

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (LBG)



Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII)
Local Chapter of Transparency International

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

Morrison & Associates
(Chartered Accountants, Tax & Management Consultants)
2nd Floor, Trinity House, Ring Road East
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Cantonments, Accra
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**GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE, LBG
REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

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**GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE, LBG
REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors:	Mrs. Elsie Bunyan (Chairperson) Dr. Francis Anderson Adzei Dr. Rose Mensah-Kutin Mr. David Ayi Hammond Dr. Cynthia Ayorkor Sallah Dr. Emmanuel Kwabena Ansah Mr. Francis Asong Dr. Samuel T. Kwashie Mr. Richard Ntim
Secretary	Linda Ofori-Kwafo (Executive Director)
Registered Office	H/No. 21 Abelemkpe Road, Abelemkpe Private Mail Bag, CT 317 Cantonments, Accra- Ghana
Auditors:	Morrison & Associates Chartered Accountants, Tax & Management Consultants 2 nd Floor, Trinity House Ring Road East P. O. Box CT 2890 Cantonments- Accra
Bankers:	Ecobank Ghana Limited Standard Chartered Bank (Ghana) Limited

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE, LBG REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Introduction

The Board of Directors presents its report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st December 2022 in accordance with the requirements of section 136 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Ghana Integrity Initiative, LBG, comprising the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2022, consolidated and separate income and expenditure, consolidated and separate accumulated fund and consolidated and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the organisation to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Nature of Business

The principal activity of the Company during the year was in accordance with Section 2 of the regulation of the organisation. Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is the Ghana chapter of Transparency International, a non-partisan, not-for-profit civil empowerment organization operating worldwide. It was registered under the laws of Ghana on 13th May 1999.

The key objectives of the organization are:

To continuously create awareness about the negative effect of corruption:

To empower citizens to demand responsiveness, accountability and transparency from people and institutions in Ghana:

By working with people and institutions to build a culture of integrity, where corruption is unprofitable for people working in government, politics, business and civil society organisations.

This represents no change from the activities carried out for the previous year.

**GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE, LBG
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**

Results of Operations

The results of operations for the year ended 31st December 2022 are set out in the consolidated and separate statement of income and expenditure, consolidated and separate statement of financial position, consolidated and separate accumulated fund, consolidated and separate statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements from page 9 to 26.

The operations for the period resulted in a deficit of income over expenditure of **GH¢518,912** (2021: Deficit of GHS ¢784,726). Total assets as at 31st December 2022 was **GH¢1,735,962** (2021: GHS 1,262,922).

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Organisation did not carry out any social responsibility in the course of the year.

Capacity building of Directors to discharge their duties

There was no capacity building programme during the year.

Particulars of Interest Register

No issues were recorded in the interest register.

Audit Fees

Amount payable as audit fee excluding taxes is GH¢35,000.

Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs. Morrison and Associates have been appointed in office in accordance with section 135(9) of the Companies Act 2019 (Act 992).

Going Concern

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements are continued to be prepared on the going concern basis.


.....
Chairperson


.....
Secretary

...24th August 2023

Accra

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE, LBG ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Introduction

We have audited the financial statements of Ghana Integrity Initiative, LBG, which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31st December 2022, the consolidated and separate statement of income and expenditure, consolidated and separate accumulated fund, consolidated and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and in the manner required by the Companies Act 2019 (Act 992).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Board for Accountants (IESBA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the directors and Statement of directors' Responsibilities. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board Members' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS for SMEs and the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Companies' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (continued)

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

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

1. 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;
2. Proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of these books; and
3. The Consolidated and Separate Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Separate Statement of Income and Expenditure, the Consolidated and Separate Accumulated Fund, and the Consolidated and Separate Statement of Cash Flows are in agreement with the books of account.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (continued)

4. We are independent of the Company pursuant to section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Dr. Adom Adu Amoah** (Practising Certificate Number: **ICAG/P/1294**)

Particulars of the Auditor

Signature..... *Morrison & Associates*

Name: Morrison & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Licence Number: ICAG/F/2023/097

Address: 2nd Floor Trinity House, Ring Road East
P.O. Box CT 2890 Cantonments-Accra, Ghana

..... *25/8/* 2023

Accra, Ghana

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPERATE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022		2021	
		GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS
INCOME					
Grants Received	4	113,434	2,060,838	667,476	2,089,949
Contributions from Projects	6	883,530	-	607,045	-
Other Income	5	553,248	571,079	596,582	655,441
TOTAL INCOME		<u>1,550,211</u>	<u>2,631,917</u>	<u>1,871,103</u>	<u>2,745,390</u>
OPERATING EXPENDITURE					
Direct Project Expenses	7	1,081,278	2,113,253	1,703,523	2,514,193
Administrative Expenses	8	914,774	928,869	936,958	1,000,576
Travelling Expenses	9	90,903	108,707	15,348	15,348
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		<u>2,086,954</u>	<u>3,150,829</u>	<u>2,655,830</u>	<u>3,530,117</u>
Deficit for the year transferred to Accumulated fund		<u>(536,743)</u>	<u>(518,912)</u>	<u>(784,726)</u>	<u>(784,726)</u>



CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE ACCUMULATED FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

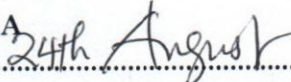
	2022		2021	
	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS
Balance at 1st January	1,044,364	1,044,364	1,971,347	1,971,347
Prior year adjustment	18,983	18,983	(142,257)	(142,257)
Balance Restated	1,063,347	1,063,347	1,829,090	1,829,090
Deficit / Surplus for the year transferred from income & expenditure	<u>(536,743)</u>	<u>(518,912)</u>	<u>(784,726)</u>	<u>(784,726)</u>
Balance at 31st December	<u>526,604</u>	<u>544,435</u>	<u>1,044,364</u>	<u>1,044,364</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPERATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022		2021	
		GII-Main	Consolidated	GII-Main	Consolidated
		GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
NON CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	30,528	30,528	20,799	21,497
		<u>30,528</u>	<u>30,528</u>	<u>20,799</u>	<u>21,497</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Short Term Investment	11	149,744	149,744	125,262	125,262
Accounts Receivables	12	-	-	158,916	7,496
Inter Project Receivables	16a	59,977	59,977	151,420	-
Cash and Cash Equivalentents	13	1,065,493	1,495,713	802,097	1,108,667
		<u>1,275,214</u>	<u>1,705,434</u>	<u>1,237,694</u>	<u>1,241,425</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,305,742</u>	<u>1,735,962</u>	<u>1,258,493</u>	<u>1,262,922</u>
EQUITY					
Accumulated Fund		<u>526,604</u>	<u>544,435</u>	<u>1,044,364</u>	<u>1,044,364</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Account payable	14	597,598	597,598	56,477	58,823
Inter Project Payables	16b	13,453	66,104	151,420	-
Deferred Income	15	168,088	527,826	6,233	159,735
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>779,138</u>	<u>1,191,527</u>	<u>214,130</u>	<u>218,558</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,305,742</u>	<u>1,735,962</u>	<u>1,258,493</u>	<u>1,262,922</u>

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

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GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPERATE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	2022		2021	
	GII-Main	Consolidated	GII-Main	Consolidated
Cash flow from Operating Activities				
Surplus for the year	(536,743)	(518,912)	(784,726)	(784,726)
Prior year adjustment	18,983	18,983	(142,257)	(142,257)
<i>Adjusted for</i>				
Depreciation	15,432	16,130	13,019	17,736
(Increase)/Decrease in Account Receivables	158,916	7,496	(83,846)	76,662
Increase/(Decrease) in Account Payables	541,121	538,775	(32,877)	(35,296)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inter Proj. Receivables	91,443	(59,977)	47,097	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Inter Proj. Payables	(137,967)	66,104	(313,040)	-
Net Movement in Deferred Income	161,855	368,091	6,233	(446,234)
Net cash flow from Operating Activities	<u>313,040</u>	<u>436,690</u>	<u>(1,290,397)</u>	<u>(1,314,114)</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(25,162)	(25,162)	-	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(25,162)</u>	<u>(25,162)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equiv:	287,878	411,528	(1,290,397)	(1,314,114)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January	<u>927,359</u>	<u>1,233,929</u>	<u>2,217,755</u>	<u>2,548,042</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st December	<u>1,215,237</u>	<u>1,645,457</u>	<u>927,359</u>	<u>1,233,929</u>
Summary of Cash and Cash Equivalent				
Short Term Investment	149,744	149,744	125,262	125,262
Cash and Bank Balances	<u>1,065,493</u>	<u>1,495,713</u>	<u>802,097</u>	<u>1,108,667</u>
	<u>1,215,237</u>	<u>1,645,457</u>	<u>927,359</u>	<u>1,233,929</u>

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), LBG was incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Act 2019 (Act 992) on 13th May 1999. Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is the Ghana chapter of Transparency International, a non-partisan, not-for-profit civil empowerment organization operating worldwide.

The key objectives of the organization are:

To continuously create awareness about the negative effect of corruption:

To empower citizens to demand responsiveness, accountability and transparency from people and institutions in Ghana:

By working with people and institutions to build a culture of integrity, where corruption is unprofitable for people working in government, politics, business and civil society organisations.

The address of the registered office of the Company H/No. 21, Abelemkpe Road, Abelemkpe, Accra.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied by the Ghana Integrity Initiative in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in harmony with the historical cost convention.

2.2 USE OF JUDGEMENTS & ESTIMATES

In the preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities, management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditure during the period then ended. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Revisions in estimates and underlying assumptions are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and the future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Ghana cedi (GH¢) which is the functional and presentation currency.

2.4 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in cedi by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the cedi and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period;

- Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate; the closing rate is the ruling exchange rate at the end of the financial year.
- Non-monetary items, which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
- Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting the entities monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

2.5 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Grant received represent reimbursement of operating expenses and outlays received from various donors. Donor Grants is recognized and recorded in the Financial Statements on the accrual basis, and to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the organization and the related revenue can be reliably measured. These are without any margins. However, exchange differences usually arise to the credit in the credit of the form of Personnel Cost, Contract Expenses, and Other Expenses. Donor grants (reimbursements) in excess of operating expenses for a period are treated as Deferred Income.

2.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Under a National Defined Contribution Pension Scheme, the Company contributes 13% of employees' basic salary to SSNIT for employee pensions. The Organisation's obligation is limited to the relevant contributions, which are settled on due dates. The pension liabilities and obligations, however, rest with SSNIT and the private fund manager the Organisation has elected to manage part of the total contributions attributable to the pension scheme of employees.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries payable to employees are recognised as an expense in the income and expenditure account at gross amount. The Organisation's contribution to social security fund is also charged as an expense.

2.7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organisation; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to or replace part of it. The entity adds to the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the entity.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value. Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation rates per annum of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Plant and equipment	10%
Furniture & fittings	20%
Motor vehicle	25%

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment will be derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the Statement of Income and Expenditure of when the item is derecognized. The gains or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held with banks.

2.9 PROVISIONS

The organisation recognizes provisions when it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the organisation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Income and Expenditure net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

3.0 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

3.1 Basic financial instruments

The Organisation accounts for the following instruments as basic financial instruments:

1. Cash
2. debt instruments that meet the following conditions
 - a. returns to the holder are
 - i. a fixed amount;
 - ii. a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument;
 - iii. a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or
 - iv. some combination of such fixed rate and variable rate provided that both the fixed and variable rates are positive.
 - b. There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to current period or prior periods.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

- c. Contractual provisions that permit the issuer (debtor) to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder (the creditor) to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events.
- d. There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (a) and prepayment provisions described in (c). Examples of debt instruments are;
 - Trade accounts and notes receivable and payable, and loans from banks or other third parties.

3.1.1 Initial Recognition & Measurement

The organisation recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition the organisation measures a financial asset or financial liability at the transaction price (including transaction costs) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

3.1.2 Subsequent Measurement

At the end of each reporting period the organisation measures financial instruments

as follows, without any deduction for transaction costs the organisation may incur on sale or other disposal;

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid or received (i.e. net of impairment) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case the instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Currently the organisation's financial instruments all belong to the category of debt instruments which are current assets/liabilities and are measured at the undiscounted amounts receivable/payable.

3.1.3 Impairment of financial instruments measured at cost or amortised cost

3.1.3.1 Recognition

At the end of each reporting period, the organisation assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the organisation recognizes an impairment loss in Statement of Income or Expenditure immediately.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that come to the attention of the holder of the asset about the following loss events:

- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
- (b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- (c) The creditor, for economic or legal reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, granting to the debtor a concession that the creditor would not otherwise consider.
- (d) It has become probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- (e) Observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, even though the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, such as adverse national or local economic conditions or adverse changes in the industry conditions.
- (f) Other factors may also be evidence of impairment, including significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates.

3.1.3.2 Measurement

The organisation measures an impairment loss on the following instruments measured at cost or amortised cost as follows:

- (a) for an instrument measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.
- (b) If such a financial instrument has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.
- (c) for an instrument measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the best estimate (which will necessarily be an approximation) of the amount (which might be zero) that the entity would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

3.1.3.3 Reversal

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the organisation reverses the previously recognized impairment loss directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset (net of any allowance account) that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognized. The organisation recognizes the amount of the reversal in the Statement of Income and expenditure immediately.

3.1.4 Derecognition of a financial asset

(1) The organisation derecognises a financial asset only when:

- (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are settled, or
- (b) it transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or
- (c) the organisation, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case the organisation:
 - i. derecognises the asset, and
 - ii. recognizes separately any rights or obligations retained or created in the transfer.

The carrying amount of the transferred asset is allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the period of the transfer.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the organisation has retained significant risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the organisation continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The asset and liability are not offset. In subsequent periods, the organisation recognises any income on the transferred asset and any expenses incurred on the financial liability.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022**

3.1.5 Derecognition of a financial liability

The organisation derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) only when it is extinguished i.e. when an obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

If the organisation and a lender exchange financial instruments with substantially different terms, the organisation accounts for the transaction as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the organisation accounts for a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial liability of the debtor) as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The organisation recognizes in income and expenditure any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred, or liabilities assumed.

3.1.6 Fair Value

The organisation adopts the quoted price of an identical asset in an active market as fair value. This is usually the current bid price. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset is used as fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. In the absence of an active market and in the event that recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value a valuation technique is employed to estimate fair value. The valuation technique aims at estimating what the transaction price would have been in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.

3.2 LEVEL OF PRECISION

The figures in the financial statements have been rounded up to the nearest integer and may not add up.

3.3 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date) are reflected in the financial statements while those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date) are not reflected.

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

DONOR GRANT RECEIVED	2022		2021	
	GII-Main	Consolidated	GII-Main	Consolidated
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
MISEREOR	-	368,495	-	387,122
CIPE	-	16,224	-	-
EKN	-	-	-	571,052
ISDA	-	340,003	-	-
GII Main	113,434	113,434	667,476	667,476
GDCA	-	67,701	-	-
BO	-	189,000	-	-
LCA	-	408,566	-	-
OGP	-	184,458	-	-
AUSAID	-	210,219	-	-
CaPSAI	-	-	-	56,378
TAX & GENDER	-	820	-	25,474
IMPACT	-	-	-	382,447
MIGRATION	-	161,919	-	-
	<u>113,434</u>	<u>2,060,838</u>	<u>667,476</u>	<u>2,089,949</u>

This represents amount received from the Donors for the execution of various projects undertaken by the Organisation.

5 OTHER INCOME				
Income from Hire Assets	13,000	13,000	21,400	21,400
Donations/Fees	52,400	52,400	17,000	17,000
T/Bill Interest Income	24,482	24,482	14,937	14,937
Exchange Gain	463,366	481,197	-	42,171
Sponsorship	-	-	73,311	90,000
Sundry Income	-	-	469,933	469,933
	<u>553,248</u>	<u>571,079</u>	<u>596,582</u>	<u>655,441</u>

**GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

	2022		2021	
	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS
6 CONTRIBUTION FROM PROJECTS				
MISEREOR	201,894	-	201,894	-
CaPSAI	-	-	83,949	-
IMPACT	-	-	181,322	-
ISDA	170,637	-	-	-
LCA	288,943	-	-	-
AUSAID	77,253	-	-	-
BO	67,759	-	-	-
MIGRATION	33,930	-	139,880	-
GDCA	35,476	-	-	-
CIPE	7,640	-	-	-
	<u>883,529.54</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>607,045</u>	<u>-</u>

7 DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES

Advertising & Publicity	-	-	-	23,947
Allowances	149,998	152,188	82,661	187,876
Car Rental/Hiring	-	70,100	8,100	28,948
Training Meetings & Conferences	22,635	209,115	59,779	165,768
General Programme Expenditure	35,033	390,643	457,777	656,519
Honorarium	7,000	76,400	27,500	68,100
Consultancy Fees	22,773	24,273	65,397	91,427
Non Capital Asset	-	-	46,662	184,393
Wages & Salaries	743,755	743,755	799,634	799,634
Stationery and Printing	32,103	120,826	69,507	135,611
IT & Software Expenses	3,214	3,214	23,651	31,880
Data Collection Expenses	-	3,230	2,134	2,134
Communication Expenses	-	-	2,754	4,204
Toll Charges & Tickets	-	-	5	76
Fuel & Lubricants	51,115	106,139	-	-
Translation Expenses	-	1,230	-	-
Transportation Expenses	13,652	212,140	57,962	133,676
	<u>1,081,278</u>	<u>2,113,253</u>	<u>1,703,523</u>	<u>2,514,193</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

8 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022		2021	
	GII-Main	Consolidated	GII-Main	Consolidated
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Audit fees & Expenses	42,665	47,665	38,725	74,725
Bank Charges	34,566	37,663	8,301	15,045
Board Expenses	18,670	18,670	15,200	15,200
Cleaning Expenses	3,630	3,630	3,146	3,146
Contract Security	30,855	30,855	55,071	55,071
Electricity and Water	36,865	36,865	37,086	37,802
Fuel and Lubricants	-	-	9,520	16,526
Depreciation	15,432	16,130	13,019	17,736
Internet/Website	53,400	53,500	34,366	34,366
Licenses & Permits	15,802	15,802	916	916
Insurance - General	6,946	6,946	7,354	7,354
Medical Expenses	7,011	7,011	10,656	10,656
Office Consumables	7,498	7,498	2,948	2,948
Postage & Courier Services	923	5,780	2,950	7,011
Rent	86,229	86,229	92,199	92,199
Repairs and Maintenance	34,045	34,388	18,172	18,227
Staff Meeting Expenses	2,496	2,496	-	-
Telephone & Fax	18,130	18,130	11,069	15,387
Wages & Salaries	495,837	495,837	533,089	533,089
Donations and Charity	3,775	3,775	1,000	1,000
Foreign Exchange Differences	-	-	42,171	42,171
	<u>914,774</u>	<u>928,869</u>	<u>936,958</u>	<u>1,000,576</u>

9 TRAVELLING EXPENSES

Travel & Subsistence - Foreign	90,903	108,707	12,344	12,344
Travel & Subsistence - Local	-	-	3,004	3,004
	<u>90,903</u>	<u>108,707</u>	<u>15,348</u>	<u>15,348</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

10a. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Consolidated
2022

Cost	Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Machinery	Total
Opening Balances	109,325	102,140	1,368	212,833
Additions	25,162	-	-	25,162
Closing balance	<u>134,487</u>	<u>102,140</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>237,995</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balances	108,627	81,341	1,368	191,336
Charge for the year	5,730	10,400	-	16,130
Closing balance	<u>114,358</u>	<u>91,741</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>207,466</u>
Net Book Value				
31/12/2022	<u>20,129</u>	<u>10,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,528</u>
31/12/2021	<u>698</u>	<u>20,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,497</u>

2021

Cost	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicle	Plant & Equipment	Total
Opening Balances	109,325	102,140	1,368	212,833
Additions	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>109,325</u>	<u>102,140</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>212,833</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balances	101,291	70,941	1,368	173,600
Charge for the year	7,336	10,400	-	17,736
Closing balance	<u>108,627</u>	<u>81,341</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>191,336</u>
Net Book Value				
31/12/2021	<u>698</u>	<u>20,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,497</u>
31/12/2020	<u>8,034</u>	<u>31,199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,233</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

10b. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

GII Main
2022

Cost	Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Machinery	Total
Opening Balances	85,737	102,140	1,368	189,245
Additions	25,162	-	-	25,162
<i>Closing balance</i>	<u>110,899</u>	<u>102,140</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>214,407</u>

Accumulated Depreciation

Opening balances	85,737	81,341	1,368	168,446
Charge for the year	5,032	10,400	-	15,432
<i>Closing balance</i>	<u>90,769</u>	<u>91,741</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>183,878</u>

Net Book Value

31/12/2022	<u>20,129</u>	<u>10,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,528</u>
31/12/2021	<u>-</u>	<u>20,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,799</u>

2021

Cost	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicle	Plant & Equipment	Total
Opening Balances	85,737	102,140	1,368	189,245
Additions	-	-	-	-
<i>Closing Balance</i>	<u>85,737</u>	<u>102,140</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>189,245</u>

Accumulated Depreciation

Opening balances	83,118	70,941	1,368	155,427
Charge for the year	2,619	10,400	-	13,019
<i>Closing balance</i>	<u>85,737</u>	<u>81,341</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>168,446</u>

Net Book Value

31/12/2021	<u>-</u>	<u>20,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,799</u>
31/12/2020	<u>2,619</u>	<u>31,199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,818</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	2022		2021	
	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS
11 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT				
Treasury Bills	<u>149,744</u>	<u>149,744</u>	<u>125,262</u>	<u>125,262</u>
This represents 91-Day Treasury Bills invested by the company as at the end of the year.				
12 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE				
Staff Loans/ Advances	-	-	4,081	4,081
Sundry Debtors	-	-	3,415	3,416
MISEREOR	-	-	151,420	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158,916</u>	<u>7,496</u>
13 BANK AND CASH BALANCES				
GII Main (Appendix II)	1,067,522	1,067,522	802,097	802,097
Projects (Appendix II)	(2,029)	428,191	-	306,570
	<u>1,065,493</u>	<u>1,495,713</u>	<u>802,097</u>	<u>1,108,667</u>
14 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE				
Creditors and Accruals	595,656	595,656	54,561	54,561
Accountable Imprest	1,942	1,942	1,916	2,084
Tax and Gender	-	-	-	2,178
	<u>597,598</u>	<u>597,598</u>	<u>56,477</u>	<u>58,823</u>
15 DEFERRED INCOME				
Balance B/Fwd (Appendix III)	-	159,735	49,859	605,969
Additions for the year (App III)	923,031	1,921,233	86,733	1,426,989
Refund/Set Off for the year (App III)	(754,943)	-	(130,359)	(1,992,954)
Transfer to Grant (App III)	-	(1,553,143)	-	119,731
	<u>168,088</u>	<u>527,826</u>	<u>6,233</u>	<u>159,735</u>

Deferred Income arise due to the nature of the entity's income and the manner of its recognition as explained in the statement on accounting policy number 3b relating to operating income. Donor grants (reimbursements) in excess of operating expenses for the period are treated as Deferred Income.

**GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

	2022		2021	
	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS	GII-Main GHS	Consolidated GHS
16 INTER PROJECT BALANCES				
a) INTER PROJECT RECEIVABLE				
MISEREOR	50,473	50,473	151,420	-
OGP & TAX GENDER	<u>9,504</u>	<u>9,504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>59,977</u>	<u>59,977</u>	<u>151,420</u>	<u>-</u>
b) INTER PROJECT PAYABLE				
OGP & TAX GENDER	13,453	15,631	-	-
MISEREOR	<u>-</u>	<u>50,473</u>	<u>151,420</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>13,453</u>	<u>66,104</u>	<u>151,420</u>	<u>-</u>

17 RELATED PARTIES

a) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Ghana Integrity Initiative (directly or indirectly) and comprise the directors.

For the year under review, key management personnel include the Executive Director who is also the Board Secretary.

Name	Designation
Linda Ofori-Kwafo	Executive Director

b) Transactions with Key management personnel

Remuneration	186,289	186,289
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GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
PROJECTS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

APPENDIX I (CONT'D)

	GII-Main	EKN	Misereor	Tax and Gender	CaPSAI	IMPACT	BII	GDCA	CIPE	CR/JUST	Consol. Adjust.	Total
	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS	GHS
Income												
Grant Received	139,037	571,052	387,122	25,474	56,378	382,447	237,670	51,858	78,500	160,411	-	2,089,949
Donations Received	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
Other Income	579,582	16,689	-	-	42,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	638,441
Contributions Received	607,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(607,046)	-
	<u>1,342,664</u>	<u>587,741</u>	<u>387,122</u>	<u>25,474</u>	<u>98,549</u>	<u>382,447</u>	<u>237,670</u>	<u>51,858</u>	<u>78,500</u>	<u>160,411</u>	<u>(607,046)</u>	<u>2,745,390</u>
Expenditure												
Advertising & Publicity	-	9,452	-	-	-	14,495	-	-	-	-	-	23,947
Bank Charges	8,301	612	3,899	1,010	576	647	-	-	-	-	-	15,045
Honorarium	19,900	39,800	800	-	-	-	2,000	1,300	1,300	3,000	-	68,100
Internet/Website	31,600	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	2,716	-	34,366
Cleaning Expenses	3,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,146
Allowances	79,871	13,809	6,490	-	2,980	81,937	-	300	-	2,490	-	187,876
Audit fees & Expenses	38,725	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	74,725
Board Expenses	15,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,200
Car Rental/Hiring	6,100	8,400	6,448	-	6,000	-	1,200	-	800	-	-	28,948
Fuel and Lubricants	8,530	4,281	985	-	1,740	-	440	440	200	350	-	16,526
Postage & Courier Services	1,040	3,595	466	-	-	-	1,280	630	-	-	-	7,011
Communication Expenses	2,674	700	750	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	4,204
Depreciation	13,019	-	-	-	-	4,718	-	-	-	-	-	17,736
Consultancy Fees	45,139	7,200	18,830	-	-	-	-	-	8,790	11,468	-	91,427
Consumables	2,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,858
Contract Security	55,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,071
Donations	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Data Collection Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,134	-	-	2,134
Electricity Bill	34,003	-	-	-	-	716	-	-	-	-	-	34,719
Foreign Exchange Differences	42,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,171
IT & Software Expenses	23,651	5,730	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	31,881
Licenses & Permits	916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	916
Non Capital Asset	8,662	115,309	-	-	-	22,422	38,000	-	-	-	-	184,393
General Programme Expenditure	93,545	70,422	73,673	18,085	3,190	33,372	166,749	21,441	54,315	121,727	-	656,519
Office Consumables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90
Insurance - General	2,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,014
Motor Vehicle Expenses	5,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,340
Training Meetings & Conferences	38,188	74,911	31,078	-	-	-	-	11,264	6,121	4,206	-	165,768
Transportation Expenses	41,152	34,916	40,698	-	100	-	2,050	8,580	2,980	3,200	-	133,676
Travel & Subsistence - Foreign	12,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,344
Stationery and Printing	25,790	58,697	1,028	6,379	-	-	27,212	4,717	1,230	10,559	-	135,611
Travel & Subsistence - Local	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,456	-	-	-	3,004
Water Bill	3,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,083
Rent	92,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,199
Repairs & Maintenance - Office Equipment	4,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,309
Repairs & Maintenance - Vehicles	8,151	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,206
Repairs/Maint. of Building/Furniture/Fix	5,712	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	600	-	5,712
Medical Expenses	9,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,656
Telephone & Fax	11,069	-	-	-	-	4,318	-	-	-	-	-	15,387
Toll Charges & Tickets	-	28	29	-	14	-	-	-	-	5	-	76
Wages & Salaries	1,332,723	139,880	201,894	-	83,949	181,322	-	-	-	-	(607,046)	1,332,722
	<u>2,127,390</u>	<u>587,741</u>	<u>387,122</u>	<u>25,474</u>	<u>98,549</u>	<u>382,447</u>	<u>237,670</u>	<u>51,858</u>	<u>78,500</u>	<u>160,411</u>	<u>(607,046)</u>	<u>3,530,116</u>
	(784,726)											(784,726)

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE

APPENDIX II

BANK AND CASH BALANCES

GII MAIN:

Ecobank - GII Main (GHS)	50,172	67,728
SCB-GII Main (USD)	904,341	65,077
Ecobank-Fundraising (GHS)	113,010	669,293
	<u>1,067,522</u>	<u>802,097</u>

PROJECTS:

Stanchart-Misereor (USD)	79,200	242,268
Stanchart-Misereor (GHS)	641	53,583
Stanchart- Tax & Gender (GHS)	5,472	6,292
Ecobank -GII Climate Change (USD)	10,999	-
Ecobank-CaPSAI (GHS)	-	442
Ecobank-IMPACT (GHS)	331,879	309
Ecobank- EKN (GHS)	-	3,677
	<u>428,191</u>	<u>306,570</u>

Total	<u><u>1,495,713</u></u>	<u><u>1,108,667</u></u>
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GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE

APPENDIX III

DEFERRED INCOME
2022

Projects	At 1/1/22 GHS	Additions GHS	Transfer to Grants GHS	Refunds/Set Off GHS	At 31/12/22 GHS
MISEREOR	144,430	248,630	(368,495)	-	24,565
OGP	-	236,114	(184,458)	-	51,657
Tax & Gender	4,114	-	(820)	-	3,294
CIPE	3,009	13,215	(16,224)	-	-
EKN	3,509	-	(3,509)	-	-
ISDA	-	671,881	(340,003)	-	331,879
IMPACT	1,007	-	(1,007)	-	-
CaPSAI	442	-	(442)	-	-
MIGRATION	-	205,766	(161,919)	-	43,847
LCA	-	481,151	(408,566)	-	72,584
GII	3,224	64,476	(67,700)	-	-
	<u>159,734.61</u>	<u>1,921,233</u>	<u>(1,553,143)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>527,825.11</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE

APPENDIX III (CONT'D)

DEFERRED INCOME
2021

Projects	At 1/1/21	Additions	Transfer to	Refunds/Set	At 31/12/21
	GHS	GHS	Grants	Off	GHS
MISEREOR	98,949	432,603	(387,122)	-	144,430
CRIMJUST	116,911	43,500	(160,411)	-	-
Star Ghana	20,874	-	-	(20,874)	-
Tax & Gender	29,458	-	(25,344)	-	4,114
BII	(2,857)	240,527	(237,670)	-	-
CIPE	49,859	31,650	(78,500)	-	3,009
EKN	366,750	207,811	(571,052)	-	3,509
GIZ	(9,344)	-	-	9,344	-
IMPACT	20,806	373,644	(382,447)	(10,996)	1,007
CaPSAI	56,820	42,171	(98,549)	-	442
DEFENCE	(95,080)	-	-	95,080	-
MINING	(47,177)	-	-	47,177	-
GII	-	55,082	(51,858)	-	3,224
	<u>605,969</u>	<u>1,426,989</u>	<u>(1,992,954)</u>	<u>119,731</u>	<u>159,735</u>

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE

INDEX

LIST OF DONORS

PROJECTS

Land and Corruption in Africa (LCA)

Alliance for Integrity

Misereor

CIPE

AUSAID

OGP

GDCA

ISDA

Migration

BO

DONORS

Transparency International

GIZ

Misereor

Center for International Private Enterprise

Australian High Commission

Open Government Partnership

Ghana Developing Communities Association

Transparency International

International Centre for Migration Policy
Development (ICMPD)

Extrative Industries Transparency Initiative-EITI