



BRICLINKS AFRICA PLC

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2021**

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Nigeria
Company registration number	RC 1277173
Board of Directors	Mohammed Buhari - Executive Director Aisha Umar - Director Ademola Abideen Lawal - Director Ahmed Galadanci - Director
Company Secretary	Olushola Oguntimohin Suite 27, Hilltop Plaza Wuse Zone 4 Abuja
Registered Head Office	No 8 Justice Lawal Uwais Street Off Frederick Chiluba Close, Behind Lagos State Govt Lodge, Asokoro, Abuja.
Auditors	MHOA & Co (Chartered Accountants) Suite C05, Peace Park Plaza Ajose Adeogun Street, Utako District Abuja, FCT
Bankers	Fidelity Bank Zenith Bank
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004.

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Published

April 20, 2022

Director's Report

1. Accounts

The Directors have the pleasure to present their reports together with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

2. Result

	2021	2020 N
Turnover	341,733,000 =====	215,860,000 =====
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	14,919,997	1,598,569
Taxation Provision	500,000	500,000
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation Other Comprehensive Income	14,419,997 -	1,098,569 -
Profit/(Loss) for the year	14,419,997 =====	1,098,569 =====
Earnings per Share	N1.44k	N0.11k

3. Legal Form

The company was incorporated as a private limited liability company with registration number RC:1277173.

4. Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the year are the provision of Telecommunication, Internet service provider and installation service.

5. Results & Dividend

The results for the year are set out in the financial statements on pages 9-28. The Directors do not recommend payment of dividend for the year.

6. Future Prospects

The directors are confident that the company is appropriately placed to continue its current business and to explore new business opportunities.

7. Directors

The names of the Director who served during the year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Mohammed Buhari	- Executive Director
Aisha Umar	- Director
Ademola Abideen Lawal	- Director
Ahmed Galadanci	- Director

Mr. Sahoed Adesegun Okubena and Mr. Sulaiman Ayoade relinquished their shares on the 28th October, 2019 which was accepted and allotted to Ms. Aisha Umar, Mr. Ademola Lawal and Mr. Ahmed Galadanci who also became the directors of the company effective from that date.

8. Directors' Interest in Shares

Pursuant to Sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, the direct and indirect interest of the Directors in the shares of the Company as notified by them and recorded in the Register is as follows:

	31/12/2021 No of Shares of N 1 each
Mr. Mohammed Buhari	5,000,000
Ms. Aisha Umar	1,000,000
Ademola Abideen Lawal	500,000
Ahmed Galadanci	500,000

9. Directors' Interest in Contracts

None of the Company's directors has notified the Company for the purpose of Section 277 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2004 as amended of any declarable interest in contracts in which the Company is involved as at 31st December, 2019.

10. Analysis of Shareholding

According to the Register of Members, the following shareholders held more than 5% of the Issued Share Capital of the Company as at the reporting date.

	2020 Number of shares	% Holding
Mr. Mohammed Buhari	5,000,000	50%
Mr. Aisha Umar	1,000,000	10%
Mr. Hilda Khavere Luchinga	1,000,000	10%
Others	3,000,000	30%

11. Donations

There was no donation & charitable gift made during the year.

12. Fraud

The Company did not witness any case of fraud during the period.

13. Post Balance Sheet Events

Since 31st December 2019, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. Across the globe, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. In an effort to contain the spread of the virus, various measures have been put in place including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services which has resulted in an economic slowdown. Global stock markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant weakening.

The Company directors has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Company for future periods.

14. **Human Resources Policy.**

a) **Employment of Physically Challenged Persons**

It is the policy of the Company that there will be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees whether disabled or not are given equal opportunities to develop their experience and knowledge and to qualify for promotion in furtherance of their career. As at 31 December 2021, no disabled person was employed by the Company.

b) **Health, Safety and Welfare**

The Company maintains business premises and work environment that guarantee the safety and health of its employee and other stakeholders.

c) **Employment Involvement and Training**

The Company is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding the Company's performance and progress. Views of employees are sought where practicable on matters that particularly affect them as employees. Incentive schemes designed to meet changing circumstances of employees are implemented whenever appropriate and some of these schemes include bonus, promotion and salary review. The Company places a high premium on the training & development of its staff; hence the Company sponsored its employee for various training courses.

15. **Format of Financial Statements**

The financial statements of Bricklinks Africa Plc have been prepared in accordance with the reporting and presentation requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

16. **Corporate Governance**

The Company maintains corporate policies and standards designed to encourage good and transparent corporate governance, avoid potential conflicts of interest and promote ethical business practices. The business of the Company is conducted with integrity which pays due regard to the legitimate interests of all stakeholders.

16. **Directors Responsibilities**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of each financial period and of the profit or loss for that period in compliance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN2004, to ensure that:

- Proper accounting books and records are maintained.
- Applicable accounting standards are followed.
- Suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied.
- The going concern basis is used, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.
- Internal control procedures are instituted which will reasonably safeguard the assets, prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities

17. **Auditors**

The Auditors, Messrs MHOA & Co. were appointed to act as the company's auditor in accordance with section 357 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2004 as amended.

A resolution will be passed, authorizing the directors to determine their remuneration.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD


.....
COMPANY SECRETARY
ABUJA, NIGERIA.

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

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

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

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to December 31, 2021 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

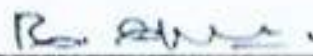
The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 7.

The financial statements set out on pages 9 to 28 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Director
Mr. Mohammed Buhari



Director
Mr. Ahmed Galadanci

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DRICLINKS AFRICA PLC

Report on the Audited Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **BRICLINKS AFRICA PLC**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BRICLINKS AFRICA PLC as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS®), and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 IFN 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code, and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing the audit of BRICLINKS AFRICA PLC. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Going Concern

The company financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. As part of our audit of the company financial statements, we have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the company financial statements is appropriate.

Management has not identified a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly none is disclosed in the financial statements. Based on our audit of the financial statements, we also have not identified such a material uncertainty. However, neither management nor the auditor can guarantee the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Audit Report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in (the directors' report as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2004 as amended, Value added statement and financial summary but does not include the financial statements and our audit report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20 LFN 2004 we report to you, based on our audit, that:

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

Ameen AbdulRafiu
FRC/2021/ICAN/004/00000022523
For: MHOA & CO. (Chartered Accountants)
Abuja, Nigeria
April, 2022



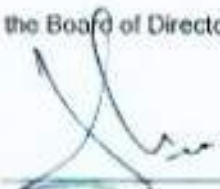
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2021

Figures in Naira	Note(s)	2021	2020
Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	429,264,480	431,312,540
Intangible Assets	9	352,750,000	373,500,000
		<u>782,014,480</u>	<u>804,812,540</u>
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	10	1,315,838	1,019,472
Trade and other receivables	11	2,500,000	550,000
		<u>3,815,838</u>	<u>1,569,472</u>
Total Assets		<u>785,830,318</u>	<u>806,382,012</u>
Equity and Liabilities			
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	27,723,000	25,289,000
Directors Loan	13	738,905,468	776,811,159
Tax liability	14	1,000,000	500,000
		<u>767,628,468</u>	<u>802,600,159</u>
Total Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	15	10,000,000	10,000,000
Retained earnings	16	8,201,850	(6,218,147)
		<u>18,201,850</u>	<u>3,781,853</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>785,830,318</u>	<u>806,382,012</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Director's on 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Name: Mohammed Buhari

Signature:

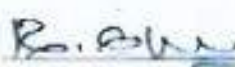


Date

21-04-2022

Name: Mr. Ahmed Galadanci

Signature:



Date

21/4/22

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31st December, 2021

Figures in Naira	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue	18	341,733,000	215,860,000
Cost of sales	19	<u>(289,898,400)</u>	<u>(181,076,500)</u>
Gross profit		<u>51,834,600</u>	<u>34,783,500</u>
Operating expenses	22	<u>(36,914,603)</u>	<u>(33,184,931)</u>
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		<u>14,919,997</u>	<u>1,598,569</u>
Taxation		<u>(500,000)</u>	<u>(500,000)</u>
Profit/(Loss) After for the year		<u>14,419,997</u>	<u>1,098,569</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Profit for the year		<u>14,419,997</u>	<u>1,098,569</u>
Retained Profit/(Loss) brought forward		<u>(6,218,147)</u>	<u>(7,316,716)</u>
Retained Profit/(Loss) carried forward		<u>8,201,850</u>	<u>(6,218,147)</u>
Earnings per share		N1.44k	(N0.73)k

Statement of Changes in Equity
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

	Share Capital N	Retained Earnings N	Total Equity N
Balance as at 1 January 2021	10,000,000	(6,218,147)	3,781,853
Changes in equity for 2021			
Loss for the period	-	14,419,997	14,419,997
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Re-measurement loss on available for sales assets	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-
Total transactions with business owner	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>8,201,850</u>	<u>18,201,850</u>
As at 31 December 2021	<u><u>10,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>8,201,850</u></u>	<u><u>18,201,850</u></u>

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Naira	Note(s)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation and other operating gains		14,919,997	1,598,569
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		24,748,060	24,553,060
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease Trade and other receivables		-1,950,000	-244,500
Increase/(Decrease) Trade and other payables		2,434,000	-2,296,000
Cash generated from operations		<u>40,152,057</u>	<u>23,611,129</u>
Tax received (paid)		-	-
Net cash from operating activities		<u>40,152,057</u>	<u>23,611,129</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Investment		-	-
Purchase of non-current asset		-1,950,000	-880,600
Purchase of Intangible Assets		-	-
Proceeds from Sale of asset		-	-
Net cash from investing activities		<u>-1,950,000</u>	<u>-880,600</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share Capital		-	-
Directors current account		-37,905,691	-22,628,567
Net cash from financing activities		<u>-37,905,691</u>	<u>-22,628,567</u>
Total cash movement for the year		<u>296,366</u>	<u>101,962</u>
Cash at the beginning of the year		1,019,472	917,510
Total cash at end of the year		<u>1,315,838</u>	<u>1,019,472</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

1.1 Reporting Entity

These financial statements are for Bricklinks Africa Plc ("Bricklinks" or "the Company").

BRICLINKS AFRICA Plc was incorporated as a public limited liability company in Nigeria on 30th July, 2015 under the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria. It was licensed by the Nigeria Communication Commission to operate as an Internet Service Provider Nigeria on the 1st of July, 2018 and commenced business operation on 1st January, 2019.

The principal activities of the Company are providing internet service and installation services to subscribers.

2. Summary of Significant accounting policies

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Basis of Accounting

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria to the extent that they do not conflict with the requirements of IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

This is the first financial statements where IFRS 1 was adopted in the preparation of the company's financial statements.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. The figures shown in the financial statements are actual amounts.

2.4 Basis of Measurement and Classification

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.
- loans and receivables and held to maturity financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost

2.5 Use of Estimates and Judgment

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be

reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Useful life of assets.
- Allowance for receivables
- Impairment of financial and non-financial instruments.

3. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective on January 1, 2019

Standards issued and effective as at the date of issuance of the financial statements are stated below which have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statement.

IAS 12 (Income Taxes): Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

This standard was amended to clarify the following aspects of income taxes:

- Unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes will give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use.
- The carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits.
- Estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences.
- An entity assesses a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets. Where tax law restricts the utilization of tax losses, an entity would assess a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type.

The Company has adopted this amendment in the year ending 31 December 2019.

IAS 7 (Statement of Cash flow): Disclosure Initiative

IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) was amended to clarify that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The IASB requires that the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are disclosed:

- Changes from financing cash flows
- Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses
- The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates
- Changes in fair values and
- Other changes.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

A number of standards, interpretations and amendments are effective for annual period beginning after 1 January 2019 and earlier application permitted; however, the company has not early applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 supersedes the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of goods and services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

The five-step model introduced by the standard is as follows:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with early adoption permitted. The company shall assess the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments'

A finalized version of IFRS 9 has been issued which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement. The completed standard comprises guidance to classification and measurement, impairment, hedge accounting and derecognizing.

- I. IFRS 9 introduces a new approach to the classification of financial assets, which is driven by the business model in which the assets is held and their cash flow characteristics. A new business model was introduced which does allow certain financial assets to be categorized as "fair value through other comprehensive income" in certain circumstances. The requirement for financial liabilities remains unchanged from IAS 39.
- II. The new model introduces a single impairment model applicable to all financial instruments, as well as an "expected credit loss" model for the measurements of financial assets.
- III. IFRS 9 contains a new model for the hedge accounting that align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of an entity, in addition enhanced disclosures will provide better information about risk management and the effect of hedge accounting on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 requirements on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities remains unchanged from IAS 39.

The Company is yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 9 and it intends to adopt IFRS 9 in the future years not later than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January, 2020.

IFRS 16: LEASES

<i>New or amended standards</i>	<i>Summary of the requirements</i>	<i>Possible impact on financial statements</i>
IFRS 16 Leases	IFRS 16 was issued in January 2018 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the standard replaces IAS 17 and its interpretations. The biggest change introduced is that all leases are classified as finance lease implying that leases will be brought onto lessees' balance sheets under a single model (except leases of less than 12 months and leases of low value assets), eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting, however, remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained.	The company shall assess the impact of IFRS 16 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

IAS 19: Employee Benefits (Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement)

On 7 February 2018, the IASB published Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19) to harmonise accounting practices and to provide more relevant information for decision-making. An entity applies the amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 January 2019.

The amendments in Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19) are:

- If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling.

IFRIC 23: Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments

The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle

The IASB has issued 'Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle'. The pronouncement contains amendments to four International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as result of the IASB's annual improvements project.

These amendments made during the 2015-2017 cycle effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 are as follows:

- *IFRS 3 Business Combinations*
A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.
- *IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements*

A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

- **IAS 12 Income Taxes**

A company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.

- **IAS 23 Borrowing Costs**

A company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

3.1 Revenue

Revenue from sale of bandwidths (data) and voice (telephone) is recognized net of discount and taxes at a point in time when control of services has been transferred to the customers.

Revenue is measured based on the considerations specified in a contract with a customer and excluded the amount collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service.

For bundled packages, the company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the bundled package and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in a bundled package if a customer can benefit from it. The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the list proceed at which the company sells networks services separately.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Stage of completion is determined by,

Contract revenue comprises:

- the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract; and
- variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments:
 - to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue; and
 - they are capable of being reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, and value added tax.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts as the case may be.

3.5 Available-for-sale

Available for sale financial investments include equity and debt securities. The Company classifies as available-for-sale those financial assets that are generally not designated as another category of financial assets, and strategic capital investments held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value, with the exception of investments in equity instruments where fair value cannot be reliably determined, which are carried at cost. Fair values are determined in the same manner as for investments at fair value through profit or loss. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income while the investment is held, and are subsequently transferred to the income statement upon sale or de-recognition of the investment.

Dividends received on available-for-sale instruments are recognised in income statement when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the company assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the company, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator of impairment. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current

fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity as a reclassification adjustment to other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss except for equity investments classified as available-for-sale.

Impairment losses are also not subsequently reversed for available-for-sale equity investments which are held at cost because fair value was not determinable.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

(i) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. BRICLINKS AFRICA PLC did not set off any financial asset or liability as at the reporting date.

(i) De-recognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights of the Company to the cash flows from the asset expire, or its rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or when it assumes an obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more recipients, subject to certain criteria.

Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank, call deposits and short term highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

3.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition & Measurement

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings and other properties owned by the Company. Items of property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent costs on replacement parts on an item of property are recognized in the carrying amount of the asset and the carrying amount of the replaced or renewed component is derecognized.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on property, plant and equipment on the straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. No depreciation is charged on non-current assets until they are brought into use.

Depreciation reduces an asset's carrying value to its residual value at the end of its useful life, and is allocated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant & machinery	- 20%
Office equipment	- 10%
Furniture and Fittings	- 10%
Motor vehicles	- 10%
Building	- 2%
Tower	- 10%
Intangible Asset	- 5%

(iv) De-recognition

Upon disposal of any item of property, plant and equipment or when no future economic benefits are expected to flow from its use, such items are derecognized from the books. Gains and losses on disposal of assets are determined by comparing proceeds with their carrying amounts and are recognized in the income statement in the year of de-recognition.

3.9 Intangible Assets

Licenses

Licences have a finite useful life and are carried out at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using straight-line method to allocate the cost of licenses over their useful lives.

4. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is any indication that the asset's recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. The carrying amount of non-financial assets is tested for evidence of impairment at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell or value in use. For assets that can't be tested for impairment individually, they are grouped together to the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows of the other assets (cash generating unit).

Impairments or losses of non-financial assets, related claims for or payments of compensation from third parties and any subsequent purchase or construction of replacement assets are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment

Losses are recognised in profit or loss.

5.1 Income tax

(i) Current tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

There was no provision for tax during the period

(ii) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation, which arises from timing differences in the recognition of items for accounting and tax purposes, is calculated using the liability method. Deferred taxation is provided fully on timing differences, which are expected to reverse at the rate of tax likely to be in force at the time of reversal. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the associated unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is the difference between the closing net deferred tax liability (net of deferred tax asset) and opening net deferred tax liability (net of deferred tax asset).

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. IAS 12.56 IAS 12.37 Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. IAS 12.47 Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity are also recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

No provision has been made for deferred taxation.

5.2 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations include wages, salaries and other benefits which the Company has a present obligation to pay, as a result of employees' services provided up to the reporting date. The accrual is calculated on an undiscounted basis, using current salary rates.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contributory retirement scheme as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act 2004. Under the defined contribution scheme, the Company pays fixed contributions of 7.5% to a separate entity – Pension Fund Administrators; employees also pay the same fixed percentage to the same entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company retains no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Company does not hold enough assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Company's obligations are recognized in the profit or loss account.

(iii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed either to terminate the employment of current

employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy if it is probable that the offer will be accepted and the number of acceptances can be estimated. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

5.3 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation, where the effect of time value of money is material.

5.4 Dividend paid

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends that are proposed but not yet declared are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

5.5 Share Capital & Reserves

I. Share Capital

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are declared.

II. Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on the Company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Company's shareholders.

III. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the number of shares outstanding during the year.

Adjusted earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the bonus shares issued.

5.6 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less, if not they are presented as non-current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6 The Company

The company was incorporated on 30th July, 2015 and commenced business in January 2019. It engages in are providing internet service and installation services to subscribers.

7. Accounting Year end

The company's accounting year end is 31st December. This account covers from January 1 to December 31, 2021.

8. Property, Plants & Machinery:

	Land N	Building N	Tower N	Motor Vehicle N	Office Equipment N	Furniture & Fittings N	Total N
Cost:							
As at 1st Jan 2021	400,000,000	1,000,000	28,000,000	1,200,000	1,375,600	7,255,000	438,830,600
Additions during the year	-	-	-	150,000	450,000	-	1,950,000
As at 31/12/2021	400,000,000	1,000,000	28,000,000	2,700,000	1,825,600	7,255,000	440,780,600
Depreciation:							
As at 1st Jan, 2021	-	40,000	5,600,000	240,000	212,560	1,425,500	7,518,060
Charge for the year	-	20,000	2,800,000	270,000	182,560	725,500	3,998,060
Accumulated 31/12/2021	-	60,000	8,400,000	510,000	395,120	2,151,000	11,516,120
Net Book Value:							
As at 31/12/2021	400,000,000	940,000	19,600,000	2,190,000	1,430,480	5,104,000	429,264,480
As at 31/12/2020	400,000,000	960,000	22,400,000	960,000	1,163,040	5,829,500	431,312,540
Depreciation rate		2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2020 N	2019 N
9. Intangible Asset		
Cost	415,000,000	415,000,000
Less:		
Accumulated Amortization	(41,500,000)	(20,750,000)
Amortization charge for the year	(20,750,000)	(20,750,000)
Carrying Amount	<u>352,750,000</u>	<u>373,500,000</u>
10. Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in hand	650,520	456,350
Bank	665,318	563,118
	<u>1,315,838</u>	<u>1,019,472</u>
11. Trade Receivables:		
Trade Debtors	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>550,000</u>
12. Trade Payables		
Arishmolink Shelter Nigeria Limited	8,000,000	8,000,000
Bandwidth	17,505,000	15,120,000
Accrued expenses	2,218,000	2,169,000
	<u>27,723,000</u>	<u>25,289,000</u>
13. Directors Loan		
This represents the company's indebtedness to the directors as at the financial year end.		
	<u>738,905,468</u>	<u>776,811,159</u>
14. Income Tax		
Movement in the taxation account during the year was as follows:		
Balance b/f	500,000	
Charge for the year (Provision)	500,000	500,000
Payment during the year	-	-
Balance as at December 31st	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
(ii) Current taxation expenses comprise:		
Company Income Tax	450,000	450,000
Education Tax	50,000	50,000
	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Share Capital		
15a. Authorised Share Capital		
10,000,000 Ordinary Shares of N 1.00 each	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Issued and Paid Up Share Capital:		
15b. Ordinary Share of N1.00 each	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>

16. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the amount of retained profit not apportioned to any specified reserve and which is available for distribution to shareholders. Retained earnings are carried at book value. This account accumulates net profits or losses from operation

	2021	2020
Retain Profit/(Loss) brought forward	(8,218,147)	(7,316,716)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	14,419,997	1,098,569
	<u>8,201,850</u>	<u>(6,218,147)</u>

17. Basic/ diluted (loss)/earnings per share

Basic (loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted (loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary share into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic/ diluted (loss)/profit per share computations:

	2021	2020
Net Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders	<u>14,419,997</u>	<u>1,098,569</u>
		Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic loss per share	<u>1 0,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (kobo)	144k	11k

There were no other transactions affecting the shareholdings that may lead to the dilution of equity. There are no dilutive instruments in issue

	2021 N	2020 N
18. Revenue		
Sale of Bandwidths	<u>341,733,000</u>	<u>215,860,000</u>
19. Cost of sales		
Marketing expenses	7,398,400	4,556,500
Interconnect charge	10,000,000	6,000,000
Bandwidth charge	267,500,000	169,520,000
License and permit	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>289,898,400</u>	<u>181,076,500</u>

20. Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

There are no known capital commitments and contingent liabilities as at December 31, 2021.

21. Post balance sheet event

Despite the pandemic situation of the country, the Company directors has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended 31st December 2021 have not been adjusted to reflect their impact. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Company for future periods.

	2021 N	2020 N
22. Operating Expenses:		
Salaries & Wages	2,459,000	365,000
Rent	5,000,000	5,000,000
Repairs/Maintenances	452,900	236,500
Transportation	150,000	37,000
Telecommunication	1,828,000	1,596,500
Stationery	130,000	82,000
Electricity & Power	386,400	145,630
Legal Fees	350,000	270,000
Audit & Accountancy fees	500,000	150,000
Depreciation	3,998,060	3,803,060
Amortization Charge	20,750,000	20,750,000
Bank Charges	560,243	532,691
Fuel & Diesel	350,000	214,550
	<u>36,914,603</u>	<u>33,184,931</u>

Value Added Statement

Figures in Naira

2021

2020

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

	N	%	N	%
Turnover	341,733,000		215,860,000	
Less: Cost of goods & Services brought in	(299,605,943)		(189,431,431)	
Value Added	42,127,057	100	26,428,569	100
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Applied as follows:				
To Employees:				
Salaries & Benefit	2,459,000	5.84	365,000	1.37
To Government:				
Taxation	500,000	1.19	500,000	1.88
To Providers of Capital				
Dividend	-	-	-	-
For the Maintenance of Assets of the Business and its expansion:				
Retained Profit/(Loss)	14,419,997	34.15	1,098,569	4.15
Depreciation & Amortization	24,748,060	58.75	24,556,060	92.76
	42,127,057	100	26,428,569	100
	=====	=====	=====	=====