NIIT WEST AFRICA LIMITED
(Registration number RC:945639)
Trading as NIIT WEST AFRICA LIMITED
Financial statements
for the year ended March 31, 2017

Emmanuel Adeyemo Ogunlowo & Co
Chartered Accountants
Published May 15, 2017

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Nigeria
Nature of business and principal activities	Information Technology Solutions
Directors	Pankaj Maheshwari Amit Roy Prakash Menon
Registered office	29, Ogunlowo Street Off Obafemi Awolowo Way Ikeja, Lagos Nigeria +234
Bankers	Zenith Bank Plc
Auditors	Emmanuel Adeyemo Ogunlowo & Co (Chartered Accountants) 29,(New 27, Ogunlowo Street, Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, Ikeja, Lagos-Nigeria
Secretaries	Ebao Nominees Limited 29(New 27, Ogunlowo Street, Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, Ikeja,Lagos, Nigeria.
Company registration number	RC:945639
Tax reference number	10693426-0001
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the shareholders:

Published

May 15, 2017

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. The Directors accepts responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements whic fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the standards set by the International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the standards set by the International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to March 31, 2018 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 6.

The financial statements set out on page 7 to 21, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on May 15, 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Amit Roy	**Prakash Menon**
Director	**Director**
FRC/	**FRC/**

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report on the affairs of NIIT West Africa Limited for the year ended March 31, 2017.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations
Legal Status
NIIT West Africa Limited was incorporated on Ist April 2011 and commence business on January, 2012
Principal Activity
The Company is engaged in Information Technology Solution

The operating results amd state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment

Result at a glance

Revenue	144,493	153,916
Profit and (loss) before taxation	(149,113)	17,171
Profit and Loss after taxation	(149,113)	16,950

2. **Events after the reporting period**

The Directors are not aware of any material matter or circumstance affecting the financial statements.

3. **Authorised and issued share capital**

There were no changes in the authorised or issued share capital of the company during the year under review.

4. **Employment and Employees**

i). **Employment Policies**
The Company's Personnel Policies are aimed at promoting good relationship with all its Employees. The Company recognizes and accepts its obligations to employ disabled people and does what is practicable to fulfill them. Application for employment from disabled persons are carefully considered and their aptitudes and abilities are taken fully into account.ii).

ii) **Employees Involvement**
To keep employees informed about matters which affect their working lives, the Company carries out a wide range of programmes including briefings, regular bulletins and joint committees involving health and safety. The company has enjoyed relative industrial harmony with its work-force throughout the year. Incentive schemes designed to meet the circumstances of each individual are implemented whenever appropriate and some of the schemes include upgrading, promotions, salary review, bonus etc.

iii). **Training**
The Company's Policy is to offer training to staff of all categories to meet operational needs and to assist with individual development.

iv). **Welfare**
The Company places a high premium on its greatest assets - human resources. It has therefore made provision for their welfare in many important areas.

v). **Health**
Medical facilities are provided to all Employees at the Company's expense

Directors' Report

vi). Safety

It is the policy of the Company to conduct its activities in ways and manners that take foremost account of the health and safetyof its employees and other persons and to give proper regard to the conservation of the environment.

5. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Changes
Rajendran Parappil	Indian	Resigned Friday, October 21, 2016
Lal Ajai Manohar	Indian	Resigned Friday, October 21, 2016
Saravanan Lakshmanan	Indian	Resigned Friday, October 21, 2016
Pankaj Maheshwari	Indian	
Amit Roy	Indian	Appointed Thursday, March 9, 2017
Prakash Menon	Indian	Appointed Friday, October 21, 2016

6.. Secretary

The secretaries of the company are Ebao Nominees Limited of:

Business address

29(New 27), Ogunlowo Street
Off Obafemi Awolowo Way
Ikeja, Lagos
Nigeria

Postal address

P.O BOX 756
Ikeja, Lagos
Nigeria

7.. Auditors

Emmanuel Adeyemo Ogunlowo & Co will continue in office in accordance with section # of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 24, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on May 15, 2017, and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statement

Prakash Menon
Director
FRC/

Ebao Nominees
29, Ogunlowo Street
P.O.Box 756
Ikeja, Lagos

EBAO Nominees
Company Secretaries
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005849

Emmanuel • Adeyemo• Ogunlowo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(EST. 1981)

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17, Plot 19, Ilaro Street, Old Bodija,
Ibadan, Oyo State. Nigeria.
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E-mail: emmanuel@ogunlowo.com,
Website: www.ogunlowo.com
Tel: 0807 150 3538

Independent Auditor's Report
To the shareholders of NIIT WEST AFRICA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the financial statements of NIIT WEST AFRICA LIMITED, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors' report, as set out on pages 4 to 24.

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,Financial Reporting Council f Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 Law of the Federation of Nigeria, and requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' 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 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 auditors' 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NIIT WEST AFRICA LIMITED as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
As required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- the company's statement of financial position and profit and loss account are in agreement with the books of account.

Bamidele Ogunlowo, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002497
for: Emmanuel Adeyemo Ogunlowo & Co
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
56/ICAN
0144157

15 May 2017

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2017 N.	2016 N.
Revenue	12	144,493	154,916
Cost of sales	13	(108,369)	(103,518)
Operating expenses	14	(186,182)	(24,946)
Employee costs	15	(7,573)	(15,412)
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expenses	16	(639)	(639)
Operating (loss) profit		**(158,270)**	**10,401**
Investment revenue	17	9,157	6,770
(Loss) profit before taxation		**(149,113)**	**17,171**
Taxation	18	-	(221)
(Loss) profit for the year		**(149,113)**	**16,950**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		**(149,113)**	**16,950**
Earnings per share			
Per share information			
Basic (loss) earnings per share (c)	20	(14.91)	1.70
Diluted (loss) earnings per share (c)	20	(14.91)	1.70

The accompanying notes and significant accounting policies on pages 11 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2017

	Note(s)	2017 N.	2016 N.
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,788	2,427
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	89,272	100,515
Trade and other receivables	5	56,374	7,344
Cash and cash equivalents	6	144,837	184,525
		290,483	**292,384**
Total Assets		**292,271**	**294,811**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	7	11,637	11,637
Accumulated loss	8	(192,230)	(43,117)
		(180,593)	**(31,480)**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	472,864	326,070
Current tax payable	9&18	-	221
		472,864	**326,291**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**292,271**	**294,811**

The financial statements and the notes on pages 4 to 24, were approved by the board of directors on the May 15, 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Amit Roy
Director

Prakash Menon
Director

The accomanying notes and significant accountingpolicies on pages 11 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital N.	Share premium N.	Total share capital N.	Accumulated loss N.	Total equity N.
Balance at April 1, 2015	**10,000**	**1,637**	**11,637**	**(60,067)**	**(48,430)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,950	16,950
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,950**	**16,950**
Balance at April 1, 2016	**10,000**	**1,637**	**11,637**	**(43,117)**	**(31,480)**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(149,113)	(149,113)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(149,113)**	**(149,113)**
Balance at March 31, 2017	**10,000**	**1,637**	**11,637**	**(192,230)**	**(180,593)**
Note(s)	7	7	7		

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 11 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2017 N.	2016 N.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		155,353	148,867
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(203,977)	(108,714)
Cash used in operations	21	(48,624)	40,153
Interest income		9,157	6,770
Withholding tax paid		-	(635)
PAYE paid	22	(221)	(2,926)
Net cash from operating activities		**(39,688)**	**43,362**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest received	17	-	3,561
Total cash movement for the year		**(39,688)**	**46,923**
Cash at the beginning of the year		184,525	137,602
Total cash at end of the year	6	**144,837**	**184,525**

The accompanying notes and the significant accounting policies on pages 11 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	N.	N.

1. Presentation of Financial Statements

General Information
NIIT West Africa Limited was incorporated on !st April,2011 and commenced business on january ,2012. The principal activity is software information solution. The company is domiciled in Nigeria.

Basis of Preparation
The financial statement have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards of Nigeria Act, No. 6,2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria Cap C20 LFN 2004. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies are consistent with that of previous period.

Basis of Measurement
The financial statement have been prepared on a historical cost expcept for the fair value basis applied to certain property,plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property.

All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'000), except otherwise indicated

Functional and presentation Currency
The financial statements of NIIT West Africa Limited are presented in nairas, which is the company's functional currency.

Critical Accounting estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the management to make certain critical accounting estimates. it also requires management to excercise judgement in applying the company"s accounting policies. The arears involving a higher degree of Judgement or complexity ,or areas where assumption and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the note

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

Judgments

CGU Determination

Identification of an asset's cash-generating unit under IAS 36 involves judgement. If the recoverable amount cannot be determined for an individual asset, management identifies the lowest aggregation of assets that generate largely independent cashflows. Management has determined that there are two CGUS for impairment testing purposes

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Motor vehicles	4,745	(2,957)	1,788	4,745	(2,318)	2,427

Reconciliation of Property,plant and equipment-2016

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Motor vehicles	2,427	(639)	1,788

3. Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset

Recognition of deferred tax asset
Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that there is probability of future taxable profits or taxable temporary difference availiable for offset.Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items.

Unrecognised deferred tax asset

	2017	2016
Deductible temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	(536)	(640)
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets, with expiry date [date]	11,583	7,920
Unused tax credits not recognised as deferred tax assets, with expiry date [date]	1,424	1,335
	12,471	**8,615**

The tax losses expire in 2019. The deductible temporary difference and unused tax credit do not expire under tax law. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

Component

In applying IAS 16 for the recognition of property, plant and equipment, management applies judgment to determine aggregation of assets. The Standard does not prescribe the unit of measure for recognition, or what constitutes an item of property, plant and equipment. Thus, judgment is required in applying the recognition criteria to the Company's specific circumstances. The Company aggregates individually insignificant items, such as small office equipment. Management has determined that there are no significant components to property, plant, and equipment that should be segregated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	N.	N.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Warranty

The company uses historical warranty claim information, as well as recent trends that might suggest that post cost information may differ from future claims. Factors that could impact the estimated claim information include the success of the Company's productivity and quality initiatives, as well as parts and labour costs. Actual claims costs may differ from management's estimates depending upon whether the actual claims costs were significantly different than the estimates.

Impairment

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

Useful Lives of Depreciable Assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date based on the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence. Details of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles useful lives are provided.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In estimating net realizable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. The Company's business is not subject to regular technology changes which may cause selling prices to change rapidly. Moreover, future realization of the carrying amounts of inventory assets is affected by price changes in different market segments. Details of the inventory balances are provided in the note.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.

Significant accounting policies

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs.

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment (losses).

Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment
Amortization of Software is done over the useful life of the software from the date the software was put to use.Depreciation and amortization is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets determined as follows:
Plant and Machinery including:

Computers, printers and related accessories	3-5 years
Office Equipment and Electronic equipment	8 years
Air Conditioners	10 years
Assets acquired under lease	Lease Period of useful life whicever is earlier
All other assets (including vehicles)	4 years

Subsequent Costs
The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred

(iii) Revenue RecognitionThe revenue in respect of sale of courseware including technical information and reference material and other goods are recognized on dispatch / delivery of the material to the customer.TIRM fee is recognized when the related technical information material is dispatched to the business partner.in respect of Software projects/Service revenue is recognized proportionately on the Completion of the agreed milestone with the customer. Interest on bank deposits is recognized on accrual basist

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	N.	N.

Employee Benefit

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the company policy. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Company's liability is actuarially determined at the end of the year.Actuarial losses/ gains are charged/ credited to the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which such losses/ gains arise.

b) Compensated Absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences is provided both for en-cashable leave and those expected to be availed. The Company has defined benefit plans for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of the year. Any gain or loss arising out of such valuation is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

v) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are booked at standard rates determined periodically which approximates the actual rates, and all monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency is restated at the end of accounting -period. Gain/Loss arising out of fluctuations on realization/payment or restatement is charged/ credited to the Profit and Loss Account.

vi) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators for the trade receivable to be impaired. The amount of the provision is recognized in the income

vii) Investments

Long-term investments are valued at their acquisition cost. Any decline in the value of the said investment, other than a temporary decline, is recognized and charged to Profit and Loss Account. Short-term investments are carried at cost or market value, whichever is lower.

viii) Taxation

Tax expense comprising of both current tax and deferred tax is included in determining the net results for the year. Deferred tax reflects the effect of temporary timing differences between the assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts that are recognized for current tax purposes. As a matter of prudence deferred tax assets are recognized and carried forward only to the extent, there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized

ix) Provisions and Contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	N.	N.

an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probably will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.Disclosure of show cause notices are made on merits of the matters where management foresees possibilities of outflow of resources.
Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently depending on their classification as discussed below.

i) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits at call with banks, other short-terms highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts.

ii) Money market cash deposits

Money market cash deposits comprise bank deposits with an original maturity of more than three months but less than one year and these are disclosed within current investments.

Loans and Receivables

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loans that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.
Financial assets at FVTPL

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets in included in the "other gains and losses" line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in the notes to the accounts.
Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset (other than a financial asset classified as fair value through profit or loss) is impaired

The criteria used to determine if objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

(i) significant financial difficulty of the obligor;

(ii) delinquencies in interest or principal payments; and

(iii) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.

For equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If such evidence exists, the company recognizes an impairment loss, as follows:

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost: The loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.

Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include bank indebtedness, trade and other payables and loans. These are classified as Other Financial Liabilities and are measured at fair value on initial recognition, net of transactions costs and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company does not have any financial liabilities classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

i) Warranties

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.
ii) Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

4. Inventories

Educational materials	89,272	100,515

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was N108,369 million (2015: N 103,518million).

5. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	55,348	5,847
Prepayments	1,026	1,497

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.
5. Trade and other receivables (continued)		
	56,374	7,344

6. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Bank balances	21,476	68,279
Short-term deposits	123,361	116,246
	144,837	**184,525**

7. Share capital

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Authorised		
10,000,000 Ordinary shares of N 1.00 each	10,000	10,000
Issued		
10,000,000 Ordinary shares of N 1.00 each	10,000	10,000
Share premium	1,637	1,637
	11,637	**11,637**

All the ordinary shares rank parri passu in all respects. To the company's knowledge and belief, there are no restrictions on the transfer of shares in the company or on voting rights between holders of shares.

8. Retained Earnings

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Balance as at 1st April	(43,117)	(60,067)
Transfer from the statement of Comprehensive income	(149,113)	16,950
Balance as at 31st March	(192,230)	**(43,117)**

9. Current tax payable (receivable)

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Education Tax Payable	-	221

The charge for Education Tax in these financial statement is based on the provision of the Education Tax Act E4 LFN 2004

10. Earnings per share

	2017 N.	2016 N.
No of ordinary share in issue	10,000	10,000

Profit/(Loss)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Profit / (Loss)attributable to the shareholders	(149,113)	16,950
Earnings per share in Naira	(14.91)	1.70

11. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	472,738	320,099
Advance from customers	-	4,906
Amount due to staff	-	203
Other payables	126	862
	472,864	**326,070**

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. No interest is charged on the trade payables. The company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

12. Revenue

Sale of education and training materials	144,493	154,916

13. Cost of sales

Sale of goods

Education and training materials	108,369	103,518

14. Operating expense

The following items are included within operating expenses:

Advertising	3,063	11,099
Auditors remuneration	2,004	2,000
Bad debts	4,862	-
Bank charges	563	574
Consulting and professional fees	3,271	929
Delivery expenses	-	90
Postage	-	30
Profit and loss on exchange differences	162,855	10
Repairs and maintenance	2,135	2,376
Rent expenses	2,593	2,649
Telephone and fax	246	1,269
Travel - local	1,569	2,161
Travel - overseas	3,021	1,759
	186,182	**24,946**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.

15. Employee costs

The following items are included within employee benefits expense:

Employee costs		
Basic	7,573	15,412

16. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments

The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:

Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	639	639

17. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Interest on short term deposit	7,115	6,770
Interest on short term deposit	2,042	-
	9,157	**6,770**

18. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

Current		
Education Tax	-	221

19. Auditors' remuneration

Fees	2,004	2,000

20. Earnings per share

Basic (loss) earnings per share		
From continuing operations (c per share)	(14.91)	1.70

Basic earnings per share was based on earnings Profit/(loss) of (N.149,113) - (2016: N.16,950-) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares of 10,000 (2016: 10,000-).

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year to basic earnings		
Profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	(149,113)	16,950
Adjusted for:		
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		
From continuing operations (c per share)	(14.91)	1.70

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.

20. Earnings per share (continued)

Diluted earnings per share was based on earnings of N (N.149,113) - (2015: N16950-) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares of 10,000,000- (2016: -).

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Reconciliation of basic earnings to earnings used to determine diluted earnings per share		
Basic (loss) earnings	(149,113)	16,950
Adjusted for:		
Reconciliation of weighted average number of ordinary shares used for earnings per share to weighted average number of ordinary shares used for diluted earnings per share		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used for basic earnings per share	(149,113)	16,950
Adjusted for:		

21. Cash used in operations

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Loss before taxation	(149,113)	17,171
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	639	639
Interest received	(9,157)	(6,770)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	11,243	(44,492)
Trade and other receivables	(49,030)	9,812
Trade and other payables	146,794	63,793
	(48,624)	**40,153**

22. Taxation

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Balance at beginning of the year	(221)	-
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	-	(221)
Balance at end of the year	-	221
	(221)	-

23. Related parties

Relationships	
Holding company (99% holding)	NIIT Antilles N.V (CURACAO)

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.
23. Related parties (continued)		
NIIT ANTILLES N.V	(285,032)	(273,440)
Purchases		
NIIT ANTILLES N.V	45,540	86,924

24. Risk management

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of its capital structure.

A financial risk management framework is in place, where appropriate, to mitigate any negative impact that financial risks that may arise will have on the company's reported results. The Company's senior management oversees the management of risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies for risk.

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	144,837	184,525
Trade and other receivables	56,374	7,344
	201,211	**191,869**
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	472,865	326,070

This ration is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity is represented in the statement of financial position.

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. The company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (company treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

	2017 N.	2016 N.
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	144,836	184,535

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.	2016 N.
24. Risk management (continued)		
Trade and other receivables	56,374	7,344
	201,210	**191,879**
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	472,865	326,070

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is unable to meet its current and future cash flow obligations as and when they fall due, or can only do so at excessive cost. This includes the risk that the company is unable to meet settlement obligations to the acquiring banks due to failure of an issuing bank to pay

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its customer. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which at the reporting date, was as follows:.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument		
Trade and other receivables	56,374	7,344

Foreign exchange risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	N.	N.

24. Risk management (continued)

Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The company is required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the company treasury. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, entities in the company use forward contracts, transacted with company treasury. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

25. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at March 31, 2017, the company had accumulated losses of (N.149,113) (192,230) and that the company's total liabilities exceed its assets by (N.149,113) (180,593).

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

26. Events after the reporting period

The Directors are of the opinion that there were no post balance sheet events that could have material effect on the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2017 and on the profit for the year ended on that date that have not been taken into accounts in these financial statements.