefixes allocated	10,092,839	275,447,865	4,390,912	3,276,817	315,359,232
ASNs assigned	132	147	170	141	159

MEMBERSHIP OVERVIEW

IPv4

In 2015 a total of 16,888,832 IPv4 addresses were allocated to AFRINIC members, an increase of 35% compared to 2014, when 12,533,760 IPv4 addresses were allocated. At year-end 2015, a total of 83,152,046 IPv4 addresses (an equivalent of approximately 5.29 /8s) had been allocated to AFRINIC's members since 2004.

Distribution of IPv4 Addresses in 2015 Per Country

In 2015, Egypt was allocated the largest amount of IPv4 space, receiving 45% of the total amount of IPv4 space allocated by AFRINIC in 2015. It was followed by Seychelles (13%) South Africa (12%), Tunisia (11%), Ghana (3%), Ivory Coast (3%) and Nigeria (2%). More than 55% of the IPv4 address space allocated by AFRINIC was allocated to economies in the Northern Africa region.

Distribution of IPv4 addresses in 2015 per country

Nigeria: 2.5%
Ivory Coast: 3.1%
Ghana: 3.8%
Tunisia: 12.4%
South Africa: 13.8%
Seychelles: 14.2%
Egypt: 50.1%
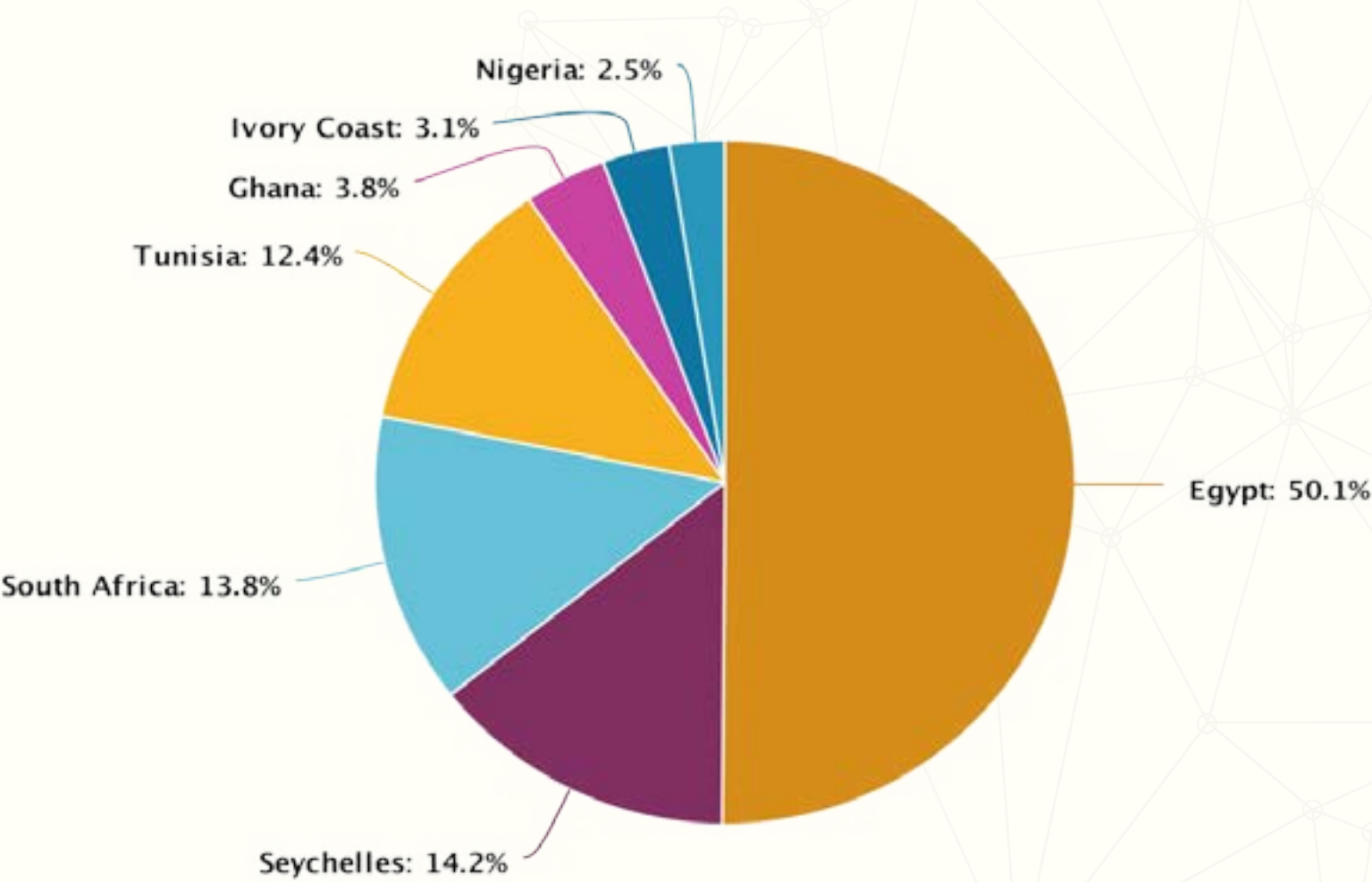
Country	IPv4 Addresses Received in 2015	Percentage
Egypt	7,410,688	44%
Seychelles	2,100,992	12.4%
South Africa	2,034,688	12%
Tunisia	1,836,032	10.9%
Ghana	562,432	3.3%
Ivory Coast	459,776	2.7%
Nigeria	376,320	2.2%
Other		

MEMBERSHIP OVERVIEW

Year	Up to 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total IPv4 distributed	6,375,342	12,048,814	14,807,470	20,809,134	29,660,334	38,897,326	46,848,174	53,729,454	66,263,214	83,152,046

IPv4 Exhaustion

In February 2011, IANA allocated two large blocks of IPv4 address space to APNIC, causing the global IPv4 pool to deplete to a critically low level. This triggered a previously agreed upon global policy, "**Global Policy for the Allocation of the Remaining IPv4 Address Space**". Each RIR then received one /8 each, which is around 16.8 million IPv4 addresses, **depleting IANA's pool of available IPv4 address space**. As of the end of 2015, AFRINIC is now the only one of the five RIRs that can still IPv4 address space in the usual manner. **Consumption rates in the region** are increasing rapidly year on year and there is no way to predict future consumption.

At the end of 2015, there was around 2.09 /8s (around 35 million IPv4 addresses) remaining in AFRINIC's free pool and AFRINIC is consistently allocating significantly more IPv4 address space year on year to its members. If this trend continues, which is expected, **AFPUB-2010-v4-005: "IPv4 Soft Landing Policy**", will come into effect sooner than anticipated.

Throughout the year there was a great deal of global attention on AFRINIC's IPv4 allocation policy, and there was heated debate in the AFRINIC community about the extent to which IPv4 resources may be used outside the AFRINIC region as part of an AFRINIC member's network. As the available pool gets inevitably smaller, AFRINIC continues to encourage all network operators to urgently deploy IPv6 to make sure that Africa remains globally competitive.

IPv6

In 2015, AFRINIC made 86 IPv6 allocations:

- 27 /48s

- 1 /44

- 55 /32s

- 1/26

- 1 /24

- 1 /20

This is an increase of 22% compared to 2014 where 60 IPv6 prefixes were issued.

50 out of the 56 economies in the AFRINIC Service Region (91%) have at least one ISP or end-user with an IPv6 prefix. However, only 15.34% of those AFRINIC members with IPv6 allocations are announcing IPv6-enabled networks.

As we cannot predict how long AFRINIC's supply of IPv4 address space will last, it is imperative that AFRINIC members not only obtain an IPv6 allocation but also start to deploying IPv6 on their networks as soon as possible.

Country	Number IPv6 Prefixes received	Percentage of total
ZA	32	37%
KE	7	8%
GH	4	5%
MU	4	5%
NG	4	5%
TZ	4	5%
CV	3	3%
SC	3	3%
BJ	2	2%
LR	2	2%
MG	2	2%
MZ	2	2%
UG	2	2%
AO	1	1%

Country	Number IPv6 Prefixes received	Percentage of total
BF	1	1%
CD	1	1%
CG	1	1%
CI	1	1%
CM	1	1%
DJ	1	1%
KM	1	1%
LY	1	1%
MW	1	1%
SD	1	1%
SL	1	1%
TN	1	1%
ZM	1	1%
ZW	1	1%

AS Numbers

159 Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) were assigned in 2015 compared to 139 in 2014. In 2011, the option for specifying a 16-bit or 32-bit ASN was removed from AFRINIC's ASN request forms. All AS numbers are now assigned from a common 32-bit ASN pool. However, due to the incompatibility of some equipment with the higher bit order 32-bit ASNs, we allow, on a case-by-case basis, members to swap higher bit ASNs with lower bit order 32-bit ASNs. In 2015, 135 32-bit ASNs and 24 16-bit ASNs were assigned.

Year	Up to 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ASNs issued	193	102	67	87	123	119	141	167	139	159

ASN issued per year

REGISTRATION SERVICES

In 2015, the Member Services department was restructured and split into two units – the Registration Services (RS) Unit and the Customer Services (CS) Unit in order to streamline the services AFRINIC provides to its members and prospective members. CS deals with membership request administration and service support to AFRINIC members and prospective members, while RS focuses on all aspects of Internet number resource request evaluation and delegation in line with the policies proposed and accepted by the AFRINIC community.

REGISTRATION SERVICES

Services Enhancement

The MS team started 2015 with the clear objective to increase AFRINIC's membership base and to enhance service delivery processes to improve members' satisfaction. The team continued to revise processes and procedures in order to enhance service delivery to AFRINIC members. The MS team provided service support to both AFRINIC Resource members and Associate members, including coaching new and existing members on how to manage their Internet number resources and deal with their membership agreements or billing issues. Other support services include resource transfers, routing registry, reverse delegation, and database support.

ISO 9001 Certification

The team strives to keep AFRINIC's processes operating at the highest of standards. In 2015, the continuous audit of MS procedures, performed by SGS - System Certification - once again demonstrated the team's commitment to quality standards. During this exercise no breaches were reported.

Requests, Queries and Ticket Stats

Throughout 2015:

•   98% of tickets received each month were responded to within an average of 43 hours.

•   Around 10,000 tickets were received in the Hosmaster queue and 1,000 tickets in the new-member queue | **Ticket Statistics.**

CS Department

During the year, the CS team revised and implemented an enhanced New Membership registration process and released the New Membership Registration Portal (NMRP) v2, which significantly enhanced the quality of the membership applications and the recruitment of additional members. Updates to the NMRP include End-user fee calculation, IPv6 fee calculation and encryption of documents uploaded. After many months of hard work, the team also published version 1 of the **AFRINIC Service Level Commitment.**

TECHNICAL SERVICES

AFRINIC's Technical Services teams strive towards continual improvement of technical services and projects for members and the community.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Technical Services and Operations

Infrastructure Resiliency

A converged and standardised virtual infrastructure has been an ongoing goal for the AFRINIC infrastructure team for the last two years. Throughout 2014, AFRINIC's corporate office services were migrated from a partially virtualised platform across varied technology into a unified vSphere cluster. During 2015, the team finalised data centre virtualisation on the infrastructure located in both Mauritius and in Johannesburg, and migrated the majority of all AFRINIC services.

Incidence Response

Keeping the community informed of incidents and issues is a priority for the team. In 2015, continued improved monitoring techniques were added to enhance reporting. In addition a new twitter handle, **@AFRINIC_IT,** and a new mailing list **incidents@afrinic.net** were created to ensure that the community is kept up-to-date with issues as they occur. An **Incidents page** was also added to the website to further facilitate communication.

Security

Throughout the year, the Technical teams strove to further improve security. The team commissioned a periodic scan of key infrastructure elements and now reviews weekly reports of possible vulnerable services and systems. As a baseline, an initial "Red Team" penetration test was done also done by a security consultancy. In addition, staff were trained on security best practices.

New Member Registration Portal

In 2014, the team developed and launched the AFRINIC New Membership Registration Portal (NMRP) to facilitate new membership registration. A new version of the NMRP was implemented in 2015 to improve the software architecture and improve the overall quality of the code. The update also brought a host of new features, including:

- New IP addressing plans (IPv4 and IPv6).

- Modern security mechanisms.

- New file upload mechanism with a vastly improved back-end file storage library.

- System resiliency due to submission queuing if any other system of component it links to is unavailable.

- A new and updated GUI, with enhanced in browser user input validation as well as server-side data submission checks.

DNS Projects

AfRSCP and AfDSP

AFRINIC continued it's ongoing **root server copy project** aiming to further increase the number of instances of root servers in the African region. In 2015, AFRINIC completed the groundwork for the L-Root server copy operated by ICANN to be installed at iHub in Kenya in early 2016.

AFRINIC also continued to support the scalable, robust and resilient DNS infrastructure it helps to builds in the service region. Work on the **African DNS support programme**, made available to ccTLD operators and hosted on the anycast infrastructure distributed across the African continent, continued throughout 2015.

DNSSEC

AFRINIC manages and publishes Reverse DNS (RDNS) zone data for the IP address space it allocates or assigns to its members. All these zones are additionally DNSSEC signed, which enables the community to validate authoritative DNS data from AFRINIC's RDNS zones, and members to publish DS records to build the chain of trust for their own RDNS zones. In 2015, the team upgraded the AFRINIC DNSSEC infrastructure with the then latest stable release of OpenDNSSEC (v1.4.7). The team also began signing afrinic.net in addition to the .arpa RDNS zones: 102.in-addr.arpa, 105.in-addr.arpa, 196.in-addr.arpa, 197.in-addr.arpa, 154.in-addr.arpa, 41.in-addr.arpa, 0.c.2.ip6.arpa and 2.4.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa.

Find out more about **DNSSEC**.

AFRINIC Routing Registry

Until the launch of AFRINIC's routing registry, members were encouraged to use the RIPE routing registry. In September 2014, AFRINC launched its own routing registry. Work continued on this throughout 2015 and focused on:

- Referencing objects not administered by AFRINIC.

- Multi-level authorisation of object creation.

- Near Real-Time Mirroring (NRTM) of the RIPE, APNIC And RADB registries.

Find out more about the **routing registry**.

WHOIS

WHOIS v2.1 was deployed in 2014. Java based, this new code is much easier to maintain by the team, fully unit tested, IPv6-ready and supports the IETF's RFC4880. In 2015, work began on the next release scheduled for completion in mid-2016. This v2.2 release will include, among other updates and patches:

- Implementation of minority space redirection.

- Non-English characters in objects.

- A possible RDNS REST interface (testing in progress).

Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP)

The Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) is an alternative to WHOIS for accessing Internet number resource registration data. RDAP was designed to address several shortcomings in the existing Whois service by:

- Standardising of queries and responses.

- Taking internationalisation into consideration to cater for languages other than English in data objects.

- Implementing redirection capabilities to allow seamless referrals to other registries.

In 2015, the AFRINIC team deployed an RDAP service (**rdap.afrinic.net/rdap/**), fully compliant with RFCs **7480**, **7482** and **7483**.

New Version of learn.afrinic.net Website

The team also deployed version 2.0 of the **learn.afrinic.net** website. This upgrade is based on an up to date version of the underlying CMS and features a completely refreshed look and feel.

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES, PROJECTS RESEARCH AND NEW TECHNOLOGY

As part of the work of the Research & New Technology Department, AFRINIC offers or contributes to several initiatives for the benefit of the entire community, which contribute to capacity building efforts as well as to improving the security, stability and scalability of the region's Internet infrastructure.

The AXIS Project

AFRINIC offers support to the Internet Society's (ISOC) **AXIS Project**, which aims to keep Africa's Internet traffic local to the continent by providing capacity building and technical assistance to facilitate the establishment of National Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) and Regional IXPs in Africa.

AF-IX

AFRINIC also supported the activities of the **African Internet Exchange Point Operators' Association (AF-IX)** over the course of the year.

The African Internet Measurement Initiative

Back in 2014, **AFRINIC launched the African Internet Measurement Initiative**, which involved:

• Building a large measurement network.

• Analyzing interconnectivity and networking in Africa.

To achieve this, AFRINIC decided to join the RIPE NCC's effort in building a global network of probes and anchors known as the **RIPE ATLAS** project. Throughout 2015, AFRINIC continued to work in collaboration with the RIPE NCC to expand the network of probes and anchors throughout Africa, with around 70 probes being distributed over the course of the year.

Apply for an AFRINIC/RIPE Atlas probe.

Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI)

Resource Certification is a security framework to verify the association between Internet number resources (IPv4, IPv6 and/or ASNs) and their rightful holders. Since 2006, AFRINIC, alongside the other four RIRs, has worked on RPKI, while also following the development of the standards in the Secure Inter-Domain Routing (SIDR) Working Group at the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

In May 2015, AFRINIC successfully deployed an updated RPKI core infrastructure (v2.0) as well as an updated interface of the Resource Certification section on the **MyAFRINIC** members' portal. By November, the migration was complete with all objects in the AFRINIC repository validated by RPKI cache validators. At year-end, **97 members** had activated RPKI with a total of **31 ROAs**.

Find out **more** about the migration to v2.0.

Deployment of a new DNSSEC Signer

AFRINIC operates reverse DNS (RDNS) for six IPv4 zones, and three IPv6 zones. In addition to RDNS, it also supports **DNSSEC** on those zones, as well as zones such as "afrinic.net". In 2015, the team migrated the current DNSSEC signer from an older version to a newer version of **OpenDNSSEC** to solve scalability issues and to mitigate the lengthy delays experienced in the signing of zones. The old signer often got stuck into 'flush mode', which meant that members had to wait too long for their changes to be propagated. Additionally, it had limited support for AXFR IN and OUT. Migration was scheduled and was executed over several days to ensure that the zones were kept secure.

Find out **more** about the migration process.

Paper on Spam from an Internet Number Resource Management Perspective

The Team authored a comprehensive paper on the problem of spam from an RIR's point of view, critically analysing existing anti-spam mechanisms and their utilisation. The paper received excellent feedback from the community. **Read More**
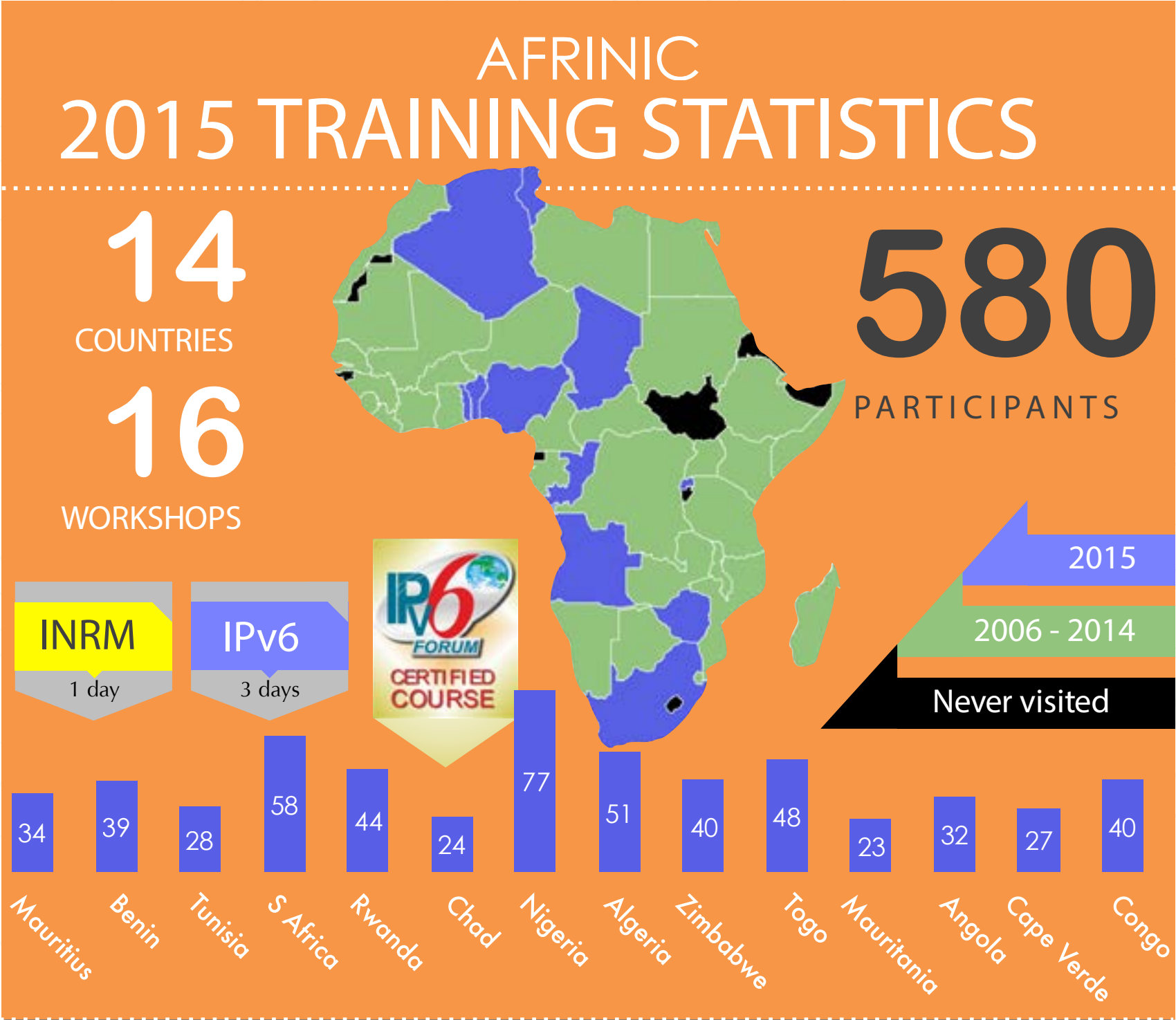
CAPACITY BUILDING

AFRINIC plays a leading role in education and capacity building as well as in IP infrastructure development and reinforcement throughout the region. In addition to the free training courses on Internet Number Resource Management and IPv6 deployment (see below) it delivers throughout its service region, AFRINIC supports various projects to improve the efficiency of Internet bandwidth usage and the overall stability of the service infrastructure. These projects include the deployment of anycast copies of root servers, AFRINIC's own Anycast service for African ccTLDs, and supporting local and regional Internet Exchange Point (IXP) establishment throughout Africa with the aim to keep content local and transit costs low. As part of its commitment to wider developmental efforts throughout the region, AFRINIC's very own Fund for Internet Research and Education (FIRE) Programme contributes to capacity building efforts by providing monetary grants and awards to innovative ICT projects that contribute to social and technical development in Africa. See more on page 60.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Training and Education

AFRINIC offers a comprehensive training programme and provides free training throughout Africa and the Indian Ocean in French and English to around 600 African network engineers every year on Internet Number Resources Management (**INRM**) and **IPv6** Planning and Deployment. A special course designed for decision makers to enable them to drive IPv6 adoption at the strategic apex of organisations is also available and can be tailored to each audience's specific needs. AFRINIC's training courses are always growing to support the new operational technologies related to Internet number resources e.g. DNSSEC & RPKI.

AFRINIC
2015 TRAINING STATISTICS

14 COUNTRIES

16 WORKSHOPS

580 PARTICIPANTS

INRM — 1 day
IPv6 — 3 days

IPv6 FORUM CERTIFIED COURSE

2015
2006 - 2014
Never visited

Mauritius	Benin	Tunisia	S Africa	Rwanda	Chad	Nigeria	Algeria	Zimbabwe	Togo	Mauritania	Angola	Cape Verde	Congo
34	39	28	58	44	24	77	51	40	48	23	32	27	40

Training courses offered in 2015

In 2015, the Training Team visited 14 countries and delivered 16 workshops, training 580 participants. Each workshop is evaluated by the participants and continual feedback enables the team to react and improve content and delivery on a constant basis. In 2015, almost 70% of participants provided feedback. Overall, 54% said the courses exceeded their expectations and 42% said their expectations were met.

Visit our dedicated training portal at **learn.afrinic.net**

Each workshop (and the trainers who delivered it) is evaluated. **402** out of 580 (69.3 %) participants in 2015 give us feedback, excerpts:

Respondents' years of experience in networking

	Network design	Network administration	Service administration
0 years	20%	10%	24%
1 - 3 years	29%	32%	30%
4 - 6 years	24%	31%	23%
7 - 9 years	12%	13%	9%
10+ years	4%	4%	

How did this course match against your expectations?
- EXCEEDED: 54%
- BELOW: 5%
- MET: 42%

Met/Exceed Expectations / **Respondents**

Country	Respondents	Met/Exceed
Mauritius	27	27
Benin	25	12
Tunisia	19	14
S Africa	29	32
Rwanda	20	25
Chad	17	21
Nigeria	34	38
Algeria	35	38
Zimbabwe	24	24
Togo	31	35
Mauritania	13	16
Angola	21	24
Cape Verde	20	23
Congo	35	40

Detailed courses, balance between theory & exercise, knowledgeable and well-prepared trainers. At least **88 %** 80 % of respondents agree. will recommend this course to their friends and colleagues.

Course was sufficiently detailed
- 10%
- 5%
- 85%

Course had good balance of theory & exercises
- 10%
- 11%
- 80%

Trainers were knowledgable & prepared
- 10%
- 1%
- 89%

Participant would recommend the course
- 10%
- 2%
- 88%

Legend: ● Definitely ● No Way ● No Answer

IPv6 Training

With one of the most respected and well-attended IPv6 technical training programmes in Africa, AFRINIC's IPv6 Training course is spearheading Internet technology development throughout Africa. AFRINIC's IPv6 Training courses are **IPv6 Forum Certified (Gold)** and taught by IPv6 Forum Certified (Gold) engineers and trainers and aim to equip network engineers and operators with knowledge about IPv6 deployment and transition techniques. AFRINIC also offers IPv6 training courses adapted and tailored to the needs of government representatives, business leaders and other non-technical stakeholders. **Course Details**

Keep up-to-date with the AFRINIC Training Team on Twitter:

- @AFRINICtraining

- @perfexcellent (Mukom Tamon)

- @mhonlue (Stephen Musa Honlue)

- @briceabba (Brice Abba)

INRM Training

The Internet Number Resource Management Training course helps AFRINIC Members learn what services AFRINIC offers, how to request and manage their number resources as well as how to use the WHOIS database and the Internet Routing Registry | **Course Details**.

IPv6 Testbed

As part of its education and capacity building programme, AFRINIC operates four IPv6 testbeds as part of its IPv6 Virtual Lab. **The IPv6 Virtual Lab** is used during AFRINIC's IPv6 Training Workshops and is available to individuals for self-practice, helping to encourage Africa's network engineers to deploy IPv6 on their own networks.

COMMUNITY, POLICY DEVELOPMENT, OUTREACH AND INTERNET GOVERNANCE

AFRINIC aims to inform, educate and disseminate information about Internet number resource management and policy development, Internet technologies, Internet governance, and e-development to the local and global Internet community. As well as workshops, panel sessions, developmental conferences and business events, AFRINIC supports, facilitates and organises several events throughout the region, including the AFRINIC public policy meetings. As part of its secretariat role, AFRINIC facilitates the Policy Development Process for the AFRINIC community. AFRINIC also seeks to represent the interests of the African and Indian Ocean nations Internet technical community at global industry events to ensure that the unique needs of the region are taken into account. AFRINIC also engages frequently with local, regional and global media, issuing press releases, scheduling interview sessions with key staff and community members and placing articles in strategic publications throughout the region and beyond.

COMMUNITY, POLICY DEVELOPMENT, OUTREACH AND INTERNET GOVERNANCE

The AFRINIC Community

AFRINIC Public Policy Meetings

AFRINIC holds two open public policy meetings every year in various locations throughout its service region. The meetings provide a unique opportunity for local, regional and global Internet-related individuals and organisations to gather to discuss and develop the policies governing Internet number resource distribution in the African region and beyond (see page 52), to share technical knowledge and best practices, and to attend relevant courses, workshops and tutorials. AFRINIC provides several fellowships (see page 51) to attend each meeting and also facilitates remote participation for those who are unable to travel. The first meeting of each year is usually held during the **Africa Internet Summit**, which is co-organised by AFRINIC and AfNOG.

AFRINIC-22/Africa Internet Summit 2015 (AIS'15)

The AFRINIC-22 Meeting was held in Tunis, Tunisia from 24 May - 5 June 2015 alongside the AIS'15. Over 300 people from 35 countries attended. Taking place over two weeks, the AIS'15 saw nearly 20 workshops, tutorials, and training sessions conducted during the first few days of the Summit. The Women in IT Forum (WITF) and the AfricaCERT Cybersecurity Day also took place during the first week. The ICANN Day, the AfNOG-16 Meeting, the AFRINIC-22 Meeting and its related plenary sessions, as well as the AFRINIC AGMM (see page 22) were held from 1- 5 June 2015. The AIS'15 was generously sponsored by Microsoft (Conference), ICANN (Diamond), Liquid Telecommunications (Gala Dinner), Google, Internet Society, NetworkTheWorld, Telecom Italia Sparkle, Afilias (Gold), FRANCE IX Services, ZA Central Registry (ZACR), Domain Name Services (Pty) Ltd (Silver), Network Startup Resource Center - NSRC, Seacom, DotAfrica (Bronze), La Poste Tunisienne (Coffee Break), and the Tunisian Internet Agency (Connectivity).

AFRINIC-23

The AFRINIC-23 Meeting was held in Pointe Noire, Congo, from 28 November - 4 December 2015. Over 200 people from 17 countries attended. Eight workshop tracks, the AFRINIC IPv6, INRM, RPKI, DNSSEC and FIRE Africa training sessions and the AfricaCERT workshops, took place during the first days of the meeting. The AFRINIC-23 Public Policy Meeting and plenary sessions, as well as a Special AGMM (see page 22) were held from 2-4 December 2015.
AFRINIC-23 was generously sponsored by MTN (Diamond), Internet Society (Gold), ICANN (Silver), OFIS (Platinum), OIF (Fellowship), Congo Telecom (Connectivity) and SkyTic (Connectivity and In Kind), and ZACR (Lunch).

Community Elections

Sami Salih, PDWG Co-Chair

During the AFRINIC-23 meeting, the community selected Sami Salih to be the new PDWG Co-Chair following the resignation of Barry Macharia.

Seun Ojedeji, PDWG Co-Chair

During the AIS'15 the Policy Development Working Group (PDWG) elections took place. Two nominations were received, Seun Ojedeji, Nigeria, and Khaled Khoubaa, Tunisia. The latter withdrew his candidacy in support of Seun who was re-elected by the community.

BoD Elections

Elections for Directors for the vacant Seat 5 (Eastern Africa) and Seat 6 (Southern Africa) took place at AIS'15.
The following members were elected by the membership:

- Seat 5 – Eastern Africa: Abibu Rashid Ntahigiye (Tanzania)

- Seat 6 – Southern Africa: Lucky Masilela (South Africa)

Abibu R. Ntahigiye

Lucky Masilela

During the meeting, both Badru Ntege and Paulos Nyirenda stepped down from their positions on the Board of Directors. The two vacant seats were filled by the two Alternate (see page 18) Board Members, John Walubengo and Mark Elkins, for the month before the two newly elected Directors took their seats.

Meeting Fellowship Programme

The **AFRINIC Fellowship Programme** enables individuals from African countries who have an interest in Internet operations and governance to participate in AFRINIC Meetings. The fellowship provides basic financial assistance to the selected applicants who fulfill the eligibility criteria and who are subsequently selected by the Fellowship Committee. In 2015, the following people took advantage of AFRINIC's Fellowship programme:

AFRINIC-22

- Ibrahim Alio Sanda, Niger

- Modou Ns Njie, Gambia

- Tuhaise Robert, Uganda

- Joseph Matabaro Akilimali, DR Congo

- Michael John Graaf, South Africa

- Abdalmonem Tharwat Ibrahim Ramadan, Egypt

AFRINIC-23

- Mzat Teslim Adebayo, Nigeria

- Tshishimbi Etienne, Senegal

- Yvonne Tsara, Zimbabwe

- Bonface Witaba, Kenya

- Elitcha Komi Mokpokpo Woateba, Togo

- Manga Willy Ted Gregory Marcel, Cameroon

AFRINIC-23 Fellows

Policy Development

The policies governing AFRINIC's Internet number resource management activities are developed through the **Policy Development Process (PDP)**, a process that puts the community directly in charge of policy development. A key component of the PDP is the **Policy Development Working Group (PDWG)**, which is composed of anyone that is interested in participating into the PDP. Policy discussions are conducted via AFRINIC Public Policy Meetings and email discussion lists. Anybody can propose and discuss policy matters related to Internet number resource management in the AFRINIC service region. To participate you do not have to be an AFRINIC member but you need to subscribe to the **Resource Policy Discussion (rpd) mailing list**.

Two Co-Chairs (see above) coordinate PDWG activities and order of business in collaboration with AFRINIC appointed staff. Public Policy Meetings are held twice a year in various locations throughout the region and are open to everyone. Remote participation facilities are made available. A crucial part of the policy development process is face-to-face discussions about the proposals during the Public Policy Meetings. At these meetings, consensus on proposals is sought from the community. If consensus is reached, then a Last Call is issued on the mailing list. If there are no objections in the last call phase, a policy is accepted and the final step is ratification by the AFRINIC Board of Directors (see page 16).
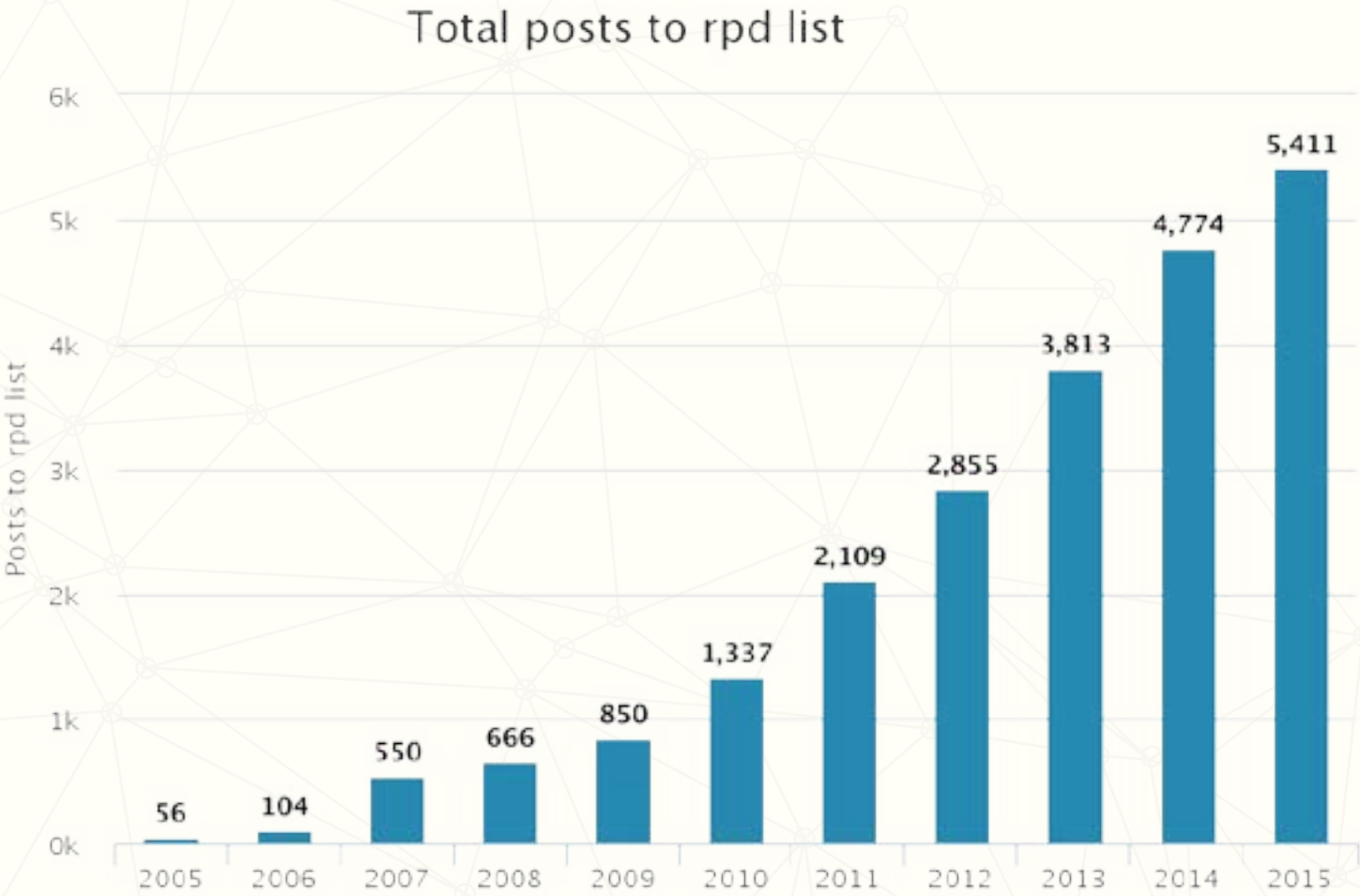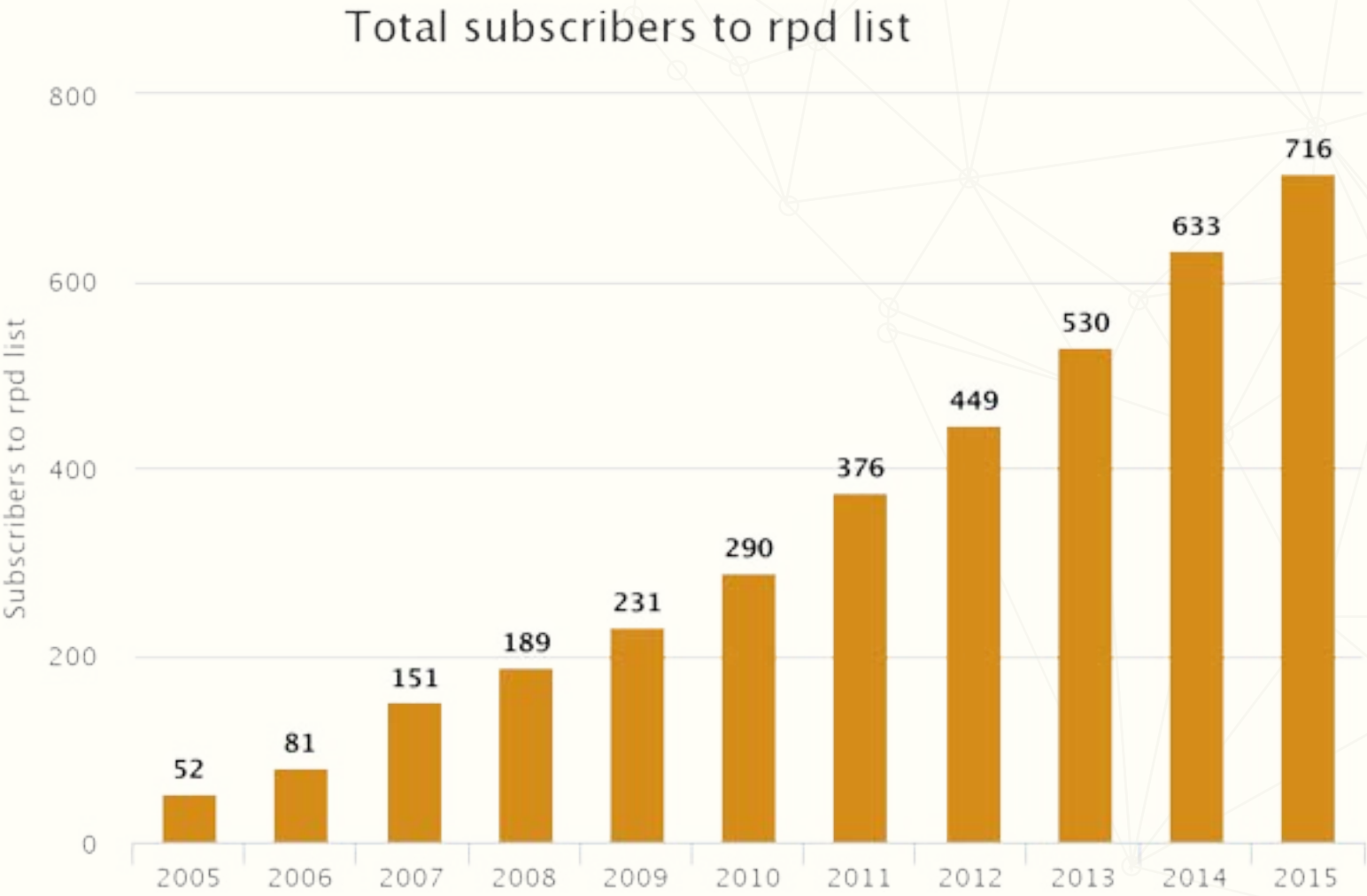
Policy Overview 2015

Policy Highlights 2015:

- Two PDWG co-chair elections

- Three new policy proposals

- 103 new rpd mailing list subscriptions

- 637 posts to the rpd list

Participation

The **Resource Policy Discussion (rpd) mailing list** had a total of 637 posts with 504 new subscribers at the end of 2015. This is a marked increase compared to the 103 new subscribers from 2014w. The total number of posts to the list has been increasing over the years indicating an increased participation by the community to the PDP.

Total posts to rpd list

Total posts to rpd list by year:
- 2005: 56
- 2006: 104
- 2007: 550
- 2008: 666
- 2009: 850
- 2010: 1,337
- 2011: 2,109
- 2012: 2,855
- 2013: 3,813
- 2014: 4,774
- 2015: 5,411

Total subscribers to rpd list

Total subscribers to rpd list by year:
- 2005: 52
- 2006: 81
- 2007: 151
- 2008: 189
- 2009: 231
- 2010: 290
- 2011: 376
- 2012: 449
- 2013: 530
- 2014: 633
- 2015: 716

There have been over 5,000 posts to the rpd mailing list over the last ten years with more than half of these posts received in the last three years. The new subscription (number of list subscribers) trend is similar, which indicates a generally high interest towards participating in the PDP especially during the critical phases of IPv4 exhaustion (see page 32).

Policy Discussions

AFRINIC-22 Meeing, June 2015, Tunis, Tunisia.

AFPUB-2014-GEN-002-DRAFT-02: Out-of-Region Use of AFRINIC Region Number Resources

Status: No Consensus

AFPUB-2014-GEN-004-DRAFT-02: Resource Reservations for Internet Exchange Points

Status: No Consensus

AFRINIC-23, December 2015, Pointe Noire, Congo Brazzaville

AFPUB-2014-GEN-002-DRAFT03: Out of Region Use of AFRINIC Region Number Resources

Status: No Consensus

AFPUB-2015-GEN-001-DRAFT-01: Number Resources Transfer Policy

Status: No Consensus

Christian Bope takes to the microphone during the AFRINIC-23 Meeting.

Community initiatives

NI&I Service Award 2015

The **Network Information & Infrastructure (NI&I)** Service Award was set up under the inspiration of Dr. Naku Quaynor Nii to reward individuals and organisations for contributing to Internet development in Africa. The NI&I Service Award pays tribute to the actors of this sector in Africa and the Indian Ocean and sets the foundation to reward the next generation of heroes and models from the African Internet technical community for their achievements. In 2015, the seventh NI&I Service Award Ceremony was held in Tunis, Tunisia, during the AIS'15.

Francis Frederick Tusubira was awarded the **NI&I Service Award** for his tireless work in promoting Internet development in Africa.

Mukom Akong Tamon was awarded the **NI&I Young Professional Award** for his contribution to the Internet infrastructure development throughout the region.

Network Information & Infrastructure Service Award

Read **more** about the NI&I Winners.

Keeping the Community Informed

New Community Discussion Mailing List

AFRINIC facilitates several mailing lists and, in August 2015, the Community Discussion Mailing List - **community-discuss@afrinic.net** - was launched to further aid online discussion between the AFRINIC community on relevant topics. The mailing list is open to all and anyone may join.

AFRINIC Blog

In October 2015, AFRINIC launched the AfriNEWS Blog to share interesting articles, news, research and statistics that are relevant to the community as well as to facilitate community discussion on Internet related topics in Africa and beyond.

Incidents and Outages

In order to keep the community better informed about service interruptions and technical outages, an incidents webpage, **www.afrinic.net/en/incidents**, was launched in August. To supplement this, AFRINIC also launched a new twitter handle, **@afrinic_IT**, which is dedicated to ensuring that followers receive up-to-the-minute updates about AFRINIC's technical services' interruptions.

Regional and Global Community Outreach

New Community Discussion Mailing List

AFRINIC participated in the following international meetings and conferences in 2015 and was a proud sponsor of AfPIF 2015:

- ICANN52
- ARIN 35
- SAFNOG 2
- RIPE-70
- ICANN53
- IETF93
- APNIC40
- AfPIF 2015
- iWeek
- SDNOG
- AfriSIG/African IGF
- IETF94
- AFRICACOM
- ICANN54
- IGF10
- RIPE-71

Internet Governance

IANA Oversight Transition

On 14 March 2014, the US Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) **announced the intention to transition the oversight of key Internet functions, including the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)** to the global Internet multi-stakeholder community. Global stakeholders were convened to develop a proposal for the transition of the IANA functions. In the two years that followed this announcement, AFRINIC worked hard to ensure that the AFRINIC community was engaged and had its voice was heard throughout this critical turning point in the evolution of the Internet.

The ICG

In 2014, ICANN created the **IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG)** in order to coordinate the development of a single proposal drawn from input from all of the communities affected by the transition. The NRO selected then AFRINIC CEO, Adiel A. Akplogan, later replaced by AFRINIC's new CEO Alan Barrett, and APNIC Director General Paul Wilson to represent the five RIR communities on the ICG.

The CRISP Team

In October 2014, the Number Resource Organisation (NRO) announced the formation of the Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal (CRISP) Team to prepare a single proposal taking into account all five RIR communities' input for submission to the ICG. This work continued into 2015 and, when the Internet Number Community's Proposal was submitted

in January 2015, the CRISP Team's focus shifted to drafting the Internet Community Review Committee Charter and representing the interests of the five RIRs during ICANN's Accountability Enhancement activities. In 2015, AFRINIC's representatives on the CRISP Team were:

- Janvier Ngnoulaye* – University of Yaounde.

- Mwendwa Kivuva – Network Infrastructure Services, University of Nairobi.

- Ernest Byaruhanga (Appointed RIR staff).

* Mr. Ngnoulaye replaced Alan Barrett in April 2015. Mr. Barrett stepped down from the CRISP Team when he took up the CEO position at AFRINIC.

The CRISP Team's Activities in 2015

- 15 January: the CRISP Team submits the Internet Number Community Proposal to the request for proposals issued by the IANA Stewardship Coordination Group (ICG).

- 9 February: AFRINIC publishes French version of the CRISP Team's proposal.

- 23 June 2015: Draft Internet Number Community Review Committee Charter published and a call for comments **launched.**

- 30 October: Call for comments on the third draft of the Third Draft SLA for IANA Numbering Services launched.

In addition, the CRISP Team held 25 public conference calls throughout the year to coordinate activities and update all five RIR communities about its progress. Minutes, agendas, meeting documents and Webex recordings are available **here**.

IGF Brazil

The **Internet Governance Forum (IGF)** took place in João Pessoa, Brazil, from 10-13 November 2015. AFRINIC attended this meeting together with several other African Internet stakeholders to ensure the region's unique needs were represented. AFRINIC, together with the other Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) working together as the **Number Resource Organisation (NRO)** (See page 65), organised a booth where participants could find out more about the work of the RIRs. During the IGF, the FIRE Programme (see page 59), AFRINIC's flagship development programme, took part in several activities organised by the Seed Alliance together with the other RIRs sister programmes, FRIDA and ISIF Asia, and showcased the 2015 FIRE Award winners during a prize-giving ceremony.

Regional IGFs

AFRINIC supports various regional IGFs throughout the region through sponsorship and participation. In 2015, AFRINIC was a proud sponsor of the AfIGF 2015 held in Addis Ababa.

Engagement with Regional and International Bodies

AFRINIC works with the African Union Commission (**AUC**) as an observer of, and as part of the steering community on, the Egyptian Ministerial Conference on Communications and ICT (MCIT). Throughout 2015, AFRINIC continued to participate in discussions with the Member States at the African Telecommunications Union (**ATU**) events and with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) regarding Internet governance, IPv6 and the role of the RIRs. AFRINIC also works with the ATU on regional meetings for Internet industry stakeholders, on sub-regional meetings organised with the African Regional Economic Communities (**RECs**) and with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (**NEPAD**) on IPv6 and Internet number resource issues on the continent.

AfGWG

The African Government Working Group (**AfGWG**) is an initiative that aims to strengthen the collaboration between AFRINIC and African Governments and Regulators to create a dynamic framework to address the general Internet governance challenges faced within the region and specifically those related to Internet number resources. The invite-only AfGWG meetings are held bi-annually, usually back-to-back with AFRINIC's Public Policy Meetings. In 2015, AfGWG Meetings were held in June in Tunisia and in November in Congo-Brazzaville.

COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

As part of its commitment to capacity building on the continent, AFRINIC plays a leading role in cooperation and development activities.

COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The FIRE Africa Programme

A crucial part of AFRINIC's capacity building and education efforts, the Fund for Internet Research and Education (**FIRE Africa**) Programme was set up in 2007 to provide financial support to innovative ICT projects that contribute to social and technical development throughout Africa.

FIRE Africa provides funds in the form of Grants and Awards for projects, initiatives, tools and platforms that harness the power of the Internet to empower the local and regional community to solve the region's unique online communications problems. Since the pilot project in 2007 to identify innovative ICT solutions to the challenges faced by local communities, FIRE Africa has grown into a fully-fledged Grants and Awards programme that has helped over 30 initiatives in 16 countries over the last eight years. FIRE Africa also facilitates workshops and mentoring as well as providing educational resources and access to relevant conferences to Grantees and Awardees.

FIRE
Fund for Internet Research & Education

Photo Credit: Ian Mutamiri, MyNativ

Grants and Awards

The programme offers grants and awards to projects in three categories:

Innovation on access provision

E-development

Freedom of Expression

Various types of Grants are available to fund new and existing projects with an implementation time frame of around 16 - 20 months. Scale-Up Grants are also available to help projects with their capacity building efforts and to reach the next phase of implementation. Awards are given to exemplary existing projects in order to help expand operations and to facilitate project promotion, international networking, fund acquisition, scaling and sustainability. Travel awards are also provided to facilitate travel to relevant global platforms, including the prestigious annual Internet Governance Forum (IGF), for project promotion and networking purposes.

COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Seed Alliance

AFRINIC is part of the Seed Alliance, a collaborative partnership established between three Regional Internet Registries (APNIC, AFRINIC, and LACNIC) and their respective programs that support Internet projects in Asia Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In November 2015, the Seed Alliance welcomed the Internet Society (**ISOC**) as its newest partner. To date, the Seed Alliance has supported 116 projects from 57 economies with around US$ 2.2 million of funding allocated in Grants and Awards throughout Africa, Asia Pacific, and Latin America. From 2010, the Seed Alliance has been generously supported by the **International Development Research Center (IDRC)** . The Swedish Government also supported the alliance via a generous Grant from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) from October 2012 – December 2015

FIRE Africa Activities 2015

In 2015, FIRE Africa continued to gather pace and build upon the strong foundations laid in previous years. Although no Grants were presented in 2015, the Awards round took place and a total of US$ 9,000 was given to the three winners of the 2015 FIRE Awards. Each winner received a cash prize of US$ 3,000 to boost their projects as well as a travel grant to attend the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), which took place in João Pessoã (Brazil) in November 2015. While at the IGF, the winners were able to attend sessions, meet with key players in the global Internet industry, network with other digital entrepreneurs and showcase their projects on a global stage.

Seed Alliance team in Brazil with various winners from the three regional programs.

Category: Access and Innovation

Winner: Côte na Tshombo

An SMS-based system enabling professors at local universities throughout DR Congo to publish students' exam marks and enabling students to quickly find out their results | **Video**

Category: E- Development

Winner: Code for Ghana

Promoting the use of open data, data-driven journalism and data-driven civic engagement | **Video**

Category: Community Choice

Winner: Malisanté

Web and mobile information for medical professionals.

Photo credit Ian Mutamiri, MyNativ

Workshops 2015

Workshops are just one of the ways that the FIRE Africa Programme contributes to capacity building throughout Africa. Workshop participants learn and develop skills that help them refine, expand and develop their ICT projects. They are then actively encouraged to share their knowledge and lessons-learned in their local communities so that others can also benefit.

- Twelve FIRE Grant/Award recipients attended the FIRE Africa Workshop on Business Development Knowledge & Skills (Part 1) held during the AFRINIC-22 Meeting/Africa Internet Summit (AIS). The two-day training covered topics including marketing, primary and secondary market research, branding, relationship selling, pricing, and competitive analysis.

- Nine FIRE Grant/Award recipients took part in the FIRE Africa Workshop on Business Development Knowledge & Skills (Part 2). Held during the **AFRINIC-23 Meeting** the workshop equipped the participants with knowledge about finance, accounting, corporate structures, funding sources and the financial reporting required for the FIRE Africa programme.

In 2015, we also published the FIRE Africa brochure: **Create. Enable. Connect.**

Africa DNS Business Exchange and Mentorship Programme

Launched by **ICANN** in partnership with AFRINIC, the first Africa DNS Business Exchange took place on 12 January 2015 in Singapore. A pilot group of interns from AFRIREGISTER (Burundi) and Web4Africa (Nigeria) spent several days at the IP Mirror offices, met staff at SGNIC and visited ICANN's Singapore Office. During their time in Singapore, the interns learned about DNS technical requirements, DNS best practice and DNS business models. The exchange aims to facilitate capacity building for registrars and registries in Africa to boost the African domain name business. AFRINIC provided logistical and administrative support to kick-start this initiative. These kind of capacity building schemes and knowledge share activities are crucial to enable African registrars and registries to increase the presence of the DNS industry on the continent and to facilitate the exchange of local and global Internet industry expertise. The program continued throughout the year, with a second group of interns, this time from Diamatix (South Africa) and Ghana dot com (Ghana), spending 10 days with Afilias in Canada in December 2015.

DNS Business Exchange participants in Singapore.

Find out **more** about the DNS Business Exchange Programme.

GLOBAL COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

AFRINIC works with several bodies on matters concerning the coordination of the global Internet.

GLOBAL COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

The Number Resource Organisation (NRO)

The Number Resource Organisation (NRO) is a coordinating body for the five RIRs. The NRO takes on several joint activities on behalf of the RIRs, including technical projects such as Resource Certification, as well as other projects, including global statistics reports, Internet governance activities, and global policy coordination. The NRO's mission is to actively contribute to an open, stable and secure Internet, through:

- Providing and promoting a coordinated Internet number registry system.

- Being an authoritative voice on the multi- stakeholder model and bottom-up policy process in Internet governance.

- Coordinating and supporting joint activities of the RIRs.

In 2015, AFRINIC contributed to various NRO projects including the on-going RPKI project and the IANA Oversight Transition activities.

Joint RIR Stability Fund

In August 2015, the NRO established the **Joint RIR Stability Fund** to help ensure reliable global operation of the Internet's IP address management system. The fund is available to assist in the event of unforeseen disruptions or large-scale emergencies affecting the stability of one or more of the RIRs. Each RIR pledged an amount to the Fund that will remain within its own financial reserves unless called upon. The total amount pledged to the fund, at current exchange rates, is over US$2.1 million. Situations where the fund might be called into use include natural disasters, military conflict or serious financial distress. The fund is intended to safeguard the core registry and policy support functions of the RIRs and other less crucial areas would generally not qualify for support. Any use of the fund is overseen transparently by the NRO, and subject to strict financial controls.

Statements

The following NRO statements were released during the year:

- **Statement on the Internet Coordination Meeting in London, UK, May 2015**

- **Statement on IANA Stewardship Transition and ICANN Accountability, October 2015**

- **Position on Revision of ICANN Mission Statement, November 2015**

The NRO NC and ICANN ASO AC

The **Number Resource Orgaization Number Council** is comprised of three people from each RIR's local Internet community and acts as an advisory body to the NRO EC. The NRO NC also performs the role of the **ICANN Address Supporting Organisation Address Council (ASO AC)**. The ASO is one of the three supporting organisations required by the ICANN bylaws. The ASO reviews recommendations on global IP address policy and advises the ICANN Board on these matters. The ASO Address Council (AC) appoints two directors to the ICANN Board of Directors. ASO AC members are appointed from each of the five RIR regions. The local Internet community in each region selects two members and the Executive Board of each RIR appoints one member to the ASO AC. In 2015, the representatives from AFRINIC's service region were:

- Fiona Asonga

- Alan Barrett*

- Mark Elkins

- Douglas Onyango.

 * Mr Barrett served until his appointment as the AFRINIC CEO in April 2015. Mark Elkins was selected by the AFRINIC Board to replace Mr. Barrett.

HR OVERVIEW

AFRINIC's staff perform the administrative and technical functions associated with a Regional Internet Registry (RIR). At year-end 2015, AFRINIC had 44 staff in employment from 14 countries. Five new staff members were hired in 2015. The Human Resources team worked on several projects over the course of 2015:

- Successfully passed ISO 9001 surveillance audit of November 2015.

- Conducted working sessions with team members for revamping the Performance Management System which is scheduled for 2016.

- 360 Degree Feedback exercise performed throughout February - March.

- Conducted a "Great Leaders 7 Habits Retreat" for all Heads of Departments in January.

- Employee Pulse Survey performed from September - October.

- Staff Welfare activities including staff seasonal party and team building activities.

Customer Service Excellence Training for Member Services

Performance Management System

Employee Pulse Survey

Staff Welfare activities

ISO 9001

Great Leaders 7 Habits Retreat

360 degrees Feedback
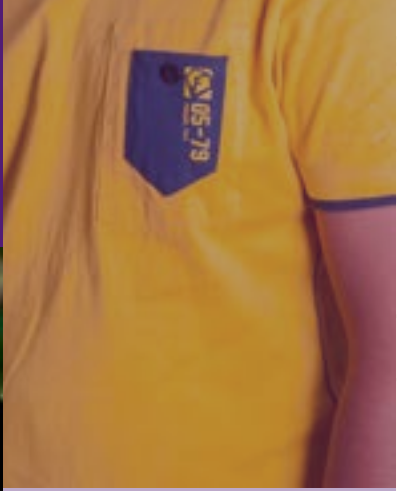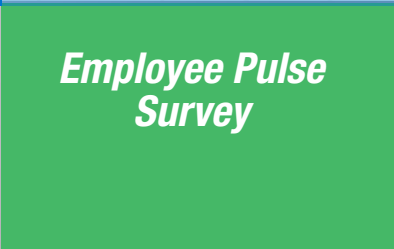
FINANCIAL REPORT

2015 was characterised by substantial movements in the Rupee exchange rate against the US Dollar. Operational results reflected a surplus of US$ 402k; the second highest recorded since inception. Closing cash position showed a marked improvement over last year.

Revenue - Membership fee Income

AFRINIC primary source of revenue remains Fees from members. Fees comprise of annual membership renewals and allocations and assignments fee collected from new members. For the financial year to December 2015, Membership fee income grew by 11% (2014: 14%) from $ 3 559 660 in 2014 to $ 3 937 795. The growth could be attributed to the upsurge in requests for additional resources; due to imminent exhaustion of V4 spaces and additional new memberships during the year. The impact of closures of unpaid members had a negative effect on total fee income. The efforts of the team put into improving evaluation of resource requests, coupled with improvements of existing processes and interactions with members are bearing fruits. $119K was raised through Late Payment Penalties whilst AFRINIC support to Research & Educational Institutions and Critical Infrastructures in the region amounted to $122K via discounted fees. The continued support and generous contributions from friendly organisations and partners through sponsorships of our events, helped AFRINIC to engage the community and assist in the annual activities.

Membership fees income
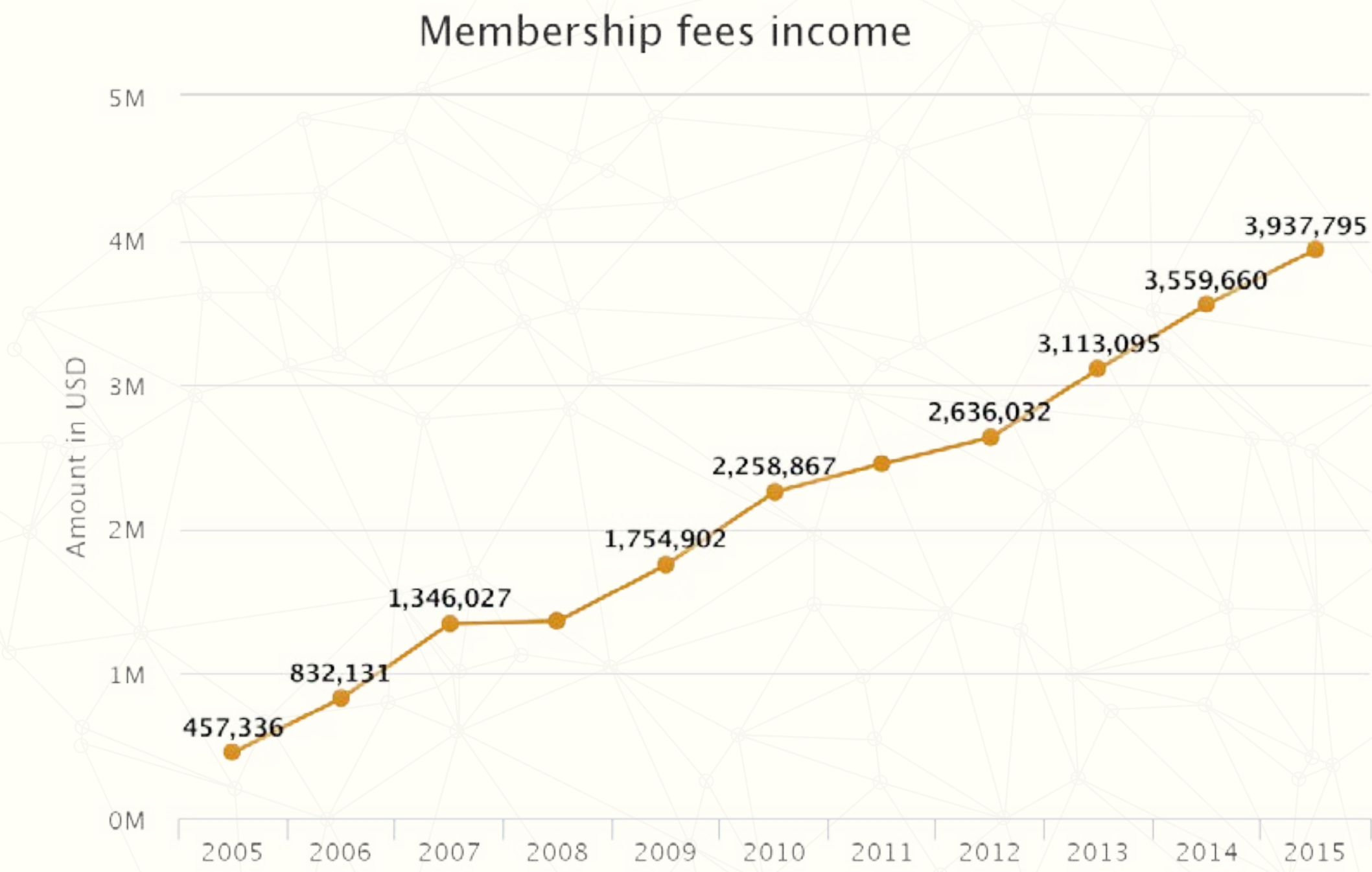
The above chart shows that the Fee Income has displayed a steady growth over the years which has permitted a marked improvement in operational activities and the growth of the organisation.

Costs - Operating Costs

Total operating costs for 2015 experienced a drop of 7% (2014: increase of 9%) over last year, closing at $ 3 621 124 from $ 3 884 049. The major factor which has contributed to this drop is better spending discipline and the strengthening of the US Dollar vis a vis the Mauritian Rupee since up to 80% of operational expenses is Rupee denominated. Operational costs continue to be dominated by Human Resources costs although this was maintained at 54% of total operating costs for a second year running. Careful spending during the year enabled most of the other costs to be contained.

The Bottom Line

2015 closed with a net surplus of US$ 402k (2014:$50k), the second highest since the inception. With the 2015 net surplus, the deficit experienced in 2012 has been fully recovered. Total Reserves grew by 31.4% (2014: 4%), increasing to $ 1 684k from $ 1 282k; setting the growth back on track to achieve a two year operational expenses goal. Following a board decision, a Strategic Cash Reserve was created and backed by a Fixed Deposit of $ 250k.

PricewaterhouseCoopers were appointed as the company external auditors to conduct the statutory audit for the financial year ended December 2015 and a complete set of the Audited Annual Financial Statements can be found **here**.

AFRINIC operating costs evolved over the years as per the chart below:

Operating costs per year
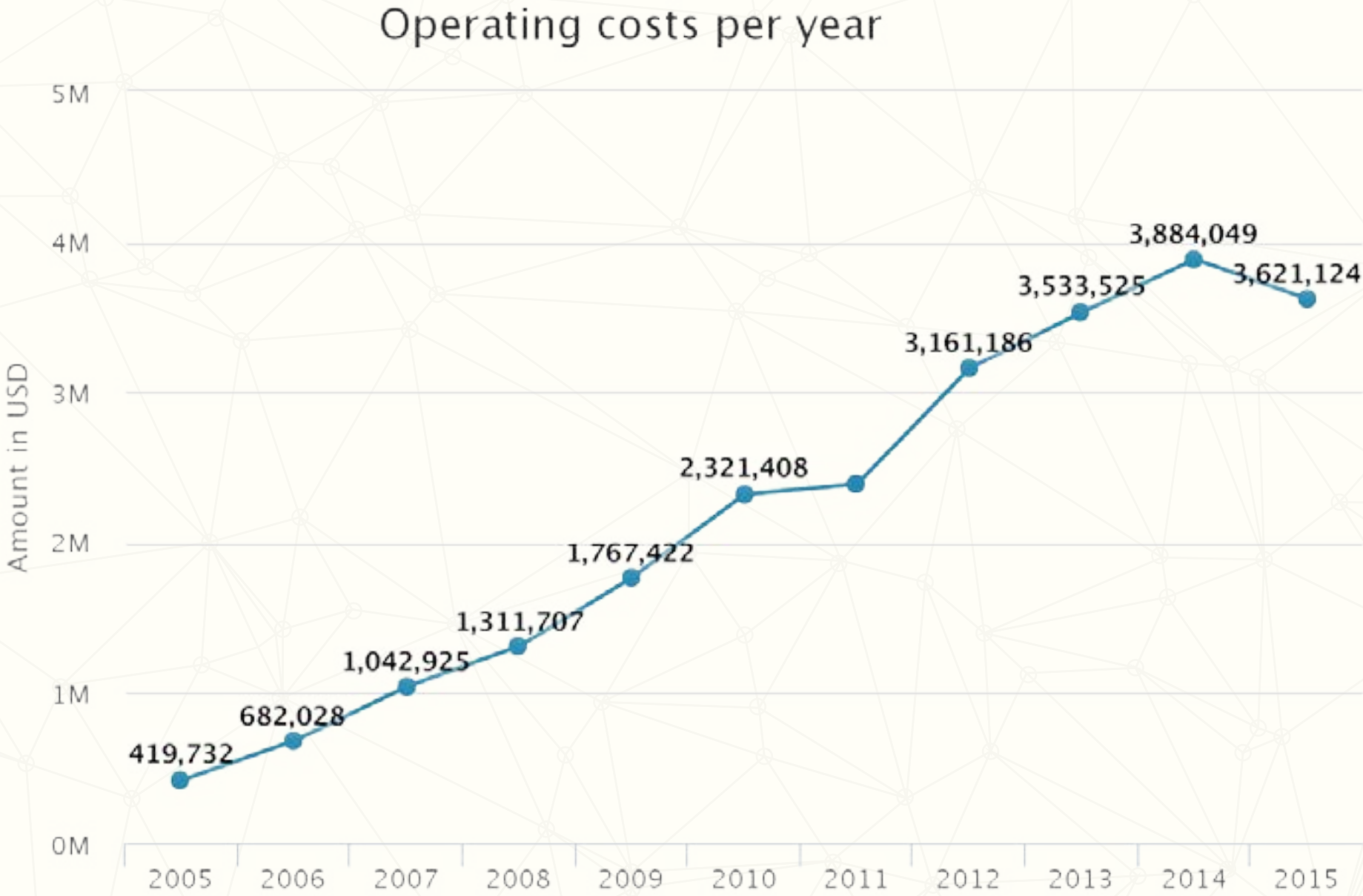
Detailed Statement of Operating Surplus

Year Ended 31 December 2015

Revenue	Budget 2015	Actual 2015
Membership Fees	$ 3,542,783	$ 3,587,650
Allocations and Assignment Fees	$ 293,000	$ 350,145
Sponsorships and Other Income	$ 300,000	$ 146,914
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 4,135,783	$ 4,084,709
Operating Expenses		
HR	$ 2,216,477	$ 1,994,835
Telecommunications	$ 66,737	$ 56,830
Computer Expenses	$ 31,293	$ 66,595
Office Expenses	$ 244,615	$ 231, 837
Motor Vehicle Expenses	$ 3,167	$ 3,427
Insurance	$ 12,600	$ 9,431
Printing, Postage & Stationery	$ 18,307	$ 15,916
Bank Charges	$ 28,333	$ 51,652
Professional fees	$ 10,813	$ 10,763
Depreciation	$ 210,000	$ 179,906

Operating Expenses Cont.d	Budget 2015	Actual 2015
Consultancy Fees	$ 55,667	$ 76,100
Marketing & Comms Expenses	$ 30,000	$ 6,064
Bad Debts	$ 60,000	$ 26,098
Meeting Expenses	$ 240,000	$ 275,024
Members Training	$ 82,760	$ 38,453
Travelling Expenses:	$ 390,000	$ 467,710
Research & Development	$ 7,500	-
Community Support	$ 167,500	$ 99,575
Remote Sites Operations Costs	$ 15,000	$ 10,908
	$ 3,890,769	**$ 3,621,124**
Other Costs	**$ 2,500**	**$ 61,340**
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	**$ 3,893,269**	**$ 3,682,464**
OPERATING SURPLUS	**$ 242,514**	**$ 402,245**

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

The directors are pleased to present the annual report and audited financial statements of AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2015.

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 organization.

Results

The results for the year are shown on page 6 to 27.

Office bearers and resignations
Directors holding office at 31 December 2015 are listed below:

- Sunday FOLAYAN
- Abibu Rashid NTAHIGIYE
- Krishna SEEBURN
- Christian D BOPE
- Vivegananda T PADAYATCHY (resigned on 19th February 2016)
- Andrew ALSTON
- Amina A GARBA
- Haitham Z El NAKHAL
- Alan Peter BARRETT
- Lucky MASILELA

Statement of directors' responsibility in respect of the financial statements

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. The directors' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
ANNUAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Remuneration and benefits

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

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
▪ Executive Directors	74,492	207,949

Community Support and Engagement

During 2015, AFRINIC provided support to related regional and global organisations and community members amounting to USD **99,575** (2014: USD118,573).

Auditors

Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers were appointed as the auditors of the Company for the year. The directors approved the following as payable for services rendered during the year:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Audit	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000

By order of the Board

Director
Date: ... 0 9 JUN 2016

Director
Date: ... 0 9 JUN 2016

Afrinic Network Information Centre (AfriNIC) Ltd

Secretary's certificate under Section 166(d) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001
for the year ended 31 December 2015

In accordance with section 166 (d) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

(signature)
....

For and on behalf of
Company secretary

Date: **09 JUN 2016**

pwc

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC) Ltd

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC) Ltd (the "Company") on pages 6 to 27 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

pwc

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC) Ltd
(Continued)

Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 6 to 27 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

(a)   we have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;

(b)   we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and

(c)   in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Other Matter

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 Mauritian 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Olivier Rey, licensed by FRC

9 June 2016

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

6

	Notes	2015	2014
		USD	USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	384,546	527,326
Intangible assets	5	97,485	96,700
		482,031	624,026
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	446,046	502,498
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,090,269	1,025,147
		2,536,315	1,527,645
Total assets		3,018,346	2,151,671
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Revenue reserve	8	1,683,932	1,281,687
Net assets attributable to members		1,683,932	1,281,687
Non current liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	9	8,078	20,634
Deferred income	12	3,300	6,475
		11,378	27,109
Current liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	9	8,760	9,050
Trade and other payables	10	1,311,101	811,725
Deferred income	12	3,175	22,100
		1,323,036	842,875
Total liabilities		1,334,414	869,984
Total reserves and liabilities		3,018,346	2,151,671

These financial statements have been approved by the board of directors on ...... 0 9 JUN 2016 ......

Name of directors   Signature

(1) ...ALAN BARRETT...

(2) ...SUNDAY FOLAYAN...

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015   7

	Notes	2015	2014
		USD	USD
Income	11	4,084,709	3,904,034
Distribution expenses		(923,832)	(1,081,180)
Administrative expenses		(2,697,292)	(2,802,869)
Surplus/(deficit) of income over expenditure	13	463,585	19,985
Finance income	14	28,701	83,979
Finance costs	14	(90,041)	(53,199)
Finance (Cost)/Income - Net		(61,340)	30,780
Surplus before taxation		402,245	50,765
Taxation	15	-	-
Surplus for the year		402,245	50,765
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		402,245	50,765

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015   8

	Revenue reserve	Other reserve	Total
	USD	USD	USD
At January 1, 2014	(85,337)	1,316,259	1,230,922
Surplus for the year	50,765		50,765
Movement in Reserve	1,316,259	(1,316,259)	-
At December 31, 2014	1,281,687	-	1,281,687
At January 1, 2015	1,281,687	-	1,281,687
Surplus for the year	402,245	-	402,245
At December 31, 2015	1,683,932	-	1,683,932

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015   9

	Notes	2015	2014
		USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		402,245	50,765
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	4	161,287	185,665
Amortisation	5	19,111	-
Impairment loss and write-off on trade receivables		26,098	92,963
Interest payable		2,454	1,119
Unrealised foreign exchange gain / loss	14	(24,620)	(78,397)
Interest receivable		(4,081)	(5,582)
		582,494	246,533
Changes in:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		56,452	51,784
Increase in trade and other payables		499,376	5,360
Decrease in deferred income		(22,100)	(26,158)
		1,116,222	277,519
Interest paid		(2,454)	(1,119)
Net cash from operating activities		1,113,768	276,400
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	(19,985)	(91,289)
Purchase of intangible assets	5	(19,896)	(30,343)
Assets received as grant at carrying amount		-	8,560
Interest received		4,081	5,582
Net cash used in investing activities		(35,800)	(107,490)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(12,846)	(8,207)
Net cash used in financing activities		(12,846)	(8,207)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		1,065,122	160,703
Cash and cash equivalent as at January 01,		1,025,147	864,444
Cash and cash equivalent as at December 31,	7	2,090,269	1,025,147

The notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AFRICAN NETWORK INFORMATION CENTRE (AfriNIC) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015   10.

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, Raffles Tower, Cybercity, Ebène, 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.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on ...... 0 9 JUN 2016 ....

2.   BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(c) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("USD"), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in United States dollars has been rounded to the nearest USD, unless otherwise stated. The average exchange rate for USD to MUR as at December, 31 2015 as provided by the State Bank of Mauritius is MUR 36.0385 (2014: MUR 31.603).

Change in functional currency and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

Effective 1 July 2014 (the 'Conversion Date'), the Company adopted the US dollar ('USD') as its functional currency. The Company's significant major underlying transactions and events are sourced and incurred in USD. Prior to the conversion date, the Company's operations were measured in Mauritian rupees (MUR).

On the Conversion Date the assets, liabilities and equity transactions were translated into USD using the exchange rate in effect on that date except for assets, liabilities and equity transactions which were historically denominated into USD.

In conjunction with this change in functional currency, the Company chose the USD as the Company's presentation currency. Historical financial statement information was restated into USD as required by the recommendations of IAS 21 - The effects of changes in foreign exchange rate.

Net foreign exchange gain is the result of foreign transactions translated into the functional currency, and also as a result of converting opening balances into the new functional currency adopted in 2014.

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimation and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year are discussed below. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.   BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimation and assumptions (continued)

(i) Estimated useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment

Determining the carrying amounts of plant and equipment requires the estimation of the useful lives and residual values of these assets. Certain plant and equipment of the Company are separated into their significant parts and estimates of the useful lives and residual values thereof are made for the purposes of calculating depreciation. The estimates of useful lives and residual values carry a degree of uncertainty. The Directors have used historical information relating to the Company and the relevant industry in which the Company operates in order to best determine the useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment.

(ii) Impairment of trade and other receivables

In preparing those financial statements, the Directors have made estimates of the recoverable amounts of trade and other receivables and impaired those receivables where the carrying amounts exceeded recoverable amounts. Those receivables that are impaired are immediately written off. The estimation of recoverable amounts involves an assessment of the financial condition of the receivable concerned and an estimate of the timing and the extent of cash flows likely to be received by the Company.

3.   SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of whether payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contracting defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty.

Revenue from services is recognised upon provision of services and customer acceptance, net of Value Added Taxes. Some services span over more than one year. The consideration received is then deferred over the duration of the contract.

(b) Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest payment on leases. Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method;
- interest income on deposits. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method; and
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the USD at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Foreign currency differences are recognised in profit or loss.

3.   SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed to profit or loss as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

State pension plan

Contributions to the National Pension Fund are expensed in profit or loss.

(e) Income tax

The Company is exempted from income tax by the Mauritian tax authority.

(f) 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 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, the 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.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method 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:

	%
Computer equipment	20
Motor vehicles	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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(g) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired by the Company have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(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 lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Computer software: 3 - 5 Years

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. Except where stated separately, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values. The classification of financial instruments depends on the nature and purpose of the financial instrument and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition

Financial assets in the scope of IAS 39 are classified into the following category: loans and receivables. The Company initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition (continued)

The Company 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 asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets - measurement

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks that are highly liquid (with original maturities of three months or less).

(iii) Non-derivative financial liabilities - Measurement

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit or loss, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Impairment (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account.

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) *Non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Leases (continued)

Leased asset

Assets held by the Company under leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(k) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 01 January 2015 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) New standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39.

For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually uses for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The company is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The company is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Building Improvements	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
COST						
At January 1, 2014	602,506	63,882	74,800	56,013	273,120	1,070,321
Additions	88,160	-	1,198	1,931	-	91,289
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2014	690,666	63,882	75,998	57,944	273,120	1,161,610
Additions	17,466	-	1,157	-	1,362	19,985
Disposal	(1,970)	-	-	-	-	(1,970)
At December 31, 2015	**706,162**	**63,882**	**77,155**	**57,944**	**274,482**	**1,179,625**
DEPRECIATION						
At January 1, 2014	242,737	25,552	51,661	23,367	105,302	448,619
Charge for the year	125,415	12,776	13,689	5,869	27,916	185,665
Disposal adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2014	368,152	38,328	65,350	29,236	133,218	634,284
Charge for the year	114,820	8,518	5,423	5,205	27,321	161,287
Disposal adjustment	(492)	-	-	-	-	(492)
At December 31, 2015	**482,480**	**46,846**	**70,773**	**34,441**	**160,539**	**795,079**
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At December 31, 2015	**223,682**	**17,036**	**6,382**	**23,503**	**113,943**	**384,546**
At December 31, 2014	322,514	25,554	10,648	28,708	139,902	527,326

Included in Computer Equipment are assets costing USD nil (2014: USD 10,700) received as grants. Deprecition charged on these assets amounts to USD nil (2014: USD 2,140)

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Finance leases

Included under plant and equipment is the following carrying amount of motor vehicle held under finance lease:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Cost	63,882	63,882
Accummulated depreciation	(46,846)	(38,328)
Carrying amount	17,036	25,554

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
	USD
COST	
At January 1, 2014	117,165
Additions	30,343
At December 31, 2014	147,508
Additions	19,896
At December 31, 2015	167,404
AMORTISATION	
At January 1, 2014	50,808
Charge for the year	(28,121)
Adjustment	28,121
At December 31, 2014	50,808
Charge for the year	19,111
At December 31, 2015	69,919
CARRYING AMOUNTS	
At December 31, 2015	97,485
At December 31, 2014	96,700

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Trade receivables	255,588	322,943
Other receivables	190,458	179,555
	446,046	502,498

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 days' terms.

Other assets are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 days' terms and are neither past due nor impaired.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	< 30 days	Past due but not impaired 30 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 90 days
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
2015	255,588	1,750	1,530	1,425	22,060	228,823
2014	322,943	16,293	2,200	4,891	22,784	276,775

At 31 December 2015, trade receivables amounting to USD 26,098 (2014 : USD 92,962), were impaired and written off during the year.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Cash at bank	2,082,072	1,019,140
Cash in hand	8,197	6,007
Cash and cash equivalent	2,090,269	1,025,147

The Company maintains a number of bank accounts to manage its daily operations. The balance of USD 2,090,269 consists of the following balances:

	2015	2014
Own Cash Holdings	1,038,836	325,373
Fees received in advance	764,510	489,853
Cash Held - Project/Other		
Fire	223,048	150,367
ICANN	2,395	
AFTLD	61,480	59,554
	2,090,269	1,025,147

A call deposit, denominated in USD 250,000, bears an interest rate per annum of 0.5% has a maturity of twelve months on 30 December 2016. The board has resolved that USD 250,000 (or equivalent in other currency) be set aside for the Strategic Cash Reserve from Afrinic's own cash holdings with the following rules:

(a) that a suitable interest-bearing bank account be created for the Startegic Cash Reserve;

(b) that any expenditure or transfers out of the startegic 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

(c) that any expenditure or transfers out of the startegic cash reserve shall be authorised by the Board.

8. 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) setup fees for individual address space assignments;

(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.

Other reserve

Other reserve had been created by a book entry through transfers from the Revenue reserve in prior years.

9.   FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATION

In 2012, the Company entered into a finance lease agreement for a duration of five years with AXYS Leasing Ltd for the purchase of a motor vehicle for the COO.

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Not later than 1 year	10,193	11,759
Later than 1 year and within 5 years	8,494	22,767
Total minimum lease payments	18,687	34,526
Less amounts representing finance charges	(1,849)	(4,842)
Present value of minimum lease payments	16,838	29,684

The present value of finance lease liabilities is analysed as follows:

	Interest rate	Maturity	2015	2014
			USD	USD
Within one year	11.1% p.a	2016	8,760	9,050
After one year but not more than five years	11.1% p.a	2016-2017	8,078	20,634
			16,838	29,684

Leased liabilities is effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets reverts to the lessor in the event of default.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Trade payables	59,900	94,254
Other payables	486,691	227,618
Advance receipts from members	764,510	489,853
	1,311,101	811,725

Trade Payables represent amount owed to trade creditors as well as supplier of goods & services
Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normaly settled on 30-day terms.
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.
Advance receipts from members represent membership fees for 2016 received in 2015.

11. INCOME

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Membership fees		
Membership renewal fees	3,587,650	3,114,236
Allocation or assignment fees	350,145	445,424
	3,937,795	3,559,660
Sponsorship for Afrinic events	139,854	254,093
Other income	7,060	90,281
	4,084,709	3,904,034

Note on discounts	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Early settlement	19,670	16,995
Educational & critical Infrastructure	121,673	72,400
	141,343	89,395

12. DEFERED INCOME

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Members fees in advance	6,475	28,575
Analysed as follows:		
Current liabilities	3,175	22,100
Non-current liabilities	3,300	6,475
	6,475	28,575

Defered Income represents fees received in one period but relate to future membership years. These are mostly for End Sites members

13. SURPLUS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
The surplus is arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	161,287	185,665
Amortisation of intangible assets	19,111	-
Meeting expenses	275,024	294,180
Office expenses	231,837	235,222
Travelling expenses	467,710	529,678
Staff cost	1,878,740	1,892,871
Staff cost is analysed as follows:		
Salaries	1,368,015	1,411,855
Social security costs and other benefits	510,725	481,016

Social Security Costs & other benefits exclude staff Training, Recruitment Expenses & Staff Welfare

14. FINANCE INCOME AND COST

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Finance income		
Bank interest receivable	4,081	5,582
Unrealised gain on exchange	24,620	78,397
	28,701	83,979
Finance cost		
Realised loss on exhange	(87,587)	(52,080)
Finance charges payable under finance lease	(2,454)	(1,119)
	(90,041)	(53,199)
Net finance (Costs)/income	(61,340)	30,780

15. 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.

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Transaction with members.

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Membership fees	3,937,795	3,559,660

(b) Transactions of key management personnel (CEO) of the Company:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Total remuneration paid to key management personnel	74,492	207,949

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount for which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arms-length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments, which principally comprise cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables and other receivables, and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values as stated in the statement of financial position.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets:-				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,090,269	1,025,147	2,090,269	1,025,147
Trade and other receivables	446,046	502,498	446,046	502,498
	2,536,315	1,527,645	2,536,315	1,527,645

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial liabilities:-				
Finance lease obligation	16,838	29,684	16,838	29,684
Trade and other payables	546,591	321,872	546,591	321,872
	563,429	351,556	563,429	351,556

Advance receipts from members are excluded from Trade and other payables as not considered financial liabilities.

Fair value of instruments

. Disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy
. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assetes and liabilities (level 1)
. Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
. Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs (level 3)
Trade and other receivables, finance lease obligation and trade and other payables are classified within level2 whereas cash and cash equivalents are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value of instruments

At 31 December 2015, if the USD had strengthened/weakened by 10% against the MUR with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been higher/lower by USD 3218 (2014 : surplus will be lower/higher by USD 28,271) mainly as a result of foreign exchange differences on translation of MUR denominated bank balances, net of MUR denominated trade and other payables and net of MUR denominated trade and other receivables.

Deferred income of USD 3,175 (2014: USD 22,100) and advance receipts from members of USD 764,510 (2014 : USD 489,853) have been excluded from financial liabilities.

Price risk

The Company has no exposure to price risk.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and finance lease obligation. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk) and credit risk. The Board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at year end based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
December 31, 2015				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Finance lease obligation	2,100	8,093	8,494	18,687
Trade and other payables	474,104	72,487	-	546,591
	476,204	80,580	8,494	565,278
December 31, 2014				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Finance lease obligation	2,169	9,590	22,767	34,526
Trade and other payables	245,674	76,198	-	321,872
	247,843	85,788	22,767	356,398

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Management (Continued)

Market risk

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

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates internationally but is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising primarily with respect to Mauritian rupees ("MUR").

Financial assets	Trade and other receivables	Cash and cash equivalent	Total
	2015	2015	2015
	USD	USD	USD
MUR	-	2,090,269	2,090,269
USD	446,046	-	446,046
	446,046	2,090,269	2,536,315

Financial assets	Trade and other receivables	Cash and cash equivalent	Total
	2014	2014	2014
	USD	USD	USD
MUR	-	1,219,894	1,219,894
USD	307,751	-	307,751
	307,751	1,219,894	1,527,645

Financial liabilities	Trade and other payables	Finance lease obligations	Total
	2015	2015	2015
	USD	USD	USD
MUR	546,591	16,838	563,429

	Trade and other payables	Finance lease obligations	Total
	2014	2014	2014
	USD	USD	USD
MUR	321,872	29,684	351,556

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily for trade receivables and from its financing activities, including foreign exchange transactions, and other financial instruments.

The Company trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties only. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company only deposits cash surpluses with major banks of high quality credit standing.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise net assets attributable to its members.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company manages the following as its capital:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Reserve revenue	1,686,932	1,281,687
Finance lease obligation	16,838	29,684
Gearing ratio	1%	2%

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) As at 31 December 2015, 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 follows:

	2015		2014	
	USD	MUR	USD	MUR
Bank guarantee	277	10,000	20,480	640,000

(b) In 2015, Afrinic Board agreed 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. Afrinic has pledged USD 50,000 towards the funds.

Acronyms

AAU	Association of African Universities	IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
AfNOG	African Network Operators Group	ISOC	Internet Society
AFRINIC	African Network Information Centre	ISP	Internet Service Provider
AFTLD	Africa Country Code Top Level Domains	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ARTP	Agence de Régulations des Télécommunications et des Postes	IXP	Internet Exchange Point
ASN	Autonomous System Number	LIR	Local Internet Registry
ASO	Address Supporting Organisation	NRO	Number Resource Organisation
CCG	Communication Coordination Group	NSRC	Network Startup Resource Center
DNS	Domain Name Service	OIF	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
EAIGF	East Africa Internet Governance Forum	OCF	Office National des Chemins de fer
ECG	Engineering Coordination Group	PDP	Policy Development Process
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority	PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers	RIR	Regional Internet Registry
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force	RPKI	Resource Public Key Infrastructure
IGF	Internet Governance Forum	RR	Routing Registry
IP	Internet Protocol		
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6		

MESSAGE OF THANKS

AFRINIC wishes to sincerely thank all of its members and the wider AFRINIC community for their continued support and the organisations that contributed as sponsors and local hosts to the success of its 2015 meetings and Training Courses.