

***The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December, 2025**

**The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December, 2025**  
***Contents***

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (The "Institute")**, which comprises the:

- Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December, 2025,
- Statement of Comprehensive Income,
- Statement of Changes in Members' Funds for the year then ended,
- Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and
- Summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the financial statements, as set out on the accompanying Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria** as at 31 December, 2025 and of its Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Members Funds for the year then ended and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of ICAN Act No. 15 of 1965, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS ©) as applicable and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria amendment Act, No. 6, 2011 as amended.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements section of this report. We are independent of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have adhered to the other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**. Therefore, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Other Information in the Annual Report

The Council is responsible for the other information as contained in these financial statements. The other information comprises all the information in the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's 2025 annual report other than the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and in so doing, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's 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 the Other Information, we are required to report that fact.

However, we have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Council's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ICAN Act No 15 of 1965, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS®) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB®) and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria amendment Act, No. 6, 2011 as amended and for such internal control as the Council 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's financial statements, the Council is responsible for assessing the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council either intend to liquidate the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Council is responsible for overseeing the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's financial reporting process from time to time.

### **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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement 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.
- 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Council's 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information or business activities of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charge with governance 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.



**Olawale Sonola, FCA**  
FRC/2013/PRO/00000002157  
**For: SIAO Partners (Chartered Accountants)**  
Lagos, Nigeria.

7 May, 2026



**Adams Osamudiamé, FCA**  
FRC/2021/004/00000023940  
**For: Forvis Mazars**  
Lagos, Nigeria.

7 May, 2026



**The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**  
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For the year ended 31 December, 2025  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	Notes	31 December 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
<b>Income</b>			
Fees and subscriptions	4	2,528,075	2,446,829
Operating activities	5(a)	<u>7,956,693</u>	<u>5,811,959</u>
		<b>10,484,768</b>	<b>8,258,788</b>
<b>Operational expenditure</b>	5(b)	<u>(5,351,939)</u>	<u>(3,681,207)</u>
<b>Surplus of income over expenditure</b>		<b>5,132,829</b>	<b>4,577,581</b>
Other income	6(a)	139,615	56,867
Sundry Income	6(b)	5,162	141,562
Investment income	6(c)	32,076	76,304
Interest income	6(d)	159,371	84,807
Gain on revaluation of Investment Property	6(e)	<u>3,953,200</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<b>9,422,253</b>	<b>4,937,122</b>
<b>Non operational expenditure:</b>			
International affiliation costs	7	512,984	771,747
Other operational expenditure	8	470,146	618,138
Personnel cost	9	1,504,396	1,338,863
General and administrative expenses	10	1,842,477	2,177,288
Depreciation and amortisation	11(a)	210,674	191,648
Impairment (reversal)/charge	11(b)	<u>12,522</u>	<u>2,982</u>
		<b>4,553,199</b>	<b>5,100,665</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>		<b>4,869,054</b>	<b>(163,543)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Gain in financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income	15	26,843	5,912
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b><u>4,895,897</u></b>	<b><u>(157,631)</u></b>


The notes on pages 8 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

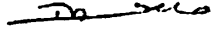
**The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**  
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For the year ended 31 December, 2025  
**Statement of Financial Position**

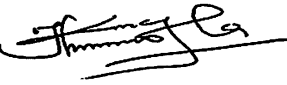
	Notes	31 December 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000
<b>ASSETS:</b>			
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	2,574,855	2,703,522
Investment property	14	6,164,200	2,211,000
Investment in shares and equity	15b	289,390	273,275
Financial assets at amortised cost	16(b)	58,540	71,995
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>9,086,985</b>	<b>5,259,792</b>
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Financial assets at amortised cost	16(b)	32,152	25,260
Inventories	17	84,541	144,962
Members' subscription receivables	18	313,031	234,966
Other receivables	19	242,157	134,605
Prepayment	20	228,404	239,015
Cash and cash equivalents	21	2,425,994	1,301,039
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,326,279</b>	<b>2,079,847</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>12,413,264</b>	<b>7,339,639</b>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Contract liabilities	23	470,783	41,267
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>470,783</b>	<b>41,267</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable	22	804,918	930,163
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>804,918</b>	<b>930,163</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,275,701</b>	<b>971,430</b>
<b>Funds and reserve:</b>			
Accumulated fund	24(a)	9,302,568	2,621,504
Other Members' funds	24(b)	1,791,138	3,729,691
FVOCI reserve	25(j)	43,857	17,014
<b>Total funds and reserve</b>		<b>11,137,563</b>	<b>6,368,209</b>
<b>Total reserves and liabilities</b>		<b>12,413,264</b>	<b>7,339,639</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by council on May 6, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
Haruna Nma Yahaya  
President  
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002270

  
.....  
Tajudeen Olayinka  
Honorary Treasurer  
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000005133

  
.....  
Musibau Lanre Olanrekanmi  
Registrar/Chief Executive  
FRC/2017/PRO/00000017131

**The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**  
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**Statement of changes in members' funds**

	←----- Other charitable and trust funds -----→											Total
	Accumulated fund	Development fund	Tuition House Support	Whistleblower Fund	Prizes fund	Benevolent fund	Library fund	Accountancy research fund	Study text revolving fund	Student development & support fund	FVOCI reserves	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	3,118,862	1,463,316	50,000	50,000	27,129	630,410	9,644	145,469	878,237	142,976	11,102	6,527,145
(Transfer from)/receipt into fund	(333,815)	-	-	-	-	37,346	-	-	221,872	74,597	-	-
Utilisation from fund	-	-	-	-	(1,304)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,304)
Financial Asset FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,912	5,912
Deficit for the year	(169,543)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(169,543)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(497,358)</b>	<b>(1,304)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,304)</b>	<b>37,346</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>221,872</b>	<b>74,597</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>(158,935)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	2,621,504	1,463,316	50,000	50,000	25,825	667,756	9,644	145,469	1,100,109	217,573	17,014	6,368,210
Reclassification	1,812,010	(1,463,316)	-	-	-	(667,756)	-	-	277,446	41,616	-	-
(Transfer from)/receipt into fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilisation from fund	-	-	-	-	(1,266)	-	-	-	(125,278)	-	-	(126,544)
Financial Asset FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,843	26,843
Surplus for the year	4,869,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,869,054
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>6,681,064</b>	<b>(1,463,316)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,266)</b>	<b>(667,756)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152,168</b>	<b>41,616</b>	<b>26,843</b>	<b>4,769,353</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	9,302,568	-	50,000	50,000	24,559	-	9,644	145,469	1,252,277	259,189	43,857	11,137,564

The analysis of reserves is presented in Note 25

**The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**  
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**Statement of Cash Flows**

	Notes	31 December 2025 N'000	Re-stated 31 December 2024 N'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Cash generated from operating and funding activities	26(a)	2,989,905	(263,678)
Cash used in funding activities	26(b)	(1,938,553)	(1,304)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>1,051,352</b>	<b>(264,982)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	13	(89,877)	(510,555)
Additions to Quoted Investment	15(a)	-	(1,760)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,108	7,542
Derecognition/disposal of equity investments	15(a)	-	1,160
Interest received	6(d)	159,371	84,807
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>		<b>73,601</b>	<b>(418,805)</b>
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		1,124,955	(683,787)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,301,039	1,984,825
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	21	<b>2,425,994</b>	<b>1,301,039</b>

# **The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

### **For the Year ended 31st December 2025**

#### ***Notes to the financial statements***

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#### **1 General information**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) is a body established by Act of Parliament No.15 of 1965 to:

- i) determine what standards of knowledge and skill are to be attained by persons seeking to become member of the accountancy profession and to raise those standards from time to time as circumstances may permit;
- ii) secure in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the establishment and maintenance of the registers of fellows, associates and registered Accountants entitled to practice as Accountants and Auditors and to publish from time a list of those persons;
- iii) perform, through the Council of the Institute, all other functions conferred on it by the Act.

The Institute is an accountancy body in Nigeria recognised by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) as the foremost professional accountancy body in the West African sub-region. The Institute, in 1982, initiated and contributed significantly to the formation of the Association of Accountancy Bodies in West Africa (ABWA). The Institute is also a pioneer member of Pan-African Federation of Accountants (PAFA) and indeed produced its pioneer president.

#### **HEAD OFFICE**

Plot 16, Idowu Taylor Street,  
Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria  
P.O. Box 1580, Lagos.  
e-mail: [info@ican.org.ng](mailto:info@ican.org.ng)  
website: [www.icanig.org](http://www.icanig.org)

#### **VISION**

To be a leading global professional body.

#### **MISSION STATEMENT**

To produce world class Chartered Accountants, regulate and continually enhance their ethical standards and technical competence in the public interest.

#### **MOTTO**

Accuracy and Integrity

#### **FINANCIAL REPORTING REGISTRATION NO:**

FRC/2013/NFP/501032

#### **JOINT AUDITORS**

##### **SIAO PARTNERS**

Chartered Accountants  
18B Olu Holloway Road  
Ikoyi  
Lagos

##### **FORVIS MAZARS**

18 Oba Akran Avenue  
Ikeja  
Lagos

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Introduction to summary of significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**2.2 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in members' funds, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost concept. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated. The financial statements are presented in "Naira, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Institute".

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with "IFRS@" requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Institute's financial statements, therefore, present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.3.

**2.2.1 Going concern**

The Institute has consistently been generating funds through its members' subscriptions and students' exams fee. The Management believes that there is no intention or threat from any source to curtail significantly its membership and students enrollment in the foreseeable future. Thus, these financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

**2.2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

**(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Institute**

There were no new standards adopted by the Institute for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2025. However, the following standard which became effective in 2025 has no impact on the financial statements.

Standard Number	Details	Impact on AFS
IAS 21 Amendments	Lack of Exchangeability	None
IFRS 16 Amendments	Lease liability in a Sales and Leaseback	None
IAS 1 Amendments	Non-current liabilities with Covenant	None
Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	None

**(b) New standards and interpretations issued and not yet adopted**

The following new pronouncements, considered relevant to the Institute, are not yet effective as at 31 December 2025 and have not been early adopted by the Institute. The Institute's assessment of the impact of these new standards, interpretations or amendments is set out below.

**Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - IFRS 18**

This new standard deals with the presentation and disclosure of information in general-purpose financial statements; new requirements:

- specified totals or subtotals within the statement of profit or loss.
- disclosure of management-defined performance measures over the coverage period.
- aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes; and
- consequential amendments to other accounting standards.

The effective date is 1 January 2027.

**IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information**

This new standard requires entities to disclose information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities that are useful to users relating to providing resources to the entity.

- Entities are required to disclose information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities reasonably expected to affect their prospects.
- Prescribes how the entity prepares and reports its sustainability-related disclosures, setting out general requirements for content and presentation thereof.
- To provide an understanding of the entity's governance processes & controls, strategy to manage, identification processes & controls and performance in relation to the sustainability-related risks and opportunities and targets set.

The mandatory adoption date is 1 January 2028.

**2.2.3 Financial assets**

**(a) Classification and measurement**

It is the Institute's policy to initially recognize investments and other financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs.

The Institute's financial assets at amortised cost at the reporting date include staff loans, loans and receivables and receivables from district societies. Other financial assets at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, membership subscription receivables, and other receivables. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date.

Interest income from these assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in finance income/cost.

**Equity investments**

The Institute's policy is to subsequently measure all quoted investments at FVTOCI. Fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Institute's right to receive payments is established.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities of the Institute are classified and measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortized cost net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Fair value gains or losses for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for in profit or loss except for the amount of change that is attributable to changes in the Institute's own credit risk which is presented in other comprehensive income. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability is presented in profit or loss. The Institute's financial liabilities include accrued expenses and other account payables. The Institute does not have any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

**(b)**

**Impairment of financial assets**

Recognition of impairment provisions under IFRS 9 is based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The ECL model is applicable to financial assets classified at amortized cost and contract assets under IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date, about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The simplified approach is applied to membership subscription receivables while the general approach is applied to all other financial assets at amortised cost.

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

The three-stage approach assesses impairment based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition using the past due criterion and other qualitative indicators such as increase in political concerns or other macroeconomic factors and the risk of legal action, sanction or other regulatory penalties that may impair future financial performance. Financial assets classified as stage 1 have their ECL measured as a proportion of their lifetime ECL that results from possible default events that can occur within one year, while assets in stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis.

Under the three-stage approach, the ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) for each ageing bucket and for each individual exposure. The PD is based on default rates determined by external rating agencies for the counterparties. The LGD is determined based on management's estimates by adopting the average recovery rates for corporate senior unsecured loans in emerging economies. The EAD is the total amount of outstanding receivable at the reporting period. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for forward looking information, such as inflation and interest rate, to arrive at an ECL which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

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

**(c) Significant increase in credit risk and default definition**

**Significant increase in credit risk**

The Institute assesses the credit risk of its financial assets based on the information obtained during periodic review of publicly available information, industry trends and payment records. Based on the analysis of the information provided, the Institute identifies the assets that require close monitoring. The Institute has considered various quantitative and qualitative criteria in determining significant increase in credit risk.

**i) Quantitative criteria**

The Institute considers the external credit rating for other receivables in determining significant increase in credit risk (SICR). The Institute monitors changes in external ratings of counterparties to assess significant increase in credit risk (SICR). Evidence of SICR depends on rating at initial recognition and the extent of movement in number of notches downgrade (number of downward movements between rating grades) as at reporting date.

**ii) Qualitative criteria**

The Institute considers the following as qualitative indicators of significant increase in credit risk:

1. Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring.
2. Significant deterioration in liquidity/solvency levels of the debtor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the party's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date (date the receivable was recognised).
3. Significant increase in credit spread
4. Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the counterparty operates.

**iii) Back stop indicator**

Financial assets that have been identified to be more than 30 days past due (Watchlist) on contractual payments are assessed to have experienced significant increase in credit risk. These assets are grouped as part of Stage 2 financial assets where the three-stage approach is applied.

**Definition of default**

In line with the Institute's credit risk management practices, a financial asset is defined to be in default when contractual payments have not been received at least 90 days after the contractual payment period. Subsequent to default, the Institute carries out active recovery strategies to recover all outstanding payments due on receivables. Where the Institute determines that there are no realistic prospects of recovery, the financial asset and any related loss allowance is written off either partially or in full.

The Institute considers a financial asset to be in default which is fully aligned with the credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

**i) Quantitative criteria**

The party is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

**ii) Qualitative criteria**

The member/party meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the member/party is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The party is in long-term forbearance
- The party is deceased
- The party is insolvent
- The party is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the party's financial difficulty

**(d) Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

The Institute derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets are recognized as finance income/ cost.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

**(e) Write-off policy**

The Institute writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicator that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery includes ceasing enforcement activities.

**(f) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position. Offsetting can be applied when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right is not contingent on future events and is enforceable in the normal course of business, and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Institute or the counterparty.

**2.2.4**

**Revenue recognition from contracts with customers**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services, in the ordinary course of the Institute's activities. "The Institute recognises fees and subscriptions to depict the transfer of promised services to members and students in an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those services"

A valid contract is recognised as revenue after;

- The contract is approved by the parties.
- Rights and obligations are recognised.
- Collectability is probable.
- The contract has commercial substance.
- The payment terms and consideration are identifiable.

The probability that a customer would make payment (collectability criteria) is ascertained based on the evaluation done on the members as stated in the credit management policy at the inception. The historical performance of members are considered when determining collectability of the revenue.

The Institute is the principal in all of its revenue arrangement and recognises revenue from the following activities:

- Fees and subscription
- Qualification and fellowship
- Regulation, education and discipline
- Conferences and courses
- Seal and stamps

Revenue for providing these services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are provided. Each of the services are a separate performance obligation. Fees and subscription are recognised over time as the service is provided while all other revenue are recognised at a point in time.

**2.3**

**Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of the Institute's historical financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires the use of certain accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also exercises judgement and assumptions in applying the Institute's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Institute based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Institute. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**(a) Critical estimates**

**Estimates applied in measuring the expected credit loss allowance**

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 3.2 which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

**(b) Critical judgements**

**i Judgements applied in measuring the expected credit loss allowance**

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

**ii Judgements applied in recognising revenue from contracts with customers**

The Institute applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

**Definition of Customers**

A customer is a party that has contracted with the institute to use the profession membership license issued by the institution or become a member of the institution. The contracts between the Institution and its customers have commercial substance, and both parties have the intent and ability to uphold their respective obligations.

**Identification of performance obligation**

The identification of performance obligations is a crucial part in determining the amount of consideration recognised as revenue. This is because revenue is only recognised at the point or over the period in which the performance obligation is fulfilled. At inception, the institute assesses the services promised in the contract with a customer to identify the performance obligations. The performance obligation of the institute to its members is the provision of membership and practicing licences to its members.

Other performance obligations of the institute to its members include conducting examinations, organisation of conferences and courses and sale of seal and stamps.

**Timing of revenue recognition**

Membership subscription which includes faculty, licences and membership subscriptions are recognised over time as the service is provided while all other streams like examination fees, organisation of conferences and courses and sale of stamps and seals are recognised at a point in time.

Estimates of revenues or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management

**Collectability assessment on whether consideration is probable**

The Institute has applied judgement in assessing whether collectability is probable. For membership subscription, the Institute has assessed that collectability is probable for only members that have been active within the last three (3) years. This means that even though these active members may not have paid the membership fees for or in the current period, the likelihood of payment is more than 50%. This pattern of revenue recognition aligns with the Institutes recent stance to delist all members that have not been active after 3 years. Delisting signifies a break in contract between the institute and delisted members. Therefore, no revenue is recognised for delisted members.

This judgement has been applied prospectively in accordance with IAS 8.

**3.0 Significant accounting policies**

**3.1.1 Dividend income**

Dividend income from investment is recognised when the Institute's right to receive payment is established.

**3.1.2 Investment income**

Investment income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues by using the effective interest rate method. Fees and commission that are integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset or liabilities are recognised as adjustment to the effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

**3.1.3 Rental income**

Rental income relates to income from the use of Amuwo Odofin building for social activities and rent collected from Akintola Williams House, Abuja. Both property are classified as investment property. Rental income is recognised on accrual basis.

#### **3.1.4 Donations to the Institute**

The Institute receives donations from its members and other stakeholders, which are generally non-reciprocal transfers, involve transfers from entities other than the owners and these contributions are voluntary. These donations whether cash or asset (e.g. Property, Plant and Equipment) shall be recognised as income in the period it is received or receivable when and only when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- (a) There is irrevocable commitment from the donor to the Institute
- (b) It is probable that the economic benefits arising from the donation will flow to the Institute and
- (c) The amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

#### **Donations by the Institute to institutions and others**

The Institute from time to time as a way to increase its awareness among Nigerian students which in turn would increase students' enrolment of its examination and as part of its corporate social responsibility (CRS) donates by way of non-reciprocal transfers in form of cash and/or assets (e.g. property, plant and equipment). In either way donation by cash or asset shall be accounted in the Institute's financial statement as follows;

- (a) Donation by way of cash transfers shall be expensed during the year
- (b) Donations by way of assets- On completion this will be capitalised to the property, plant and equipment accounts and subjected to a depreciation rate of 25 % (four years) before being fully handed over to the recipients.

#### **3.1.5 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making adequate provision for obsolescence and damaged items. Cost comprises suppliers' invoice, prices and other costs incurred to bring the stocks to its present location and condition. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

#### **3.1.6 Investment properties**

Investment property are property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment property are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property are measured at fair value and it is the Institute's policy to perform this every three years as this will result in a more appropriate subsequent measurement at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

#### **3.1.7 Property, plant and equipment**

All categories of property plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Subsequent measurement are at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Institute and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### **3.1.8 Depreciation**

Depreciation of assets commences when assets are available for use. Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold land which is not depreciated, at rates calculated to write-off the cost or valuation, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Freehold property - Not depreciated
- Buildings - 2%
- Lecture theatres - 25%
- Motor vehicles - 25%
- Office furniture and fittings - 25%
- Plant and machinery - 25%
- Library books - 25%

### 3.1.9 Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Institute reviews the carrying amounts of its financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Institute estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of comprehensive income immediately unless the asset is carried at its revalued amount. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of a previously recognised revaluation surplus for the same asset.

### 3.1.10 Intangible assets and impairment

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. A separately acquired intangible assets arising from ICAN's development projects is recognised only if all the following conditions are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the product so that it will be available for use,
- the intention is to complete the product for internal use or to sell it,
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits, and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where no separately acquired intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Directly attributable costs that are capitalised include development project consultant costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Development expenditures previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Separately acquired intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which are usually no more than five years. Amortisation begins when the intangible asset is available for use.

### Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets which are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

### 3.1.11 Foreign currency translation

For the purpose of these financial statements, the results and financial position of the Institute are expressed in Naira, which is the functional currency of the Institute, and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Institute's functional currency are recognized in Statement of comprehensive income within other income. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date.

### 3.1.12 Defined contribution plan

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

### 3.1.13 Contract assets/liabilities

Subscriptions, interest and conference incomes received in advance are deferred to the period it relates. Interest expenses paid in advance on car loans to staff using effective interest rate is deferred to the period it relates.

### 3.1.14 Investment properties

Investment properties, principally freehold office buildings, are held for long-term rental yields. They are carried at fair value. Changes in fair values are presented in profit or loss as part of other income. The Institute obtains independent valuations for its investment properties .

### Introduction and overview of the Institute's risk management

This note presents information about the Institute's exposure to financial risks and the Institute's management of capital.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Institute's members, students or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Institute. Credit risk arises mainly from cash and cash equivalents, membership subscription receivables and credit exposures to other parties (i.e. other receivables).

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Institute's business, management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

**3.2**

**a) Financial risk management**

**Credit risk management**

The Institute's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Institute, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Institute regularly monitors and reviews its exposure with key banking and investment manager, suppliers and for deposits, only independently rated banks and financial institutions with a minimum rating of 'A' are used. The Institute's trade receivables relate substantially to members' and students' fees and subscriptions.

The credit risk analysis below is presented in line with how the Institute manages the risk. The Institute manages its credit risk exposure based on the carrying value of

**Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost**

The Institute has four types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (staff loans)
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Membership subscription receivables, and
- Other receivables.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

The cash and cash equivalents were assessed for impairment and the identified expected credit loss was considered immaterial and therefore not recognised.

**Financial assets at amortised cost**

The staff loans were assessed for impairment and the identified expected credit loss was considered immaterial and therefore not recognised.

**Membership subscription receivables**

The Institute applies the simplified approach in measuring the expected credit losses (ECL) to determine a lifetime expected loss allowance for the membership subscription receivables. The expected credit loss rate is determined using a provision matrix which is based on the Institute's historical default rates and adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

**3.2.2 Critical judgements and estimates (Extracts)**

**Collectability assessment on whether consideration is probable**

The Institute has applied judgement in assessing whether collectability is probable. For membership subscription, the Institute has assessed that collectability is probable for only members that have been active within the last three (3) years. This means that even though these active members may not have paid the membership fees for or in the current period, the likelihood of payment is more than 50%. This pattern of revenue recognition aligns with the Institute's recent stance to delist all members that have not been active after 3 years. Delisting signifies a break in contract between the Institute and delisted members. Therefore, no revenue is recognised from demand notices (Invoices) sent to delisted members. However, revenue is recognised when delisted members are readmitted by the Institute. The revenue from delisted members is recognised when cash is received in the period they are readmitted.

The Institute has not delisted any of its members after the December 31, 2019 exercise.

**3.2.3 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from Institute's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Institute will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Institute manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that it has adequate fund. The Institute receives the majority of its income as subscriptions in the first quarter of the year, or as examination fees, exemption fees, relating to two examination sessions each year. Cash not required for short-term operating purposes is invested to maximise return with an acceptable level of risk. In addition to its own bankers, the Institute uses specialist investment advisers to invest cash surpluses with major banks of suitable credit standing to spread the risk, a maximum of 20% obligor limit is maintained per bank. Cash surpluses are invested in interest bearing fixed and call financial instrument and Federal Government Treasury Bills. At the balance sheet date the Institute held N532 million (2024: N138 million) in term deposits, N1.6 billion (2024: N523 million) in Treasury Bills and N288 million (2024: N156 million) in bank balances. Liquidity is managed to ensure investments are liquidated in a timely manner to meet operating requirements.

#### 3.2.4 Market risk

Market risk arises from Institute's use of interest bearing, tradable and financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the interest rates (interest rate risk), foreign exchange rates (currency risk) or other market factors (other price risk).

Interest rate risk relates to the risk of loss due to fluctuations in both cash flows and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities due to change in market interest rates. The Institute invests surplus cash in the short-term and in doing so exposes itself to the fluctuation in interest rates that are inherent in such a market.

Currency risk relates to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange risk. The Institute operates nationally and internationally in affiliation with foreign professional bodies such as IFAC, ABWA and PAFA. It also has foreign District Societies: (USA, Cameroun, Malaysia and UK) and is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from the transfer of foreign currency to these bodies. The Institute mitigates the risk with regards to income because all fees and subscriptions charged by it are in Naira. At the balance sheet date 100% of the Institute's cash and cash equivalents were held in various Nigeria banks (2024: 100%).

Other price risk relates to the risk of changes in market prices of the available-for-sale investments. The Institute invests surplus cash in a managed fund operated by fund managers and in doing so exposes itself to the fluctuations in price that are inherent in such a market. The Institute's Finance and General Purposes Committee has given Fund Managers discretionary management of the funds.

#### 3.2.5 Trade payables

Trade payables classified as financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Other payables that are within the scope of IAS 39 are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Others are measured in respect to their applicable standards.

#### 3.2.6 Investment risk

Budgets are prepared on a prudent basis and income from investments is not relied on for ICAN's ongoing activities. Investments are reviewed on a regular basis.

#### 3.2.7 Capital

The Institute considers its capital to be its accumulated and charitable and trust funds and fair value reserve. Council's financial objective is to generate a targeted operating position, to build and maintain reserves at a sustainable level, taking into account the various competitive risks. The Institute also aims to achieve additional long-term growth in reserves through the active management of the investment portfolio. A five-year financial plan has been developed which, over the period of the plan, targets an agreed level of accumulated fund. The Finance and General Purposes Committee reviews the financial position of the Institute at each committee meeting. The Institute is not subject to any material externally imposed capital requirements.

#### 3.2.8 Critical judgements and estimates

##### *Collectability assessment on whether consideration is probable*

The Institute has applied judgement in assessing whether collectability is probable. For membership subscription, the Institute has assessed that collectability is probable for only members that have been active within the last three (3) years. This means that even though these active members may not have paid the membership fees for or in the current period, the likelihood of payment is more than 50%. This pattern of revenue recognition aligns with the Institutes recent stance to delist all members that have not been active after 3 years. Delisting signifies a break in contract between the institute and delisted members. Therefore, no revenue is recognised from demand notices (Invoices) sent to delisted members. However, revenue is recognised when delisted members are readmitted by the institute. The revenue from delisted members is recognised when cash is received in the period they are readmitted.

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	<b>31 December 2025 N'000</b>	<b>31 December 2024 N'000</b>
<b>4 Fees and subscriptions</b>		
<b>4.1 Members:</b>		
Annual subscriptions	807,203	1,009,839
Practicing licence and renewal	78,135	69,560
Faculty registration and subscription	34,569	92,550
Admission fees	39,710	38,030
Re-admission fees	2,444	1,280
Registration of firms	7,281	5,317
Development levy	22,143	23,162
Attachment Fees	7,026	19,095
	<b>998,511</b>	<b>1,258,832</b>
<b>4.2 Professional students:</b>		
Subscriptions	308,011	253,077
Registrations	172,504	119,885
Exemption fees	922,887	709,690
	<b>1,403,401</b>	<b>1,082,652</b>
<b>4.3 ATS students:</b>		
Subscriptions	52,194	44,071
Registrations	56,765	48,327
Exemption fees	17,205	12,947
	<b>126,163</b>	<b>105,345</b>
<b>Total fees and subscriptions</b>	<b>2,528,076</b>	<b>2,446,829</b>
<b>5(a) Operating activities</b>		
<b>Qualifications and fellowship:</b>		
Professional examinations	3,088,708	2,518,765
ATS examinations	536,732	449,112
Fellowship award conferment	174,446	123,940
New members' induction	442,444	374,573
Reciprocity Income	39,072	25,390
NPAO Fees	25,297	-
	<b>4,306,699</b>	<b>3,491,779</b>
<b>Regulation, education and discipline:</b>		
Faculties	188,941	155,489
MCPD	491,508	286,620
	<b>680,449</b>	<b>442,109</b>
<b>Conferences and courses:</b>		
Annual Accountants' conference	2,771,645	1,600,624
Annual dinner and Institute merit award	58,925	102,760
UK-USA-CANADA conference	-	29,820
	<b>2,830,570</b>	<b>1,733,204</b>
<b>Publications and stamps:</b>		
Institute members' seal and stamps	138,932	144,733
Students' study text	44	134
	<b>138,976</b>	<b>144,867</b>
<b>Total operating activities</b>	<b>7,956,693</b>	<b>5,811,959</b>
<b>5(b) Operational expenditure</b>		
<b>Qualifications and fellowship:</b>		
Professional examinations	1,815,470	1,350,963
ATS examinations	532,695	399,656
Fellowship award conferment	70,228	65,342
New members' induction	232,296	230,639
Reciprocity Expenses	9,105	4,569
	<b>2,659,794</b>	<b>2,051,168</b>

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	<b>31 December 2025 N'ooo</b>	<b>31 December 2024 N'ooo</b>	
<b>Operational expenditure (Cont'd)</b>			
<b>Regulation, education and discipline:</b>			
Faculties	58,410	62,753	
MCPD	<u>68,331</u>	<u>65,929</u>	
	<b>126,741</b>	<b>128,682</b>	
<b>Conferences and courses:</b>			
Annual Accountants' conference	2,490,612	1,443,361	
Annual dinner and Institute merit award	<u>70,589</u>	<u>52,381</u>	
	<b>2,561,201</b>	<b>1,495,742</b>	
<b>Publications and stamps:</b>			
Institute members' seal and stamps	<u>4,203</u>	<u>5,616</u>	
	<b>4,203</b>	<b>5,616</b>	
<b>Total operational expenditure</b>	<b>5,351,939</b>	<b>3,681,207</b>	
<b>5(c) Analysis of operational activities</b>			
<b>Year ended December 31, 2025</b>			
<b>Qualifications and fellowship:</b>	<b>GROSS INCOME N'ooo</b>	<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE N'ooo</b>	<b>NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE) N'ooo</b>
Professional examination	3,088,708	(1,815,470)	1,273,238
ATS examinations	536,732	(532,695)	4,038
Fellowship award conferment	174,446	(70,228)	104,218
New members' induction	442,444	(232,296)	210,147
Reciprocity Income	39,072	(9,105)	29,967
NPAO Fees	<u>25,297</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,297</u>
	<b>4,306,699</b>	<b>(2,659,794)</b>	<b>1,646,905</b>
<b>Regulation, education and discipline:</b>			
Faculties	188,941	(58,410)	130,531
MCPD	<u>491,508</u>	<u>(68,331)</u>	<u>423,177</u>
	<b>680,450</b>	<b>(126,741)</b>	<b>553,708</b>
<b>Conferences and courses:</b>			
Annual Accountants' conference	2,771,645	(2,490,612)	281,033
Annual dinner and Institute merit award	<u>58,925</u>	<u>(70,589)</u>	<u>(11,664)</u>
	<b>2,830,570</b>	<b>(2,561,201)</b>	<b>269,369</b>
<b>Publications and stamps:</b>			
Institute members' seal and stamps	138,932	(4,203)	134,729
Students' study text	<u>44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44</u>
	<b>138,977</b>	<b>(4,203)</b>	<b>134,773</b>
<b>Net surplus from operational activities</b>	<b>7,956,692</b>	<b>(5,351,938)</b>	<b>2,604,756</b>
<b>5(d) Analysis of operational activities</b>			
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>			
<b>Qualifications and fellowship</b>	<b>GROSS INCOME N'ooo</b>	<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE N'ooo</b>	<b>NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE) N'ooo</b>
Professional examinations	2,518,765	(1,350,963)	1,167,803
ATS examinations	449,112	(399,656)	49,456
Fellowship award conferment	123,940	(65,342)	58,598
New members' induction	374,573	(230,639)	143,934
Reciprocity Income	<u>25,390</u>	<u>(4,569)</u>	<u>20,821</u>
	<b>3,491,779</b>	<b>(2,051,169)</b>	<b>1,440,610</b>
<b>Regulation, education and discipline:</b>			
Faculties	155,489	(62,753)	92,736
MCPD	<u>286,620</u>	<u>(65,929)</u>	<u>220,691</u>
	<b>442,109</b>	<b>(128,682)</b>	<b>313,427</b>

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Analysis of operational activities Year ended December 31, 2024	GROSS INCOME	GROSS EXPENDITURE	NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE)
	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Conferences and courses:</b>			
Annual Accountants' Conference	1,600,624	(1,443,361)	157,263
Annual dinner and Institute merit award	102,760	(52,381)	50,379
UK-USA-CANADA conference	29,820		29,820
	<u>1,733,204</u>	<u>(1,495,742)</u>	<u>237,462</u>
<b>Publications and stamps:</b>			
Institute members' seal and stamps	144,733	(5,616)	139,117
Students' study text	134		134
	<u>144,868</u>	<u>(5,616)</u>	<u>139,251</u>
<b>Total net surplus from operational activities</b>	<b>5,811,960</b>	<b>(3,681,208)</b>	<b>2,130,752</b>
		<b>31 December 2025 N'000</b>	<b>31 December 2024 N'000</b>
<b>6(a) Other income</b>			
Accreditation fees		3,577	2,376
Transcripts fees		21,275	25,090
Examination results/scripts		532	100
Penalty for Late Exam Registration		197	-
Change of name		1,335	702
Reissue of certificate		210	200
Academic conference		3,533	10,625
ICAN on Air and others		4,403	9,610
IT conference		-	920
SSPC management fee		1,205	797
University of Lagos-Endowment fund		-	4,521
SMP		5,175	2,600
Investiture Donation		101,935	-
Loss on disposal of asset		(3,764)	(674)
		<u>139,615</u>	<u>56,867</u>
<b>6(b) Sundry Income</b>			
Income from sale of store items		1,012	949
Contractors' registration fees		2,450	2,624
Advertisement income		495	180
Group internet		1,391	153
Hire of vehicles		540	360
Foreign Exchange gain/(loss)		(727)	137,295
		<u>5,162</u>	<u>141,562</u>
<b>6(c) Investment income</b>			
Dividend Income		4,250	10,041
Rental Income		27,825	66,263
		<u>32,076</u>	<u>76,304</u>
<b>6(d) Interest income</b>			
Interest income from bank deposit and treasury bills		<u>159,371</u>	<u>84,807</u>
<b>6(e) Investment Properties Revaluation</b>			
Gain on Revaluation on Fair Value		<u>3,953,200</u>	-

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<b>7 International affiliation costs:</b>		
<b>IFAC:</b>		
Subscription	60,878	139,972
Travelling and other meeting expenses	84,797	130,281
	<b>145,674</b>	<b>270,253</b>
<b>ABWA:</b>		
Subscription	48,934	14,756
Travelling and other meeting expenses	56,219	97,908
	<b>105,153</b>	<b>112,664</b>
<b>PAFA:</b>		
Subscription	132,924	275,878
Travelling and other meeting expenses	75,131	108,333
	<b>208,055</b>	<b>384,211</b>
<b>Chartered Accountants Worldwide:</b>		
Travelling and other expenses	-	4,619
<b>African Congress of Accountants expenses:</b>		
Travelling and other expenses	54,102	-
<b>Total International affiliation costs</b>	<b>512,984</b>	<b>771,747</b>
<b>8 Other operational expenditure</b>		
Contribution to students special project (SSP)	24,109	15,939
Accreditation and visitation expenses	19,583	15,880
Scholarship Scheme	12,104	13,593
Catch Them Young awareness programme	16,338	19,403
Subventions to District/Student Societies	14,102	20,837
Zonal Conference Expenses	36,063	42,495
ICAN on Air	9,651	8,565
Accountancy Day, Newspapers & Others	13,493	11,399
Academic conference expenses	3,354	12,573
PPMC Monitoring Activities	7,988	7,990
Education and training expenses	75,381	58,913
ICAN 60th Anniversary	24,579	-
Research grants and expenses	13,457	13,939
Accountability Index	2,536	59,918
MCATI	388	36,660
Syllabus review	-	17,753
Defense of ICAN ACT	-	31,489
IT conference	-	480
Research journal	240	240
ICAN Golf Tournament	6,119	6,492
Insurance	190,662	223,079
Corporate Social Responsibility	-	500
	<b>470,146</b>	<b>618,138</b>
<b>9 Personnel cost</b>		
Basic salary	585,847	515,381
Defined contribution costs	90,303	89,458
Other allowances and related costs	828,247	734,024
	<b>1,504,396</b>	<b>1,338,863</b>

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<b>10 General and administrative expenses</b>		
Annual general meeting expenses	7,574	11,640
Electoral Matters Committee	41,752	51,517
Council and committee meeting expenses	373,484	361,318
Refreshment -Mgt Staff	43,694	78,762
Foreign Travel Exp- Staff	4,710	7,145
Investiture Expenses	83,944	20,835
Local Presidential Tours	138,702	173,553
Overseas Presidential Tours	110,442	405,921
Printing and Stationery	27,945	44,951
Telephone and Postages	82,238	91,307
Computer expenses	44,688	20,637
Helpdesk related expenses	-	1,355
IT subscription/licence fees	48,738	82,627
Library expenses	7,424	16,530
Vehicle running costs	268,920	252,806
Travelling expenses	44,050	46,523
Advertisements and publicity	20,103	11,357
Corporate Communications Exp	9,900	8,350
Subscription and donations	18,778	19,343
Subscription to APBN & NESG	5,171	5,181
General repairs and maintenance	308,091	373,035
Industrial Training Fund	6,356	4,206
Professional charges	111,127	59,794
Audit fees & Expenses	11,825	10,000
Maiduguri Regional Office Exp	490	-
Bank charges	22,329	18,593
	<b><u>1,842,477</u></b>	<b><u>2,177,287</u></b>
<b>11a Depreciation and amortisation</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	210,674	191,648
	<b><u>210,674</u></b>	<b><u>191,648</u></b>
<b>11b Impairment charges</b>		
Impairment loss/(reversal) on other receivables (Note 19c)	5,866	(3,041)
Impairment charge on members subscription receivables (Note 18c)	6,655	6,023
	<b><u>12,522</u></b>	<b><u>2,982</u></b>
<b>12 Activities result</b>		
The activities result includes the following:		
<b>a. Salaries and related costs</b>		
The costs of employing staff during the year were as follows:		
Staff costs	585,847	515,381
Defined contribution costs	90,303	89,458
Other allowances	828,247	734,024
	<b><u>1,504,396</u></b>	<b><u>1,338,863</u></b>
<b>b. Depreciation and amortisation</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	210,674	191,648
Amortisation of intangible asset	-	-
	<b><u>210,674</u></b>	<b><u>191,648</u></b>
<b>c. Auditors' remuneration</b>		
Fee payable to joint auditors	11,825	10,000

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**13 Property, plant and equipment**

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Plant and machinery	Furniture and equipment	Library books	Lecture theatres	Capital Work - In - Progress	Total
Cost:	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	314,735	1,454,774	782,932	182,291	826,377	58,217	364,605	605,946	4,589,877
Additions	-	45,965	79,335	387	126,176	135	-	258,557	510,555
Disposal	-	-	(149,422)	-	-	-	-	-	(149,422)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>314,735</b>	<b>1,500,739</b>	<b>712,845</b>	<b>182,678</b>	<b>952,553</b>	<b>58,352</b>	<b>364,605</b>	<b>864,503</b>	<b>4,951,010</b>
Balance at 1 January 2025	314,735	1,500,739	712,845	182,678	952,553	58,352	364,605	864,503	4,951,010
Additions	(o)	6,287	-	0	39,685	0	-	43,905	89,877
Disposals	-	-	(16,500)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,500)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>314,735</b>	<b>1,507,026</b>	<b>696,345</b>	<b>182,678</b>	<b>992,238</b>	<b>58,352</b>	<b>364,605</b>	<b>908,409</b>	<b>5,024,388</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>									
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	304,607	569,487	180,619	719,841	57,888	364,604	-	2,197,046
Depreciation charge for the year	-	79,708	70,242	793	40,719	187	-	-	191,649
Disposals	-	-	(141,206)	-	-	-	-	-	(141,206)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>384,315</b>	<b>498,523</b>	<b>181,412</b>	<b>760,560</b>	<b>58,075</b>	<b>364,604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,247,489</b>
Balance at 1 January 2025	-	384,315	498,523	181,412	760,560	58,075	364,604	-	2,247,489
Depreciation charge for the year	-	82,819	66,741	875	60,104	134	-	-	210,674
Disposals	-	-	(8,628)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,628)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>467,135</b>	<b>556,636</b>	<b>182,287</b>	<b>820,663</b>	<b>58,209</b>	<b>364,604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,449,535</b>
<b>Carrying amount:</b>									
Balance at 31 December 2024	314,735	1,116,424	214,322	1,266	191,993	277	1	864,503	2,703,522
Balance at 31 December 2025	314,735	1,039,892	139,708	391	171,575	143	1	908,409	2,574,855

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<b>14(a) Investment property</b>		
Akintola Williams building, Abuja	2,897,800	911,000
Amuwo-Odofin building, Lagos	3,166,400	1,200,000
Benevolent Fund Investment property	100,000	100,000
<b>Balance as at 31st December</b>	<b>6,164,200</b>	<b>2,211,000</b>
<b>14b Gain on fair valuation of investment property</b>		
Balance at 1 January:	2,211,000	2,211,000
Property Revaluation	3,953,200	-
<b>Balance as at 31st December</b>	<b>6,164,200</b>	<b>2,211,000</b>

Investment properties are valued every three years in accordance with the Institute's policy and in intervening years if the carrying amount of the investment property differs materially from their fair value. The institute's investment properties are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation. The fair value measurements as at 31st December 2025 were performed by Umoru Yakubu Ayiegbeni, FRC/2014/PRO/NIESV/004/00000008842 of Jide Taiwo & Co, independent valuers not related to the institute. Jide Taiwo & Co, have appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the fair value measurement of properties in the relevant locations. The Institute is only occupying about 10% of the property.

<b>15(a) Financial assets FVOCI</b>		
<i>Quoted investments:</i>		
<b>At 1 January</b>	<b>273,275</b>	<b>266,762</b>
Additions	-	1,760
Derecognition/Disposal	(10,729)	(1,160)
Fair Value Gain charged to other comprehensive income	26,843	5,912
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>289,390</b>	<b>273,275</b>
<b>Amount Charged to OCI:</b>		
Change in fair value of financial assets (ICAN)	26,843	5,912
<b>15b Movement of Financial Assets FVOCI</b>		
Financial Asset - Equity Instrument (Benevolent)	228,587	227,818
Financial Asset- Equity Instrument (ICAN)	9,352	21,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>237,939</b>	<b>248,888</b>
Cost of Financial Asset disposed (ICAN)	-	990
<b>Total Value</b>	<b>237,939</b>	<b>247,898</b>
Gain on Financial Asset Valuation (ICAN)	51,451	24,608
Gain on Financial Asset Valuation (Benevolent)	-	769
<b>Total Valuation</b>	<b>289,390</b>	<b>273,275</b>

Financial assets FVOCI (previously called Available-for-sales investment) are fair valued annually at the close of business on the date of the financial position. Wherever possible, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted bid prices. Financial assets FVOCI are classified as non-current assets unless they are expected to be realised within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

Financial assets FVOCI are denominated in Naira. The Institute monitors its exposures by way of regular reports from the Fund managers who have discretionary management of the investment portfolio. None of these financial assets are impaired.

The Institute derecognised some of its investment in Financial Asset FVOCI, relating to equity investments previously held in listed entities that have since been delisted from the stock exchange

<b>16(a) Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Staff loans	54,483	46,296
Staff advances	36,209	50,959
	<b>90,692</b>	<b>97,255</b>
<b>16(b) Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
Non Current	58,540	71,995
Current	32,152	25,260
	<b>90,692</b>	<b>97,255</b>

The non-current financial assets at amortised cost (formerly called loan and receivables) represents the long term portion of the car loans granted to staff.

<b>17 Inventories</b>		
Stationery	35,755	56,573
Electrical parts	750	250
Diesel	1,062	8,118
Students' study text	18,284	25,308
Others sellable items	28,690	12,518
Annual Accountants conference materials	-	16,590
Induction Materials	-	25,605
	<b>84,541</b>	<b>144,962</b>

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		<b>31 December 2025 N'ooo</b>	<b>31 December 2024 N'ooo</b>
<b>18 Members' subscription receivables</b>			
Subscription receivables	Note 18(a)	927,069	842,349
Opening Allowance for credit loss	Note 18(b)	(607,383)	(601,360)
Allowance for credit loss	Note 18(b)	(6,655)	(6,023)
<b>Net Members' subscription receivables</b>		<b><u>313,031</u></b>	<b><u>234,966</u></b>
<b>18(a) Reconciliation of members' subscription receivables</b>			
At 1 January		842,349	752,921
Additions during the year		1,316,627	855,515
Receipts for the year		(1,231,907)	(766,087)
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>		<b><u>927,069</u></b>	<b><u>842,349</u></b>
Write off receivables		-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>		<b><u>927,069</u></b>	<b><u>842,349</u></b>
<b>18(b) Allowance for Impairment</b>			
Opening balance		607,383	601,360
Charged/(recovered) during the year		6,655	6,023
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b><u>614,038</u></b>	<b><u>607,383</u></b>
Subscriptions are stated at amortised cost based on the original invoice amount less an allowance for any irrecoverable debts.			
<b>19 Other receivables</b>			
Other receivables	Note 19(a.)	261,792	148,372
Impairment on other receivables	Note 19(c.)	(19,634)	(13,768)
<b>Net other receivables</b>		<b><u>242,157</u></b>	<b><u>134,604</u></b>
<b>19(a) Other receivables</b>			
AAT Receivables		77,952	65,823
MCPD Receivables		59,075	135
NNDC/ICAN Students' Special Project (SSP)		13,496	15,238
Akwa Ibom State SSP		1,156	1,156
University of Lagos-Endowment Fund		-	30,858
AFN		10,716	12,175
Other receivables (Benevolent)		3,584	3,584
AAC Receivable		67,250	-
Rent Paid in Advance - Ilorin SSP		3,750	-
Other Debtors -FIRS Reimbursable		23,930	-
Investment Interest		883	19,405
<b>Sub-Total</b>	Note 19(b.)	<b><u>261,792</u></b>	<b><u>148,373</u></b>
Impairment allowance for doubtful receivables	Note 19(c.)	(19,634)	(13,768)
<b>Net other receivables</b>		<b><u>242,157</u></b>	<b><u>134,605</u></b>
<b>19(b) Reconciliation of Other receivables</b>			
At 1 January		148,372	170,551
Additions during the year		129,173	39,731
Receipts for the year		(36,172)	(61,910)
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31st December</b>		<b><u>241,373</u></b>	<b><u>148,372</u></b>
<b>19(c) Reconciliation of impairment allowance on other receivables</b>			
Loss allowance as at 1 January		13,768	16,809
Impairment allowances for doubtful receivable		5,866	-
Reversal in expected credit loss		-	(3,041)
<b>Loss allowance as at 31 December</b>		<b><u>19,634</u></b>	<b><u>13,768</u></b>

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<b>20 Prepayment</b>		
Group life insurance - ICAN members	76,802	76,519
Group life insurance - ICAN staff & council	36,062	20,869
Motor vehicle, fire and burglary insurance	5,251	8,069
Reliance HMO	-	13,520
Dedicated Electricity Feeder Line	-	13,679
AAT Bags	-	16,663
MCPD Accreditation	2,100	-
AAT Certificates	6,605	9,046
ICAN-AI Hosting	4,975	-
NAV Enhancement	11,725	-
SOPHOS Antivirus	7,992	-
Int'l Conference Center (54th AAC)	25,000	25,000
Supplier Advance	579	-
Prof Exams-CME (70% Deposit with Hotel)	51,313	55,650
	<u>228,404</u>	<u>239,015</u>
<b>21 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Short Term Deposits	2,131,881	1,104,308
Bank Balances	288,181	156,326
Dedicated funds - Bank deposit	-	35,422
Cash at Hand	5,932	4,982
	<u>2,425,994</u>	<u>1,301,039</u>
The effective interest rate on short term bank deposits was 2025: 19.50% (2024: 16.35%)		
<b>22 Accounts payables</b>		
Sundry payables	Notes 22(a) 236,694	469,738
Accrued expenses	Notes 22(b) <u>568,224</u>	<u>460,425</u>
	<u>804,918</u>	<u>930,163</u>
<b>22(a) Sundry payables:</b>		
Payable to Districts	15,579	187,949
BOI Payable	30,961	21,922
EDC Payable	12,432	18,123
Advance Income ATSWA	1,496	-
ICAN-CITN Pathway	1,434	2,254
ICAN staff pension fund	-	13
Withholding tax (FIRS)/LIRS	161,914	152,858
Board of Internal Revenue/NASU/COOP	506	228
National Housing Fund	4,219	4,168
Interest Charged on Staff Loan -Deferred Income	6,137	-
Advance Interest	2,017	2,017
Deferred Income (FCA Conferment)	-	80,206
	<u>236,694</u>	<u>469,738</u>
<b>22(b) Accrued expenses:</b>		
Staff IOU Payable	39,466	24,435
Other Payables	28	28
Advance Rent	-	6,092
Audit fees	11,650	10,000
Sundry accrual	517,080	419,870
	<u>568,224</u>	<u>460,425</u>
<b>23 Contract liabilities</b>		
Subscription income	-	41,267
Subscription Control/Deferred Income	<u>470,783</u>	<u>41,267</u>
	<u>470,783</u>	<u>41,267</u>
Contract liabilities relates to subscriptions in advance received from members.		

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<b>24 Funds</b>			
<b>a Accumulated fund</b>	Note 24(a)	<u>9,302,568</u>	<u>2,621,504</u>
<b>Movement in Accumulated Fund:</b>			
Opening Balance as at 01 January		2,621,504	3,118,862
<b>Reclassifications:</b>			
Development Fund	1,463,316	-	-
Benevolent fund	667,756	(37,346)	(37,346)
Study text revolving fund	(277,446)	(221,872)	(221,872)
Student and Development fund	(41,616)	(74,597)	(74,597)
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<u>1,812,010</u>	<u>(333,815)</u>
		4,433,514	2,785,047
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>4,869,054</u>	<u>(163,543)</u>
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>		<u>9,302,568</u>	<u>2,621,504</u>
<b>b Other Members' Funds:</b>			
Development fund	Note 25(b)	-	1,463,316
Tuition house support fund		50,000	50,000
Whistleblower fund		50,000	50,000
Prizes fund	Note 25(c)	24,559	25,825
Benevolent fund	Note 25(d)	-	667,756
Library fund	Note 25(e)	9,643	9,643
Accountancy research fund	Note 25(f)	145,469	145,469
Student development and support fund	Note 25(g)	259,189	217,573
Study text revolving fund	Note 25(h)	<u>1,252,277</u>	<u>1,100,109</u>
		<u>1,791,138</u>	<u>3,729,691</u>
<b>25 The analysis of funds and other reserves:</b>			
<b>(a) Accumulated Fund</b>			
The accumulated fund represent the excess of income over expenditure which have been accumulated over the years.			
<b>(b) Developmental Fund</b>			
The fund was made available to meet expenditure on the Institute's infrastructural development which is the Institute Annex Office at Ebute Metta in Lagos. The fund is now reclassified into Accumulated Fund following the recognition of the Asset.			
Opening Balance as at 01 January		1,463,316	1,463,316
Transfer from/ receipts into fund		<u>(1,463,316)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>1,463,316</u>
<b>(c) Prizes Fund</b>			
This is funded by donors of each prize. The Fund is made available to meet expenditure on the award of prizes to deserving outstanding students in the Institute's examinations. The Fund is invested in fixed deposit and any interest accrued there from is credited to the Fund.			
Opening Balance as at 01 January		25,825	27,129
Transfer from/ receipts into fund		<u>(1,266)</u>	<u>(1,304)</u>
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>		<u>24,559</u>	<u>25,825</u>
<b>(d) Benevolent Fund</b>			
The ICAN members' Benevolent and Educational Trust Fund was established by Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria to assist persons in need who are or have been ICAN members and/or their families and dependants. It is also aimed at promoting and supporting educational/research in accountancy, financial Management, taxation and related subjects. The fund is managed by a five man Board of trustees. The major activities of the management board are fund raising and management of investments. 3% of the Annual Accountants' Conference gross income is credited to the fund annually. The fund generated are invested and it is the income from the investments that are disbursed to members in need and families that are distraught. Since inception, the Fund has been used to assist members and families of dead members. This include members who had renal (kidney) failure, blindness, stroke, spinal cord injuries, disaster (fire/flood/accident) victims, children's education etc. The minimum amount of benefit to applicants is Fifty thousand Naira (N50,000) only; while the maximum shall be a sum of Five Hundred Thousand Naira (N500,000) only.			
Opening Balance as at 01 January		667,756	630,410
Transfer from/ receipts into fund		<u>(667,756)</u>	<u>37,346</u>
Utilisation from fund		-	-
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>667,756</u>

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	<b>31 December 2025 N'000</b>	<b>31 December 2024 N'000</b>
<b>(e) Library Fund</b>		
The contribution to Library fund is to obtain all the resources needed for the use of the Institute's members. This is in line with the Council belief of the need to provide a befitting library facility to help students and members turn information into knowledge. This fund helps fill the gap by providing high quality library facility, necessary materials and equipment. 3% of the Institute's annual gross income is to be transferred to library development. No transfer were made in 2024 (2023: Nil).		
Opening Balance as at 01 January	9,644	9,644
Transfer from/ receipts into fund	-	-
Utilisation from fund	-	-
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b><u>9,644</u></b>	<b><u>9,644</u></b>
<b>(f) Accountancy Research Fund</b>		
Transfers to this fund is based on Council's resolutions. The fund is made available to meet expenditure on research on specialised areas of accountancy. The Fund is invested in fixed deposit and any interest accrued there from is credited to the Fund.		
Opening Balance as at 01 January	145,469	145,469
Transfer from/ receipts into fund	-	-
Utilisation from fund	-	-
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b><u>145,469</u></b>	<b><u>145,469</u></b>
<b>(g) Students Development and Support Fund</b>		
This is to be funded by surplus realised from the sale of study text and is to be applied to the development and support of students writing the Institute's		
Opening Balance as at 01 January	217,573	142,976
Transfer from/ receipts into fund	41,616	74,597
Utilisation from fund	-	-
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b><u>259,189</u></b>	<b><u>217,573</u></b>
<b>(h) Study Text Revolving Fund</b>		
This is to be funded by a portion of the amount realised from the sale of study text to students. The fund is available to meet expenditure on development, printing		
Opening Balance as at 01 January	1,100,109	878,237
Transfer from/ receipts into fund	277,446	221,872
Utilisation from fund	(125,278)	-
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b><u>1,252,277</u></b>	<b><u>1,100,109</u></b>
<b>(i) Professorial Chair Endowment</b>		
Transfers to this fund is based on Council's resolutions. The fund is made available to meet expenditure on professorial chair endowment in selected universities. The fund is invested in fixed deposit and any interest accrued there from is credited to the fund.		
<b>(j) FVOCI reserves</b>		
FVOCI reserves represents the excess of unrealised gains and losses on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income over their historic costs.		
Opening Balance as at 01 January	17,014	11,102
Gain charged to other comprehensive income	26,843	5,912
Utilisation from fund	-	-
<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b><u>43,857</u></b>	<b><u>17,014</u></b>

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**26 Cash flow statement**

**a. Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities:**

Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		4,869,054	(163,543)
Adjustments for:			
Adjustment to accumulated fund		1,812,010	-
Interest received	6d	(159,371)	(84,807)
Derecognition of quoted investment		10,729	-
Revaluation Gain on Investment Property		(3,953,200)	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	13	210,674	191,648
loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,764	674
Gain on valuation of Stocks			(3,045)
Impairment of financial asset		12,522	-
<b>Changes in working capital (excluding the effects of exchange differences):</b>			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory		60,421	35,915
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and receivables		6,563	(18,296)
Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments		10,611	(1,989)
(Increase)/Decrease in other receivables		(113,420)	22,180
Decrease in trade and other payables		(125,247)	(159,034)
Increase in contract liabilities		429,516	25
Increase in members subscription receivable		(84,720)	(83,406)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>2,989,905</u>	<u>(263,678)</u>

**b. Cash generated from/(used in) funding activities:**

Decrease in Prize fund		(1,266)	(1,304)
Decrease in Benevolent Fund		(667,756)	-
Decrease in Development Fund		(1,463,316)	-
Increase in Study Text Revolving Fund		152,168	-
Increase in Student Development and Support fund		41,616	-
		<u>(1,938,553)</u>	<u>(1,304)</u>
		<b>31 December</b>	<b>31 December</b>
		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>

**27 Employees**

The average number of persons employed by the Institute during the

Senior Managers up to Directors		57	57
Junior staff up to Managers		112	123
		<u>169</u>	<u>180</u>

**Staff cost**

Wages and salaries		1,414,094	1,249,404
Pension costs		90,303	89,458
		<u>1,504,397</u>	<u>1,338,864</u>

**Remuneration of key management personnel (KMP)**

The Registrar/Chief Executive is the key management personnel (KMP) of the Institute. He has responsibility for implementing Council's policies and drives the secretariat in promoting the ICAN brand. The KMP has no business relationship with the Institute. The remuneration of the key management personnel of the Institute is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

**Registrar/Chief Executive:**

Short-term employee benefits		<u>26,667</u>	<u>22,340</u>
		<u>26,667</u>	<u>22,340</u>

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			<b>31 December 2025 N'000</b>	<b>31 December 2024 N'000</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Employees (Cont'd)</b>			
	The number of employees of the Institute whose total earnings were more than N300,000 in the year was;			
			Number	Number
N300,000	To	N900,000	0	0
N 900,001	To	N1,000,000	0	1
N 1,000,001	To	N1,100,000	1	9
N 1,100,001	To	N1,200,000	3	2
N 1,200,001	To	N1,400,000	7	1
N 1,400,001	To	N1,600,000	2	5
N 1,600,001	To	N2,000,000	5	6
N 2,000,001	To	N2,100,000	1	1
N 2,100,001	To	N2,200,000	2	4
N 2,200,001	To	N2,500,000	7	16
N 2,500,001	To	N2,600,000	4	3
N 2,600,001	To	N2,700,000	3	0
N 2,700,001	To	N2,800,000	4	7
N 2,800,001	To	N2,900,000	2	3
N 2,900,001	To	N4,000,000	22	26
N 4,000,001	To	N4,600,000	11	13
N 4,600,001	To	N5,200,000	16	8
N 5,200,001	To	N6,100,000	9	18
N 6,100,001	To	N6,400,000	9	11
N 6,400,001	To	N7,300,000	12	20
N 7,300,001	To	N7,800,000	11	5
N 7,800,001	To	N8,100,000	7	1
N8,100,001	To	N8,300,000	2	5
N 8,300,001	To	N9,400,000	12	5
N 9,400,001	To	N9,500,000	2	1
N 9,500,001	To	N10,100,000	4	0
N 10,100,001	To	N10,900,000	1	2
N 10,900,001	To	N12,900,000	4	1
N 12,900,001 to N15,000,000			0	0
N15,000,001 and above			6	6
			<b>169</b>	<b>180</b>

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**28 Related party disclosures**

**Council members as office bearers:**

Haruna Nma YAHAYA mni (Dr) (President)  
Queensley Sofuratu SEGHOSIME mni(Vice President)  
Etofolam Felix OSUJI mni (Dr.) (1st Deputy Vice President)  
Clement Oyemolu AKINSULIRE (Chief) (Dr.) (2nd Deputy Vice President)  
Davidson Chizuoke Stephen ALARIBE (Chief) (Immediate Past President)  
Tajudeen Olawale OLAYINKA (Mr), (Honorary Treasurer)

**Other Council members:**

Francis Chavwuko OKORO (Rot), Oluwatobi Ayodele ABIOLA mni (Dr)  
Ezekiel ANAGHA (Chief),  
Oluseyi OLANREWAJU (Dr), Nasiru MUHAMMAD (Hon.)  
Jamiu Adeyemi OLAKISAN (Mr), Abubakar ADAMU (Air Vice Marshal)  
Sheriff Adeyemi SANNNI (Mr), Oladele Nuraini OLADIPO (Mr)  
Gaddafi Peter EKHORAGBON (Mr), Michael Foluso DAUDU (Mr)  
Jude Sunny EGBO (Mr.), Chibuzor Noel ANYANECHI (Chief)  
David Olugbenga OMIDIJI (Dr.), Mathias DAFUR (Mr)  
Njum Nnennaya UMA-ONYEMENAM (Mrs), Olaitan BABATUNDE (Mrs.)  
Biodun ADEDEJI (Mr.), Oluwaseun EJODAME (Mrs.)  
Babayo SHEHU (Mallam), Daniel AWAZIE (Mr.), Obal USANG (Assoc. Prof)  
Kingsley AYOZIE (Mr.), Olufunmilayo Ajoke OLANIYI (Mrs.)

**Non Council members:**

Dr. Musibau Lanre Olasunkanmi (Registrar/Chief Executive) and Dr. Ogochukwu Ijeoma Anaso (Deputy Registrar, Technical Services).

No member of the Council receives payment in respect of services to ICAN. In line with Council travel and expenses policy, Council members are reimbursed for any expenses which they directly incur on behalf of the Institute as part of their role as a Council member. No loan is granted to related parties.

**29 Contingent liabilities and commitments**

There were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at the reporting date (2024: Nil).

**30 Members subscription Receivable**

This is the total outstanding dues from Members Subscription, Faculties and Practising Licenses as at December 31, 2025.

**31 Members subscription impairment provision**

Full Provisions is made for Members that recorded no transaction in their records in the last ten years

Impairment charges on subscription above ten years

This is additional impairment or otherwise on members that are owing Subscriptions, Faculties and Practising Licenses in the year

# The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria

## Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2025

### Statement of Value Added

	<b>31 December 2025 N '000</b>	%	<b>31 December 2024 N '000</b>	%
Income	10,516,845		8,335,093	
Other income	<u>298,986</u>		<u>141,674</u>	
	<b>10,815,831</b>		<b>8,476,767</b>	
Purchase of services-Local	(4,231,707)		(7,109,799)	
<b>Value added</b>	<b><u>6,584,124</u></b>	<b>100</b>	<b><u>1,366,968</u></b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION:</b>				
<b>To pay employees</b>				
Salaries and benefits	1,504,396	23	1,338,863	98
<b>To provide for enhancement of assets and growth</b>				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	210,674	3	191,648	14
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	<u>4,869,054</u>	74	<u>(163,543)</u>	(12)
<b>Value added</b>	<b><u>6,584,124</u></b>	<b>100</b>	<b><u>1,366,968</u></b>	<b>100</b>

This statement represents the distribution of the wealth created through the use of the Institute's assets by its own and employees' efforts.

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**Five year financial summary**

	31 December 2025 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000
<b>FINANCIAL POSITION:</b>					
<b>ASSETS EMPLOYED</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	2,574,855	2,703,522	2,392,831	2,036,996	1,556,554
Investment property	6,164,200	2,211,000	2,211,000	2,211,000	1,715,000
Investment in shares and equity	289,390	273,275	266,762	248,953	21,557
Loans and receivables	58,540	71,995	55,199	48,687	21,937
Net current assets	2,521,363	1,149,684	1,642,595	1,511,079	2,432,110
	<b>11,608,348</b>	<b>6,409,476</b>	<b>6,568,387</b>	<b>6,056,715</b>	<b>5,747,158</b>
<b>FINANCED BY</b>					
Non-current liabilities	470,784	41,267	41,242	41,242	41,226
Funds and reserve	11,137,564	6,368,209	6,527,145	6,015,473	5,705,932
	<b>11,608,348</b>	<b>6,409,476</b>	<b>6,568,387</b>	<b>6,056,715</b>	<b>5,747,158</b>
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>					
Income	10,484,768	8,258,787	7,107,046	5,545,498	5,921,694
Surplus of income over expenditure	5,132,829	4,577,580	4,254,334	3,363,913	3,849,279
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>4,869,054</b>	<b>(163,543)</b>	<b>495,447</b>	<b>157,119</b>	<b>1,259,028</b>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>					
Gain/(loss) in fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	26,843	5,912	18,696	769	-
(Loss) in financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(5,306)	(6,447)
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>	<b>4,895,897</b>	<b>(157,631)</b>	<b>514,143</b>	<b>152,582</b>	<b>1,252,581</b>