Conoil

CONOIL PLC
Registered office:
Bull Plaza, 38/39, Marina,
P.M.B. 12915, Lagos.

Operations office:
1, Conoil/AP Road, off Naval Dockyard Road,
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www.conoilplc.com
RC: 7288

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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RESULTS AT A GLANCE

	June 2021 N'000	June 2020 N'000	% Change
Revenue	67,637,932	57,455,721	17.7
Profit before taxation	1,562,645	498,084	213.7
Taxation	(500,046)	(159,387)	213.7
Profit for the year	1,062,599	338,697	213.7
Retained earnings	16,410,872	15,634,690	5.0
Share capital	346,976	346,976	(0.0)
Shareholders' funds	20,582,617	19,806,436	3.9
Per share data			
Earnings per share (kobo)	153	49	213.7
Dividend per share (kobo)	-	-	-
Net assets per share (kobo)	2,966	2,854	3.9

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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The Directors of Conoil Plc ("the Company") are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2021, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the period ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for:

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- making an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

The Directors are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Company;
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with the legislation of Nigeria and IFRS;
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

Going Concern

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

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 30 June 2021 were approved by the Directors on July 28, 2021

On behalf of the Directors of the Company

Mr. Salam Ismail Ajani	**Dr. M. Ebietsuwa Omatsola**	**Mr. Kheterpal Hardeep Singh**
Finance Director	Director	Managing Director
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018798	FRC/2013/COMEG/00000003735	FRC/2018/NIM/00000018841

CERTIFICATION IN PURSUANT TO S. 60(2) OF THE INVESTMENT & SECURITIES ACT NO. 29 OF 2007

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to Audited Financial Statements for the period ended 30 June 2021 that:

a. We have reviewed the reports;

b. To the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:
   i. Any untrue statement of a material fact, or
   ii. Omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading in the light of the circumstance under which such statement was made.

c. To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of, and for the periods presented in the reports.

d. We:
   i. Are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
   ii. Have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company and its consolidated subsidiary is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
   iii. Have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date.
   iv. Have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date.

e. We have disclosed to the Auditors of the Company and Audit Committee:
   i. All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the company's Auditors any material weakness in internal controls; and
   ii. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal controls.

f. We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weakness.

Mr. Salam Ismail Ajani	**Mr. Kheterpal Hardeep Singh**
Finance Director	Managing Director
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018798	FRC/2018/NIM/00000018841

CERTIFICATION IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.15 DISCLOSURE OF DEALINGS IN ISSUER'S SHARES

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) Conoil Plc maintains effective Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders as to their dealing in the Company's shares.

The Policy is regularly reviewed and updated by the Board. The Company has made specific inquiries of all the directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement.

Mr. Salam Ismail Ajani
Finance Director
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018798

Mr. Kheterpal Hardeep Singh
Managing Director
FRC/2018/NIM/00000018841

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STATEMENT OF FREE FLOAT RULES STATUS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE/FREE FLOAT STATUS

Description	30-Jun-21		30-Jun-20	
	Unit	Percentage	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital	693,952,117.00	100	693,952,117.00	100
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
Conpetro Limited	516,298,603.00	74.40	516,298,603.00	74.40
Total Substantial Shareholdings	516,298,603.00	74.40	516,298,603.00	74.40
Directors Shareholdings (Direct & Indirect), Excluding Directors with				
Dr. M. E. Omatsola	541.00	0.000001	541	0.000001
Engr. Babatunde Okuyemi	8,500.00	0.000012	8,500	0.000012
Mr. Joshua Ariyo	25,365.00	0.000037	25,365	0.000037
Mr. Ademola Idowu	15,125.00	0.000022	15,125	0.000022
Total Directors Shareholding	49,531.00	0.000071	49,531	0.000071
Other Influential Shareholdings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Other Influential Shareholdings	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
Free Float in Units and Percentage	**168,336,550.00**	**24.26%**	**168,336,550**	**24.26%**

DECLARATION:

Conoil Plc with a free float percentage of 24.26% as at 30 June 2021, is compliant with The Exchange's Free Float requirements for the companies listed on the Main Board.

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	Apr - Jun 2021 N'000	Apr - Jun 2020 N'000	Jan-June 2021 N'000	Jan- June 2020 N'000
Revenue	5	34,546,292	19,311,995	67,637,932	57,455,721
Cost of sales	6	(31,700,643)	(17,383,757)	(62,435,372)	(52,679,071)
Gross profit		**2,845,650**	**1,928,239**	**5,202,560**	**4,776,650**
Other operating income	7	30,900	80,137	73,971	169,416
Other gains or losses	8	-	-	-	-
Distribution expenses	9	(404,624)	(288,125)	(840,910)	(825,844)
Administrative expenses	10	(1,306,957)	(1,358,299)	(2,591,981)	(2,986,670)
Finance cost	11	(225,750)	(246,782)	(280,994)	(635,468)
Profit before tax	12	**939,218**	**115,170**	**1,562,645**	**498,084**
Income tax expense	13	(300,550)	(36,854)	(500,046)	(159,387)
Profit for the year		**638,669**	**78,316**	**1,062,599**	**338,697**
Other comprehensive income for the year net taxes		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		**638,669**	**78,316**	**1,062,599**	**338,697**
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	14	92	11.29	153	**49**
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	14	92	11.29	153	**49**
		-	0		-

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

Assets	Note	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,760,908	2,299,567
Intangible assets	16	28,538	35,054
Investment property	17	124,125	148,950
Other financial assets	18	10	10
Prepayments	19	116,631	77,559
Deferred tax assets	13	2,374,681	2,374,681
Total non-current assets		**4,404,893**	**4,935,821**
Current assets			
Inventories	20	4,588,198	7,387,937
Trade and other receivables	21	32,987,100	30,570,237
Prepayments	19	45,710	76,134
Cash and bank balances	22	5,466,743	5,894,536
Total current assets		**43,087,751**	**43,928,844**
Total assets		**47,492,644**	**48,864,665**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	23	346,976	346,976
Share premium	23	3,824,769	3,824,769
Retained earnings	24	16,410,872	15,348,273
Total equity		**20,582,617**	**19,520,018**
Non - Current liabilities			
Distributors' deposits	27	497,933	498,933
Deferred tax liabilities	13	401,385	401,385
Decommissioning liability	28	64,475	64,475
Total non-current liabilities		**963,793**	**964,793**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	25	6,028,698	189,730
Trade and other payables	26	17,513,050	25,890,041
Current tax payable	13	2,404,486	2,300,083
Total current liabilities		**25,946,234**	**28,379,854**
Total liabilities		**26,910,027**	**29,344,647**
Total equity and liabilities		**47,492,644**	**48,864,665**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 28, 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Salam Ismail Ajani	**Dr. M. Ebietsuwa Omatsola**	**Mr. Kheterpal Hardeep Singh**
Finance Director	Director	Managing Director
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018798	FRC/2013/COMEG/00000003735	FRC/2018/NIM/00000018841

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Share capital N'000	Share premium N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Total equity N'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	**346,976**	**3,824,770**	**15,295,992**	**19,467,738**
Profit for the period	-	-	338,697	338,697
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	338,697	338,697
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	346,976	3,824,770	15,634,689	19,806,435
Balance at 1 January 2021	**346,976**	**3,824,769**	**15,348,274**	**19,520,019**
Profit for the period	-	-	1,062,599	1,062,599
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	**1,062,599**	**1,062,599**
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	**346,976**	**3,824,769**	**16,410,874**	**20,582,619**

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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	Note	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
Profit before tax		1,562,645	2,145,493
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided:			
Interest from bank deposits	7	-	(21,837)
Interest on bank overdraft	11	280,994	700,533
Accretion expense	11	-	4,040
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15	538,659	904,650
Amortisation of intangible assets	16	6,516	14,630
Depreciation of investment property	17	24,825	49,650
Withholding tax credit	13	-	-
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		2,799,739	2,435,861
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(2,425,507)	9,958,737
Decrease in trade and other payables		(8,233,059)	(5,601,483)
(Increase)/increase in distributors' deposits		(1,000)	(100)
Cash generated/(used) in operations		(5,446,188)	10,590,173
Tax paid		(395,644)	(529,746)
Value added tax paid		(143,932)	(82,768)
Net cash generated/(used) in operating activities		**(5,985,766)**	**9,977,659**
Cashflows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	-	(132,123)
Purchase of intangible assets	16	-	-
Interest received	7	-	21,838
Net cash used in investing activities		**-**	**(110,285)**
Cashflows from financing activities			
Interest paid	11	(280,994)	(704,573)
Dividends paid	24	-	(1,387,904)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(280,994)**	**(2,092,477)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(6,266,760)**	**7,774,898**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,704,806	(2,070,092)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June /31 December	22	**(561,954)**	**5,704,806**

(561,954)

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

1. The Company

Conoil Plc ("The Company") was incorporated in 1960. The Company's authorised share capital is 700,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each.

The Company was established to engage in the marketing of refined petroleum products and the manufacturing and marketing of lubricants, household and industrial chemicals.

1.1 Composition of Financial Statements

The financial statements are drawn up in Nigerian Naira, the financial currency of Conoil Plc, in accordance with IFRS accounting presentation. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements

Additional information provided by the management includes:

- Value added statement
- Five-year financial summary

1.2 Financial period

These financial statements cover the financial year from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 with comparative figures for the financial year from 1 January 2020 to June 30 2020.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations

2.1 Accounting standards and interpretations issued and effective

The following revisions to accounting standards and pronouncements were issued and effective at the reporting period.

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2020

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of Material
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39)
- Covid-19-related Rent Concessions (Amendments to IFRS 16)

2.2 Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following revisions to accounting standards and pronouncements that are applicable to the Company were issued but are not yet effective. Where IFRSs and IFRIC interpretations listed below permit early adoption, the Company has elected not to apply them in the preparation of these financial statements.

The full impact of these IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations is currently being assessed by the company, but none of these pronouncements are expected to result in any material adjustments to the financial statements.

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2022

-Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use (Amendments to IAS 16)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

2.1 Accounting standards and interpretations issued and effective

All standards and interpretations will be adopted at their effective date and their implications on the Company are stated below:

Standard/Interpretation effective as at 31 December 2020	Date issued by IASB	Effective date Periods beginning on or after	Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact
Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	March 2018	1 January 2020	The main changes to the Framework's principles have implications for how and when assets and liabilities are recognised and derecognised in the financial statements. Under the new framework, a company would book as an asset a right to use the asset, rather than the asset itself. A liability will be recognised if a company has no practical ability to avoid it. This may bring some liabilities on the balance sheet earlier than at present. A company will take an asset off balance sheet when it loses control over all or part of it – i.e. the focus is no longer on the transfer of risks and rewards. Some of the concepts in the revised Framework are entirely new – such as the 'practical ability' approach to liabilities. As they have not been tested as part of any recent standard-setting process, it is unclear what challenges the Board will encounter when using them to develop standards in the future. It is also unclear what challenges preparers of financial statements will face after those future standards become effective.
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of Material	October 2018	1 January 2020	The IASB has made amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors which use a consistent definition of materiality throughout International Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, clarify when information is material and incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information. In particular, the amendments clarify: • that the reference to obscuring information addresses situations in which the effect is similar to omitting or misstating that information, and that an entity assesses materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, and • the meaning of 'primary users of general purpose financial statements' to whom those financial statements are directed, by defining them as 'existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors' that must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need.
Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business	October 2018	1 January 2020	The amended definition of a business requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. The amendments will likely result in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions.

2.1 Accounting standards and interpretations issued and effective (continued)

Standard/Interpretation effective as at 31 December 2020	**Date issued by IASB**	**Effective date Periods beginning**	**Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact**
Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	March 2018	1 January 2020	The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework which will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include: • increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting • reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality • defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity • revising the definitions of an asset and a liability • removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition • adding guidance on different measurement basis, and • stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements.
			No changes will be made to any of the current accounting standards. However, entities that rely on the Framework in determining their accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the accounting standards will need to apply the revised Framework from 1 January 2020. These entities will need to consider whether their accounting policies are still appropriate under the revised Framework.
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39)	April 2020	1 January 2020	The amendments made to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide certain reliefs in relation to interest rate benchmark reforms. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that the reforms should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR-based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries.

2.1 Accounting standards and interpretations issued and effective (continued)

Standard/Interpretation effective as at 31 December 2020	Date issued by IASB	Effective date Periods beginni	Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact
Covid-19-related Rent Concessions (Amendments to IFRS 16)	May 2020	1 June 2020	As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. In May 2020, the IASB made an amendment to IFRS 16 Leases which provides lessees with an option to treat qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concessions as variable lease payments in the period in which they are granted.
			Entities applying the practical expedients must disclose this fact, whether the expedient has been applied to all qualifying rent concessions or, if not, information about the nature of the contracts to which it has been applied, as well as the amount recognised in profit or loss arising from the rent concessions.

2.2 Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard/Interpretation not yet effective as at 31 December 2020	Date issued by IASB	Effective date Periods beginning on or after	Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use (Amendments to IAS 16)	May 2020	1 January 2022	The amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	May 2020	1 January 2022	The following improvements were finalised in May 2020: • IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. • IFRS 16 Leases – amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives. • IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent's books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption. • IAS 41 Agriculture – removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	May 2020	1 January 2022	Minor amendments were made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Interpretation 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

2.2 Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Standard/Interpretation not yet effective as	Date issued by IASB	Effective date Periods beginning on or after	Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact
Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	May 2020	1 January 2022	This amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. The costs that relate directly to a contract can either be the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract such as direct labour, materials or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contracts such as the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract.
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 2020	1 January 2023	The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (eg the receipt of a waver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.
			The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity. They must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. In May 2020, the IASB issued an Exposure Draft proposing to defer the effective date of the amendments to 1 January 2023.

2.2 Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Standard/Interpretation not yet effective as at 31 December 2019		Date issued by IASB	Effective date Periods	Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	May 2017	1 January 2023	IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of: • Discounted probability-weighted cash flows • An explicit risk adjustment, and • A contractual service margin ("CSM") representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period. The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the income statement or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.
				An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers. There is a modification of the general measurement model called the 'variable fee approach' for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model. The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The directors do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have an impact on the financial statements.

2.2 Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Standard/Interpretation not yet effective as at 31 December 2020	**Date issued by IASB**	**Effective date Periods beginnin**	**Summary of the requirements and assessment of impact**
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	ecember 201	N/A	The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business' (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations). Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognise the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's investments in the associate or joint venture. The amendments apply prospectively.
			In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the application date of this amendment until such time as the IASB has finalised its research project on the equity method. The directors do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

3.2 Accounting principles and policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Company's accounting policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes (where applicable) as provided in the contract with the customers.

Exchanges of petroleum products within normal trading activities do not generate any income and therefore these flows are shown at their net value in both the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

3.3.1 Sale of goods

Revenue is measured based on the consideration stated in the contract with a customer while it recognises revenue when control over the good or service is transferred to a customer.
The timing of the satisfaction of performance obligation in contract with a customer, including significant payment terms and related revenue policies are met when:

- the good or service is delivered to a customer or its premises in line with the contract term.
- the customer accepts the good or service.
- obtain full control of the good or service delivered.
- at a point in time, invoices are generated and revenue is recognised in the books.

3.3.2 Interest revenue

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.3.3 Service income

Service income represents income from Entity's property at service stations while rental income represents income from letting of the entities building. Both service income and rental income are credited to the statement of comprehensive income when they are earned.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in Nigerian Naira which is its functional currency and presentation currency.
In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.5 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

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

In addition, payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The Company also operated a gratuity scheme for its qualified employees prior to 2008 which it has discontinued.

3.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.6.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3.6.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of the property plant and equipment comprise of its purchase price or construction cost, any directly attributable cost to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of dismantling obligation (where applicable) and any borrowing cost.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.7 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The basis for depreciation is as follows:

	range	**Rate**
Freehold land and buildings	20 - 50 Years	5%
Leasehold land and buildings	20 - 50 Years	Over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	5 - 10 Years	15%
Motor vehicles	2 - 5 Years	25%
Furniture, fittings and equipment:		
- Office furniture	3 - 12 Years	15%
- Office equipment	5 - 15 Years	15%
- Computer equipment	2 - 10 Years	33.33%
Intangible Assets - Software	5 - 10 Years	10%

Freehold land and Assets under construction are not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the following periods:

Software	10 Years	10%

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised as profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.9 Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

The initial cost of the investment property comprise of its purchase price or construction cost, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimating of dismantling obligation (where applicable) and any borrowing cost.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The basis for depreciation is as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	20 Years	5%

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 year in which the property is derecognised.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.10 Impairment of long lived assets

The recoverable amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment as soon as any indication of impairment exists. This test is performed at least annually. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value (less costs to sell) or its value in use.

Assets are grouped into cash-generating units (or CGUs) and tested. A cash-generating unit is a homogeneous group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other groups of assets. The value in use of a CGU is determined by reference to the discounted expected future cash flows, based upon the management's expectation of future economic and operating conditions. If this value is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment, or on other intangible assets, is recognised either in "Depreciation, depletion and amortization of property, plant and equipment, or in "Other expense", respectively. Impairment losses recognised in prior years can be reversed up to the original carrying amount, had the impairment loss not been recognised.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.11 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

3.12 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling expenses. Cost is determined on weighted average basis and includes all costs incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their present location and condition.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, current balances with banks and similar institutions and highly liquid short term investments that are convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Investments with maturity greater than three months or less than twelve months are shown under current assets.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.14 Provisions (Continued)

i. Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

ii. Restructuring

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Company.

3.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.15.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

a. Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "investment income" line item.

b. Classification of financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

• the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

b. Classification of financial assets (Continued)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

• the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

• the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the credit given and includes an assessment of recoverability based on historical trend analyses and events that exist at reporting date. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

• the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and

• the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are not offset against positive bank balances unless a legally enforceable right of offset exists, and there is an intention to settle the overdraft and realise the net cash simultaneously, or to settle on a net basis. All short term cash investments are invested with major financial institutions in order to manage credit risk.

c. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. Therefore, for financial assets that are classified as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component is recognised in profit or loss.

For foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the Profit or loss.

d. Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on:

– Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

– Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and

– Contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

– Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

– Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

d. Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows reflecting the amount of collateral and guarantee, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

e. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as fair-value-through-other-comprehensive-income (FVTOCI), the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.15 Financial instruments

3.15.2 Financial liabilities and equity

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'. The Company does not have financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities 'at
Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

d. Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item (note 8) in the profit or loss.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period, For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

e. De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

3.16 Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are the financial obligations due to third parties and are falling due within one year.

3.17 Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations, which result from a legal or constructive obligation, are recognised based on a reasonable estimate in the year in which the obligation arises. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the underlying asset and depreciated over the useful life of this asset. An entity is required to measure changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time (accretion) by applying a risk-free discount rate to the amount of the liability. The increase of the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as part of finance cost.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1 Critical judgments in applying the accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

4.1.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration stated in the contract with a customer. While the Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over the good or service to a customer.
The timing of the satisfaction of performance obligation in contract with a customer, including significant payment terms and related revenue policies are met when:

- the good or service is delivered to a customer or its premises in line with the contract term
- and the customer accepts the good or service
- and obtain full control of the good or service delivered
- at that point in time, invoices are generated and revenue is recognised in the books.

4.1.2 Contingent liabilities

During the evaluation of whether certain liabilities represent contingent liabilities or provisions, management is required to exercise significant judgment. Based on the current status, facts and circumstances, management concluded that the dispute with one of its former suppliers (as disclosed in Note 35) should be classified as a contingent liability rather than a provision.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 discussed below:

4.2.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the useful lives of property, plant and equipment remained constant.

4.2.2 Decommissioning liabilities

Estimates regarding cash flows, discount rate and weighted average expected timing of cashflows were made in arriving at the future liability relating to decommission costs.

4.2.3 Impairment losses on receivables

The Company reviews its receivables to access impairment at least on an annual basis. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measureable decrease in the estimated future cash flow. Accordingly, an allowance for impairment is made where there are identified loss events or condition which, based on previous experience, is evident of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

4.2.4 Allowance for obsolete inventory

The Company reviews its inventory to assess losses on account of obsolescence on a regular basis. In determining whether an allowance for obsolescence should be recorded in profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is any future saleability of the product and the net realizable value of such products. Accordingly, allowance for impairment, if any, is made where the net realisable value is less than cost based on best estimates by the management.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

4.2.5 Valuation of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities have been measured at amortised cost. The effective interest rate used in determining the amortised cost of the individual liability amounts has been estimated using the contractual cash flows on the loans. IAS 39 requires the use of the expected cash flows but also allows for the use of contractual cash flows in instances where the expected cash flows cannot be reliably determined. However, the effective interest rate has been determined to be the rate that effectively discounts all the future contractual cash flows on the loans including processing, management fees and other fees that are incidental to the different loan transactions.

4.2.6 Impairment on non-current assets

Determining whether non-current assets are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units to which assets have been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The assets were tested for impairment and there was no indication of impairment observed after testing. Therefore, no impairment loss was recognised during the year.

5. Revenue

The following is the analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations (excluding investment income).

	2021	**2020**
	N'000	**N'000**
Revenue from sale of petroleum products	67,637,932	57,455,721

5.1 All the sales were made within Nigeria.

6. Segment information

The reportable segments of Conoil Plc are strategic business units that offer different products. The report of each segment is reviewed by management for resource allocation and performance assessment.

Operating segments were identified on the basis of differences in products. The Company has identified three operating and reportable segments: White products, Lubricants and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The White products segment is involved in the sale of Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), Aviation Turbine Kerosene (ATK), Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK), Low-pour Fuel Oil (LPFO) and Automotive Gasoline/grease Oil (AGO). The products under the lubricants segment are Lubricants transport, Lubricants industrial, Greases, Process Oil and Bitumen. Products traded under LPG segment are Liquefied Petroleum Gas - Bulk, Liquefied Petroleum Gas - Packed, cylinders and valves.

6. Segment information (Continued)

The segment results for the period ended 30 June 2021 are as follows:

	White Products N'000	%	Lubricants N'000	%	LPG N'000	%	Total	%
Revenue	63,717,061	94	3,920,871	6	-		67,637,932	100
Cost of sales	(60,157,010)	96	(2,278,362)	4	-		(62,435,372)	100
Gross profit	**3,560,051**		**1,642,509**		**-**		**5,202,560**	

The segment results for the period ended 30 June 2020 are as follows:

	Products N'000	%	Lubricants N'000	%	LPG N'000	%	Total N'000	%
Revenue	54,498,942	95	2,956,779	5	-		57,455,720	100
Cost of sales	(50,773,487)	96	(1,905,584)	4	-		(52,679,071)	100
Gross profit	**3,725,454**		**1,051,196**		**-**		**4,776,649**	

2021 segment cost of sales - Analysis

	White Products N'000	Lubricants N'000	LPG N'000	Total
Stock at 1 January	4,913,655	2,473,505	777	7,387,937
Purchases	57,291,673	2,373,960	-	59,665,634
Stock at 30 June	(2,048,319)	(2,569,103)	(777)	(4,618,198)
	60,157,010	**2,278,363**	**-**	**62,435,373**

2020 segment cost of sales - Analysis

	White Products N'000	Lubricants N'000	LPG N'000	Total N'000
Stock at 1 January	7,821,538	1,998,424	3,836	9,823,798
Purchases	49,413,152	603,473	-	50,016,624
Stock at 30 June 2020	(6,461,202)	(696,313)	(3,836)	(7,161,352)
	50,773,487	**1,905,584**	**-**	**52,679,071**

6.1 There is no disclosure of assets per business segment because the assets of the Company are not directly related to a particular business segment.

6.2 There is also no distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risk and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

6.3 The stock value in this segment analysis does not include provision for stock loss.

	June 2021 N'000	June 2020 N'000
7. Other operating income		
Rental income:		
Rental income	73,971	61,800
Service income	-	107,616
Interest income:		
Interest from bank deposits	-	-
	73,971	**169,416**
8. Other gains or losses		
Exchange gain	-	-
	-	**-**
9. Distribution expenses		
Freight costs	737,204	722,104
Marketing expenses	103,706	103,740
	840,910	**825,844**

Conoil

10. Administration expenses

	June 2021 N'000	June 2020 N'000
Staff cost	1,031,211	990,759
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	538,659	537,108
Rent and rates	330,000	360,000
Litigation claims (Note 35.1)	-	372,126
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	30,000	30,000
Repairs and maintenance	132,328	129,253
Pension fund - employer's contribution	68,004	62,344
Insurance	22,249	39,943
Security services	47,378	47,378
Throughput others	34,799	35,621
Postages, telephone and telex	37,816	40,815
Depreciation of investment property	24,825	24,825
Own used oil	47,089	41,128
Subscriptions	15,346	6,804
Travelling	33,768	46,129
Annual General Meeting	22,500	22,500
Staff training and welfare	14,984	10,767
Directors' remuneration	990	11,094
Consumables, small tools and equipment	27,007	30,510
Water and electricity	39,381	39,382
Audit fee	12,596	12,596
Amortisation of intangible asset	6,516	8,067
Health safety and environmental expenses	8,469	10,014
Printing and stationery	5,637	2,135
Bank charges	716	9,421
Vehicle, plant and equipment running	5,517	8,590
Legal and professional charges	14,044	18,043
Medical	2,318	1,710
Entertainment and hotels	2,045	1,684
Provision for obsolete stock	30,000	30,000
Other expenses	5,786	5,925
	2,591,981	**2,986,670**
	-	

11. Finance cost

Interest on bank overdraft	280,994	635,468
Accretion expense (Note 28)	-	-
	280,994	**635,468**

Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand. The average effective interest rate on bank overdrafts approximates 14% (2020: 15.75%) per annum and are determined based on NIBOR plus lender's mark-up.

The overdraft was necessitated by delay in payment of outstanding subsidy claims from the Federal Government on importation/purchase of products for resale in line with the provision of Petroleum Support Fund Act for regulated petroleum products.

	June 2021	June 2020
12. Profit before tax		
This is stated after charging/(crediting) the following:	**N'000**	**N'000**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	538,659	537,108
Depreciation of investment property	24,825	24,825
Director's emoluments	990	11,094
Auditors remuneration	12,596	12,596
Amortisation of intangible asset	6,516	8,067
Exchange gain	-	-

13. Taxation

13.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	June 2021 N'000	June 2020 N'000
Current tax		
Income tax	468,794	149,425
Education tax	31,253	9,962
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax (credited)/charged in the current year	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	500,046	159,387
At 1 January	2,300,083	2,094,610
Payment during the period	(395,644)	(134,099)
Withholding tax utilised during the period	-	
Transfer to deferred tax (Note 13.1)	-	-
Per statement of financial position	**2,404,486**	**2,119,897**
Balance above is made up of :		
Company income tax	2,222,368	1,945,146
Education tax	181,838	174,470
Capital gains tax	280	280
	2,404,487	**2,119,896**

The charge for taxation in these financial statements is based on the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act CAP C21 LFN 2004 as amended to date, tertiary education tax charge is based on the Tertiary Education Trust Fund Act, 2011 and Capital Gains Tax Act CAP C1 LFN 2004.

13. Taxation (Continued)

13.2 Deferred tax

	June	December
	2021	**2020**
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to tl	**N'000**	**N'000**
Deferred tax assets	2,374,681	2,374,681
Deferred tax liabilities	(401,385)	(401,385)
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,973,296	1,973,296

14. Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

	June	June
	2021	**2020**
Earnings	**N'000**	**N'000**
Earnings for the purposes of basic earnings per share being net profit attributable to equity holders of the	1,062,599	338,697
Number of shares	**Number**	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	693,952,117	693,952,117
	2021	**2020**
Basic earnings per 50k share	**Kobo per share**	**Kobo per share**
From continuing operations	153	49
Diluted earnings per 50k share		
From continuing operations	153	49

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

15. Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land	Freehold buildings	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
Cost:	**₦ '000**	**₦ '000**	**₦ '000**	**₦ '000**	**₦ '000**	**₦ '000**	**₦ '000**
At 1 January 2020	147,766	6,844,354	12,066,509	4,379,439	2,209,178	1,077,327	26,724,573
Additions	-	109,385	10,222	8,815	-	3,701	132,123
At 31 December 2020	147,766	6,953,739	12,076,731	4,388,254	2,209,178	1,081,028	26,856,696
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	**147,766**	**6,953,739**	**12,076,731**	**4,388,254**	**2,209,178**	**1,081,028**	**26,856,696**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:							
At 1 January 2020	-	4,910,334	11,671,095	4,210,160	1,853,254	1,007,636	23,652,479
Reclassification	-	-	(9,945)	9,945	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	347,687	289,585	35,879	205,138	26,362	904,650
At 31 December 2020	-	5,258,021	11,950,735	4,255,983	2,058,392	1,033,998	24,557,129
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	-	260,177	144,793	17,939	102,569	13,181	538,659
At 30 June 2021	**-**	**5,518,198**	**12,095,528**	**4,273,923**	**2,160,960**	**1,047,179**	**25,095,788**
Carrying amount							
At 30 June 2021	**147,766**	**1,435,541**	**(18,797)**	**114,331**	**48,218**	**33,849**	**1,760,908**
At 31 December 2020	**147,766**	**1,695,718**	**125,996**	**132,270**	**150,787**	**47,030**	**2,299,567**

15.1 Impairment assessment

Impairment assessment of assets in the year under review disclosed no material impairment loss on any of the Company's assets.

15.2 Contractual commitment for capital expenditure

There were no capital commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment in the period.

15.3 Assets pledged as security

No asset was pledged as security as at 30 June 2021 (2020: nil)

		June	December
16.	**Intangible assets**	**2021**	**2020**
	Computer software:	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Cost:		
	As at 1 January	130,321	130,321
	Additions during the year	-	-
	At 30 June/December	**130,321**	**130,321**
	Accumulated amortisation:		
	As at 1 January	95,267	80,637
	Charge for the period	6,516	14,630
	At 30 June/December	**101,783**	**95,267**
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June/December	**28,538**	**35,054**
17.	**Investment property**		
	Building:		
	Cost:		
	As at 1 January	993,000	993,000
	Additions during the period	-	-
		993,000	**993,000**
	Accumulated depreciation:		
	As at 1 January	844,050	794,400
	Charge for the period	24,825	49,650
	At 30 June/December	**868,875**	**844,050**
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June/December	**124,125**	**148,950**

The Company's investment property is held under freehold interests.

		June	December
18.	**Other financial assets**	**2021**	**2020**
	Investment in Nigerian Yeast and Alcohol Manufacturing Plc		
	Cost	1,846	1,846
	Impairment	(1,836)	(1,836)
		10	**10**

Nigerian Yeast and Alcohol Manufacturing Company Plc (NIYAMCO) has stopped business operations for several years, hence the Company has impaired its investments.

		June	December
		2021	**2020**
19.	**Prepayments**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Current		
	Prepaid rent and insurance	45,710	76,134
		45,710	**76,134**
	Non-current		
	Prepaid rent	116,631	77,559
		116,631	**77,559**

Prepayments are rents paid in advance to owners of properties occupied by Conoil Plc for the purpose of carrying out business in various locations in Nigeria.

		June	December
		2021	2020
20.	**Inventories**	N'000	N'000
	White products (Note 20.1)	2,018,319	4,913,655
	Lubricants	2,569,103	2,473,505
	LPG	777	777
		4,588,198	7,387,937
	Obsolete stock provision	-	-
		4,588,198	**7,387,937**

20.1 White products include Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), Aviation Turbine Kerosene (ATK), Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK), Low-pour Fuel Oil (LPFO) and Automotive Gasoline/Grease Oil (AGO).

		June	December
		2021	2020
21.	**Trade and other receivables**	N'000	N'000
	Trade debtors	20,219,077	20,833,286
	Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(5,841,612)	(5,811,612)
		14,377,466	15,021,674
	Bridging claims receivable (Note 21.3)	1,368,865	1,929,655
	Advance from related company (Note 33)	-	282,936
	Advance for product supplies	12,528,796	8,620,324
	Deposit for litigation claims (Note 35.2)	4,347,126	4,347,126
	Withholding tax recoverable (Note 21.4)	109,431	109,431
	Receivables from PPPRA	-	-
	Other debtors (Note 21.1)	255,416	259,091
		32,987,100	**30,570,237**

21.1	**Other debtors balance includes :**		
	Advance deposits	493,804	493,802
	Insurance claims receivables	29,641	29,641
	Employee advances	44,485	48,163
	Retail outlet statutory fees	24,429	24,429
	Provision for doubtful advance deposits	(336,943)	(336,944)
		255,416	**259,091**

21.2 Third party trade receivables above are non-interest bearing, and include amounts which are past due at the reporting date but against which the Company has not received settlement. Amounts due from related parties are also unsecured, non-interest bearing, and are repayable upon demand. The Company has a payment cycle of between 30 and 60 days for credit sales. Specific provisions are made for trade debts on occurrence of any situation judged by management to impede full recovery of the trade debt.

The Company does not hold any collateral over these balances.

	2021	2020
Ageing of trade debtors	N'000	N'000
Current	13,711,507	13,408,749
Less than 90 days	1,077,716	1,094,389
91 - 180 days	13,575	913,785
181 - 360 days	5,366	5,449
Above 360 days	5,410,913	5,410,913
Total	**20,219,077**	**20,833,286**

Based on credit risks and historical payments pattern analysis of customers, the Directors are of the opinion that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full.

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
21. Trade and other receivables (Continued)		
Ageing of allowance for bad and doubtful debts		
Less than 90 days	15,000	-
91 - 180 days	15,000	-
181 - 360 days	-	-
Above 360 days	5,811,612	5,811,612
Total	**5,841,612**	**5,811,612**

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
As at 1 January	5,811,612	5,614,326
Provision for the period	30,000	197,286
As at 30 June/31 December	**5,841,612**	**5,811,612**

21.3 Bridging claims receivable

Bridging claims are costs of transporting white products such as Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK) except Aviation Turbine Kerosene (ATK) and Automotive Gas Oil (AGO) from specific Pipelines and Products Marketing Company depots to approved zones which are claimable from the Federal Government. Bridging claims are handled by the Petroleum Equalization Fund. The bridging claims receivable at the end of the year is stated after deduction of a specific provision for claims considered doubtful of recovery.

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
21.4 Withholding tax recoverable		
As at 1 January	109,431	-
Addition during the period	-	109,431
Amount utilised during the period	-	-
As at 30 June/31 December	**109,431**	**109,431**
22. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and bank	5,466,743	5,894,536
Bank overdraft	(6,028,698)	(189,730)
Cash and cash equivalents	**(561,954)**	**5,704,806**

The Company did not have any restricted cash at the reporting date (2020: nil).

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
23. Share capital		
Authorised		
700,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	350,000	350,000
Issued and fully paid		
693,952,117 ordinary shares of 50k each	346,976	346,976
Share premium account		
As at 30 June/31 December	3,824,769	3,824,769

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
24. Retained earnings		
At 1 January	15,348,274	15,295,993
Dividend declared and paid	-	(1,387,904)
Prior year adjustments	-	-
Profit for the period	1,062,599	1,440,185
As at 30 June/31 December	**16,410,872**	**15,348,274**

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
24.1 Dividend		
Summary		
As at 1 January	141,429	141,429
Dividend declared		1,387,904
Dividend - Sterling Registrars	-	-
	141,429	1,529,333
Payments - Meristem Registrars	-	(1,387,904)
As at 30 June/31 December	**141,429**	**141,429**

		June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
25.	**Borrowings**		
	Unsecured borrowing at amortised cost		
	Bank overdraft	6,028,698	189,730

Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand. The average effective interest rate on bank overdrafts approximates 14% (2020: 15.75%) per annum and is determined based on NIBOR plus lender's mark-up.

There is no security or pledge on the Company's assets with respect to the borrowings.

		June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
26.	**Trade and other payables**		
	Trade creditors - Local	3,053,957	7,072,915
	Bridging contribution (Note 26.2)	2,255,243	4,333,281
	Trade creditors - Imported	-	-
	Due to related parties (Note 32)	-	43,394
	Value added tax payable	661,018	502,031
	Withholding tax payable	402,729	535,669
	PAYE payable	306,277	306,277
	Payables to PPPRA	55,777	55,777
	Staff Pension and similar obligations (Note 26.3)	1,608	1,608
	Unclaimed dividend (Note 24.1)	141,429	141,429
	Other creditors and accruals (Note 26.1)	10,635,013	12,897,660
		17,513,050	**25,890,041**
26.1	**Other creditors and accruals**		
	Non-trade creditors (Note 26.4)	3,772,359	5,785,488
	Litigation claims	4,350,000	4,350,000
	Rent	1,445,237	1,344,997
	Insurance premium	756,395	803,760
	Employees payables	193,134	417,702
	Lube incentives	-	89,301
	Surcharges	93,817	82,342
	Audit fees	24,070	24,070
		10,635,014	**12,897,660**

26.2 Bridging contributions

products lifted to assist the Federal Government defray the Bridging claims.

		June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
26.3	**Staff pension**		
	At 1 January	1,608	-
	Contributions during the year	122,408	238,130
	Remittance in the year	(122,408)	(236,522)
	As at 30 June/31 December	**1,608**	**1,608**

26.4 Non-trade creditors represent sundry creditors balances for various supplies and contracts carried out but unpaid for as at 31 March 2021.

	June	December
	2021	**2020**
27. Distributors' deposit	**N'000**	**N'000**
At 1 January	498,933	499,033
New deposits	-	1,000
Refunds	(1,000)	(1,100)
As at 30 June/31 December	**497,933**	**498,933**

Distributors' deposit represents amounts collected by the Company from its various dealers and distributors as security deposit against the value of the Company's assets with these dealers.

28. Decommissioning liability

The following table presents the reconciliation of the carrying amount of the obligation associated with the decommissioning of the Company's signages and fuel pumps:

	June	December
	2021	**2020**
	N'000	**N'000**
At 1 January	64,475	60,435
Addition	-	-
Asset decommissioned	-	-
Accretion	-	4,040
As at 30 June/31 December	**64,475**	**64,475**

Decommissioning liabilities is accounted for in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying cost of the asset. Asset retirement obligations consist of estimated costs for dismantlement and removal of signages and pumps from dealer-owned service stations. An asset retirement obligation and the related asset retirement cost are recorded when an asset is first constructed or purchased.

The asset retirement cost is determined and discounted to present value using commercial lending rate ruling at the reporting period. After the initial recording, the liability is increased for the passage of time, with the increase being reflected as accretion expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

29. Financial instrument

29.1 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in the accounting policies in Note 3 to the financial statements.

29.2 Significant accounting policies

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
Financial asset		
Cash and bank balance	5,466,743	5,894,536
Loans and receivables	32,731,684	30,311,145
	38,198,427	**36,205,681**
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Trade and other payables	16,143,026	24,546,065
Borrowings	6,028,698	189,730
	22,171,724	**24,735,795**

29.3 Fair value of financial instruments

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

30. Financial risk management

Risk management roles and responsibilities are assigned to stake holders in the Company at three levels: The Board, Executive Committee and Line Managers.
The Board oversight is performed by the Board of Directors through the Board Risk and Management
Committee.
The second level is performed by the Executive Management Committee (EXCOM).
The third level is performed by all line managers under EXCOM and their direct reports. They are required to comply with all risk policies and procedures and to manage risk exposures that arise from daily operations.
The Internal Audit Department provides an independent assurance of the risk frame work. They assess compliance with established controls and recommendations for improvement in processes are escalated to relevant management, Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

30.1 Financial risk management objectives

The Company manages financial risk relating to its operations through internal risk reports which analyses exposure by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

30.2 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates (overdraft). The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between short and long term borrowings. The risk is managed by the Company by constantly negotiating with the banks to ensure that interest are consistent with the monetary policy rates as defined by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Interest rate risk

Sensitivity Analysis

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Average rate	**June 2021**	**December 2020**
Variable rate instruments:		**N'000**	**N'000**
Financial assets	-	-	-
Bank overdrafts	14% (2020: 15%)	6,028,698	189,730
		6,028,698	**189,730**

Sensitivity Analysis of variable rate instruments

A change of 200 basis points (2%) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit and loss after tax by the amounts shown below:

	Interest charged		**Effect of Increase/ Decrease in Exchange Rate**
30 June 2021	280,994	+/-2	29,576
31 December 2020	700,533	+/-2	73,733

30. Financial risk management (Continued)

30.3 Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	June	December
Assets	**2021**	**2020**
	N'000	**N'000**
Cash and bank balance	1,396,792	1,820,646
	1,396,792	**1,820,646**
Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Trade and other payables	-	-
	-	-

A movement in the exchange rate either positively or negatively by 200 basis points is illustrated below. Such movement would have increased/(decreased) the cash and bank balance by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables in particular interest rates remain constant.

Effect in thousands of Naira 30 June 2021	**Foreign Currency**	**Naira Balance**	**Exchange Rate**	**Increase/ Decrease in Exchange Rate**
	US$'000	**N'000**		**N'000**
USD	3,406	1,396,792	410.15	27,936

Effect in thousands of Naira 31 December 2020	**Foreign Currency**	**Naira Balance**	**Exchange Rate**	**Increase/ Decrease in Exchange Rate**
	US$'000	**N'000**		**N'000**
USD	4,761	1,820,646	382.4	36,412.92

The weakening of the naira against the above currencies at 31 December would have had an equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amount shown above where other variables remain constant.

30.4 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

30. Financial risk management (Continued)

30.5 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short- medium - and longterm funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Financing facilities

Unsecured bank loans and overdrafts payable at call and reviewed annually.

	June **2021**	December **2020**
	N'000	**N'000**
Amount used	6,028,698	189,730
Amount unused	21,158,302	26,997,270
	27,187,000	**27,187,000**

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the balance sheet date. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

30 June 2021	**Weighted Average Effective Interest rate**	**0 - 3 Months**	**3 month -1 year**	**Total**
	%	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Trade and other payables	-	17,513,050	-	17,513,050
Borrowings	14.00	6,028,698	-	6,028,698
		23,541,748	**-**	**23,541,748**

31 December 2020	**Weighted Average Effective Interest rate**	**0 - 3 Months**	**3 month -1 year**	**Total**
	%	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Trade and other payables	-	25,890,041	-	25,890,041
Borrowings	15.00	189,730	-	189,730
		26,079,771	**-**	**26,079,771**

31. Gearing ratio and capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing returns to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in relevant notes in the financial statements.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The gearing ratio at the year end is as follows:

	June **2021** **N'000**	December **2020** **N'000**
Debt	6,028,698	189,730
Equity	20,582,617	21,144,173
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.29**	**0.01**

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

32. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company traded with the following companies with which it shares common ownership based on terms similar to those entered into with third parties as stated below:

30 June 2020	**Sales of Goods**	**Purchase of Goods**	**Balance due (to)/from**	**Deposits/ (Payable)**	**Overdraft and Term loan**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Sterling Bank Plc	-	-	3,071,010	-	-
Glo Mobile Limited	-	-	-	-	-
Conoil Producing Limited	508,321	-	4,525	-	-
Southern Air Limited	15,158	-	15,158	-	-
Proline (WA) Limited		42,759	-	-	-
SETA Investment Limited	-	-	470	-	-
	523,479	**42,759**	**3,091,163**	**-**	**-**

31 December 2020	**Sales of Goods**	**Purchase of Goods**	**Balance due (to)/from**	**Deposits**	**Overdraft and Term loan**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Sterling Bank Plc	-	-	3,021,480	-	-
Glo Mobile Limited	-	(41,579)	-	-	-
Conoil Producing Limited	586,181	-	-	-	-
Southern Air Limited	47,290	-	-	-	-
Proline (WA) Limited		(100,259)	(9,207)	-	-
SETA Investment Limited	-	-	-	470	-
	633,471	**(141,838)**	**3,012,273**	**470**	**-**

32. Related party transactions (Continued)

The Chairman of the Company, Dr Mike Adenuga (Jr.) GCON, has significant interests in Glo Mobile Limited, Principal Enterprises, Southern Air Limited, Sterling Bank Plc (formerly Equitorial Trust Bank), Conoil Producing Limited (formerly Consolidated Oil Limited), Synopsis Enterprises Limited and Conpetro Limited.

33. Capital commitment

There were no capital commitments as at 30 June 2021 (2020: nil).

34. Financial commitment

As at 30 June 2021, the Company had outstanding letters of credit to the tune of N115.5million with First Bank of Nigeria Limited (2020: N7.2 billion).

35. Contingent liabilities

The Company is in litigation with Nimex Petrochemical Nigeria Limited (Nimex), one of its former suppliers of products. In 2007, Nimex sued the company for US$3,316,702.71 and US$127,060.62 being demurrage and interest incurred for various supplies of petroleum products. The Federal High Court gave judgment in favour of Nimex in the sum of US$13,756,728 which included the amount claimed and interest at 21% till judgment was delivered and also granted a stay of execution with a condition that the judgment sum be paid into the court. The court also granted a garnishee order against First Bank of Nigeria Limited to pay the Company's money with the bank into the court. Conoil Plc has appealed against the judgment to the Court of Appeal in Abuja. The appeal is pending and the Directors, on the advice of the external solicitors, are of the opinion that the judgement of the Federal High Court will be upturned. The current value of the judgment sum which is N4.3 billion has been fully provided for in these financial statements to mitigate any possible future loss.

36. Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

The whole world and therefore the company is affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which started to impact on its operations as from middle of March 2020. Following Governmental regulations on COVID-19, a shutdown of business activities had been carried out between March and May 2020. After a phased and gradual easing of the lockdown, operations across all conoil depots and stations have resumed. Due to persisting pandemic, the company considered expected future impacts on the basis of the following accounting standards.

1. Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'
   COVID-19 can affect the ability of the Company to receive payments as and when due which is an indication of a significant increase in credit risk. For this, the Company reviewed its impairment assessment of trade receivables.

2. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets under IAS 36 'Impairment of non-financial assets'
   As a result of the impact of COVID-19, the Company performed an impairment assessment of assets (in addition to the requirement to perform an impairment test at least annually of goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life).

The Board of Directors is taking all necessary steps to ensure business continuity for the Company and to protect its turnover, results and cash-flow as much as possible against the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the Nigerian economy.

37. Information on Directors and employees

37.1 Employment costs:

	June 2021 N'000	December 2020 N'000
Employment cost including Directors' salaries and wages, staff training and benefit scheme	1,110,993	2,216,492

37.2 Number of employees of the Company in receipt of emoluments within the bands listed below are:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Up to 1,000,000	9	**10**
N1,000,001 - N2,000,000	31	**33**
N2,000,001 - N3,000,000	24	**24**
N3,000,001 - N4,000,000	24	**25**
N4,000,001 - N5,000,000	20	**23**
N5,000,001 - Above	80	**83**
	188	**198**

37.3 Average number of employees during the year:

Managerial staff	18	19
Senior staff	159	167
Junior staff	11	12
	188	**198**

37.4 Directors' emoluments:

	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
Emoluments of the chairman	-	-
Directors' fees	750	1,000
Emoluments of executives	240	27,450
	990	**28,450**

37.5 The emoluments of the highest paid Director were N240,000 (2020: N29.9 million)

	2021 Number	2020 Number
37.6 Directors receiving no emolument	7	7

37.7 Number of Directors in receipt of emoluments within the following ranges:

Below N15,000,000	3	3
N15,000,001 - N20,000,000	-	-
N20,000,001 - N25,000,000	-	-
Above N25,000,000	1	1
	4	**4**

Conoil

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	June 2021 ₦'000	%	December 2020 ₦'000	%
Revenue	67,637,932		117,470,576	
Other operating income	73,971		151,738	
Other gains and losses	-		134,385	
	67,711,903		117,756,699	
Bought in materials and services:				
Imported	-		1,585,308	
Local	(64,187,271)		(113,192,085)	
Value added	**3,524,632**	**100**	**6,149,922**	**100**
Applied as follows:				
To pay employees' salaries, wages, and social benefits:				
Employment cost including Directors salaries and wages, staff training and	1,110,993	32	2,392,754	39
To pay providers of capital:				
Interest payable and similar charges	280,994	8	704,573	11
To pay government:				
Taxation	500,046	14	705,308	11
To provide for maintenance and development				
Depreciation	570,000	16	937,013	15
Deferred tax	-	-	(29,911)	(0)
Retained earnings	1,062,599	29	1,440,185	22
Value added	**3,524,632**	**100**	**6,149,922**	**100**

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Company has been able to create by its employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth between employees, shareholders, government, providers of finance and that retained for the future creation of more