



SCOA NIGERIA PLC

[RC: 6293]

ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023



BBC PROFESSIONALS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



SCOA NIGERIA PLC

[RC: 6293]

Annual Report And Consolidated Financial Statements - 2023

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SCOA NIGERIA PLC

RC: 6293

Annual Report And Consolidated Financial Statements - 2023

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Henry Agbamu	-	Chairman
Dr. Massad F. Boulos	-	Managing Director/CEO
Engr. Amresh Shrivastava	-	Deputy CEO
Alhaji Gambo Lawan (Independent)	-	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Sarah Boulos	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Michel Fadoul	-	Non-Executive Director
Prince Boniface Nwabuko	-	Non-Executive Director
Hon. Magnus C. Onyibe (Independent)	-	Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Micheal A. Adeyemi, ACIS, MNIM

REGISTERED OFFICE

157, Apapa/ Oshodi Expressway, Isolo, Lagos
P. O. Box 2318, Lagos
Telephone: 01-2802072
E-mail: info@scoapl.com

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Africa Prudential Plc
220B, Ikorodu Road, Palmgrove, Lagos

MAJOR SOLICITORS

Bola Ajibola & Co.
Balogun, Majekodunmi & Biachi
Sumi Ahonsi & Co.
Rasky Gbinigie & Co.
Pinheiro LP

BANKERS

Heritage Bank Limited
Providus Bank Limited
Sterling Bank Plc
Unity Bank Plc
Wema Bank Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

BBC PROFESSIONALS
[Chartered Accountants]
Charter House
7 McNeil Road
Sabo Yaba
Lagos

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Financial Highlights

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	Group 2023 ₦'000	Group 2022 ₦'000	Company 2023 ₦'000	Company 2022 ₦'000
Turnover	10,394,233	4,032,515	-	14,854
Profit/(loss) before taxation	149,869	(525,080)	74,254	(476,348)
Tax expenses	(47,839)	(66,315)	(33,973)	(49,195)
Profit/(loss) for the Year	102,030	(591,395)	40,281	(525,543)
Capital Expenditure	89,548	1,543	78,546	1,543
Depreciation of property plant & equipment	101,060	165,789	22,253	162,349
Total Asset	15,527,086	17,924,224	8,131,474	8,048,848
Shareholders' fund	2,115,777	3,007,467	(284,177)	(963)
Per Share Data:				
Earning per share (Naira)	0.16	(0.91)	0.06	(0.81)
Stock Exchange Quotation as at 31st December	293k	293k	293k	293k
Number of Shareholders	44,281	44,281	44,281	44,281
Number of Employees	96	93	23	23

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Report of the Directors

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are pleased to present to the Members of Company their Report with the Consolidated and Separate Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2023.

LEGAL FORM:

SCOA Nigeria Plc, which commenced operations in Nigeria in 1926, was incorporated as a Limited Liability Company in June, 1969 with Registration No. RC. 6293. The Company was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1977.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES:

The principal activities of the Company include: distribution, maintenance and leasing of motor vehicles; assembly, sales, and servicing of power generators; sale, servicing and repairs of earth-moving and construction equipment, industrial compressors, agricultural tractors, machinery and equipment and general merchandising.

MAJOR BUSINESS PARTNERS: The Company's major business partners include: MAN, Ingersoll Rand, Karcher, Fiori, Perkins and Wirtgen.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS:

The review of the Company's business as contained in the Chairman's Statement is an integral part of the Directors' Report and should be read in conjunction therewith.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR:

	<u>T h e G r o u p</u>		<u>T h e C o m p a n y</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Revenue	<u>10,394,233</u>	<u>4,032,515</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,854</u>
Profit/(loss) before taxation	149,869	(525,080)	74,254	(476,348)
Tax expenses	(47,839)	(66,315)	(33,973)	(49,195)
Profit/(loss) for the Year	<u>102,030</u>	<u>(591,395)</u>	<u>40,281</u>	<u>(525,543)</u>

DIVIDEND:

The Directors did not recommend to members the payment of dividend given the results for the year.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Information relating to changes in Property, Plant and Equipment during the year is given in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of the Directors, the market value of the group's properties is not less than the value shown in the accounts.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Report of the Directors

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

The Roles of the Board

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors include the following, amongst others:

- Policy formulation and planning.
- Periodic review and evaluation of management performance.
- Monitoring and enforcing effective internal control through appropriate committee.
- Risk management and preservation of Company's assets.
- Management of share capital.
- Determination and periodic review of appropriate organizational structure.
- Succession planning and appointment, training, remuneration and replacement of Board members and senior management.
- Overseeing the effectiveness and adequacy of internal control systems.
- Overseeing the maintenance of the group's communication and information dissemination policy.
- Performance appraisal and remuneration of Board members and senior executives.
- Review of reports and recommendations of its committees.
- Maintaining healthy communication and interaction with shareholders.
- Ensuring the integrity of financial reports.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

None of the Directors has notified the Company for the purpose of Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, of any declarable interest in contracts with which the Company is involved as at 31 December, 2023.

SHAREHOLDINGS

The issued and fully paid share capital of the Company as at 31 December, 2023 was beneficially owned as follows:

	%
SCOA International SA:	68.25
Others:	31.75
	<u>100.00</u>

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN SHARES

No shareholders other than SCOA International SA, hold five percent or more of the shares of the Company.

ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

The Company did not acquire any of its shares during the year.

FORMAT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the reporting and presentation requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and are in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standard reporting format as approved by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. The Directors consider that the format adopted is the most suitable for the Company.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Report of the Directors

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES

Directors' interest in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members and/or notified by them are as follows:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Mr. Henry Agbamu	137,843	137,843
Dr. Massad F. Boulos	1,150	1,150
Prince Boniface Nwabuko	2,500	2,500

See Directors interest in contracts on page 6

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The names of the Directors are shown on page 2.

The Directors to retire by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company are Engr. Amresh Shrivastava and Mrs. Sarah Boulos. The Directors are retiring by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Board has the following Committees:

1. **Governance and Remuneration Committee:**

Prince Boniface Nwabuko	-	Chairman
Mrs. Sarah Boulos	-	Member
Alhaji Gambo Lawan	-	Member

2. **Risk Management Committee:**

Dr. Massad F. Boulos	-	Chairman
(Attorney for Mr. Michel Fadoul)		
Engr. Amresh Shrivastava	-	Member
Alhaji Gambo Lawan	-	Member

3. **Audit Committee:**

Hon. Magnus Onyibe	-	Chairman
Mr. Tajudeen Adeshina	-	Member
Chief Edmund U. Njoku	-	Member
Mr. David O. Oguntoye, JP	-	Member
Engr. Amresh Shrivastava	-	Member

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE OF BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

In accordance with the requirement of Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the record of attendance of Directors, its Committees and the Statutory Audit Committee meetings in the year under review is published herewith:

1. Board of Directors:	30.01.23	30.03.23	28.04.23	26.07.23	31.10.23	TOTAL
1. Dr. Massad F. Boulos - (Chairman)	P	P	P	P	P	5
2. Mr. Henry Agbamu	P	P	P	P	P	5
3. Engr. Amresh Shrivastava	P	P	P	P	P	5
4. Alhaji Gambo Lawan	X	P	X	X	X	1
5. Prince Boniface Nwabuko	P	P	P	P	P	5
6. Hon. Magnus C. Onyibe (Independent)	X	P	X	X	X	1
7. Mrs. Sarah Boulos	P	X	P	X	P	3
8. Mr. Michel Fadoul	X	X	X	X	X	0
3. Governance and Remuneration Committee		30.03.23		26.07.23		TOTAL
1. Prince Boniface Nwabuko - (Chairman)		P		P		2
2. Mrs. Sarah Boulos		P		P		2
3. Alhaji Gambo Lawan		P		P		2
4. Risk Management Committee		28.04.23		31.10.23		TOTAL
1. Dr. Massad F. Boulos - (C- (Chairman)		P		P		2
2. Alhaji Gambo Lawan		P		P		2
3. Engr. Amresh Shrivastava		P		P		2
2. Statutory Audit Committee		30.03.23	25.07.23	27.10.23	13.12.23	TOTAL
1. Hon. Magnus Onyibe - (Chairman)		P	P	P	P	4
2. Mr. Tajudeen Adeshina		P	P	P	P	4
3. Chief Edmund U. Njoku		P	P	P	P	4
4. Mr. David O. Oguntayo, JP		P	P	P	P	4
5. Engr. Amresh Shrivastava		P	P	P	P	4

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of the Company is aware of the Code of Best Practices in Corporate Governance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the administration of the Company and is ensuring that the company complies - with it.

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounting records with reasonable accuracy. It is also responsible for safe guarding the assets of the Company through prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The Board has a Remuneration Committee made up of three of its Members. The Company has an Audit Committee made up of five Members with two Directors and three Representatives of the Shareholders. The report of the Committee and details of its membership are set out above.

DONATIONS

The Company made no donation in the year 2023 (2022 : Nil).

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A) EMPLOYEES INVOLVEMENT AND TRAINING:**

The Company continues to observe industrial relations practices such as collective bargaining and briefing employees on the developments in the Company during the year under review. Various incentive schemes for staff were maintained during the year while regular training courses were carried out for the employees.

Educational assistance towards professional qualifications was provided to deserving members of staff. Different cadres of staff were also assisted with payment of subscriptions to various professional bodies during the year.

B) HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES:

The Company places high premium on health, safety and welfare of its employees. Health and safety regulations were observed in all of the Company's locations and free medical care was extended to all employees. Health boosting measures such as supply of milk and washing detergents were given to welders, panel-beaters, wood-workers and painters. Fire fighting equipments were also installed at strategic locations.

Quarterly visits were made by officials of the Federal Ministry of Labour to our various locations during which they were satisfied with our compliance measures.

C) EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED OR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS:

The Company had no disabled or physically challenged persons in its employment during the year under review. It does not discriminate in its employment policy as regards able bodied and physically challenged individuals.

RESPECT FOR LAW

SCOA Nigeria Plc ensures that all its operations and activities conform with the relevant laws of the Country. It also ensures that its employees are encouraged to comply with the various laws and regulations of the Country.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTS

The Company's products are distributed through its network of branches, which are located nationwide.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS

There are unclaimed dividends arising from Dividends 1-36, which have not been acknowledged as at 31 December, 2023. The Shareholders are advised to contact the Registrars, Africa Prudential Registrars Plc, 220B Ikorodu Road, Palmgrove, Lagos for any of their outstanding dividends.

E-DIVIDEND/E-BONUS

Shareholders are strongly advised to complete the E-Dividend Mandate Forms and return them to the Registrars to update their records.

SUPPLIERS

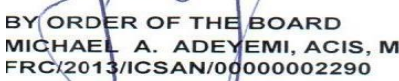
The Company's raw materials and finished goods are obtained at arm's length basis from both local and overseas suppliers.

AUDITORS

The Auditors, Messrs BBC Professionals, the Company's external auditors have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. A resolution will be proposed authorizing the Directors to fix their remuneration.

LAGOS, NIGERIA

27 March, 2024


BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
MICHAEL A. ADEYEMI, ACIS, MNIM
FRC/2013/ICSAN/00000002290
Company Secretary
SCOA Nigeria Plc
157, Apapa/ Oshodi Expressway, Isolo

THE BOARD

The company's primary corporate governance structure is the Board of Directors which is run on a democratic collegial basis. The Directors of the Company comprise the Chairman, one Managing Director, one Executive Director and other Directors who are either representatives of majority Shareholders or in the case of Alhaji Gambo Lawan and Hon. Magnus Onyibe who are completely Independent.

MEETING

The Board held five (5) meetings during the year and the record of attendance is as published on page

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All Directors and Employees are expected to avoid direct or indirect conflicts of interest. Where a conflict of interest may arise, in a matter to be decided by the Board of Directors, the Director concerned is expected to inform the Board and abstain from voting. Transactions between the Company and Directors, where they arise, take place at arm's length.

During the year under review, there has been no transactions and other contractual relationship between the Company and its Board members and managers, which are not covered by legal provisions on conflict of interest. Transactions with related parties were for management fees, interest on loan, purchase and supply of equipment, materials and services respectively.

INSIDER DEALING AND MARKET ABUSE IN SHARES

The use of insider or unpublished information about the Company in buying or selling of its shares is strictly forbidden. In order to comply with the legislation on insider dealing and market manipulation (market abuse), Directors and Executive Management are expected to declare transactions on their own account, in the shares of and all financial instruments of the Company. Where such transaction is significant, it will be disclosed to the market. There were no such transactions in the year under review.

COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company has in place a Complaints Management Policy and Framework in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission directives on resolution of complaints. The Policy sets out the broad framework for handling shareholder complaint in a fair, efficient and timely manner.

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Statutory Audit Committee is constituted in accordance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act together with the relevant guidelines set out in the Investment and Securities Act and Corporate Governance Code. The Committee comprises five members, two Directors and three representatives of the Shareholders who are elected at the Annual General Meeting. The two members who represent the Board are nominated by the Board. The Chairman of the Committee is elected at the first meeting of the Audit Committee. The Committee met twice in the year under review. The Report of Committee is as shown on page 10. The current Chairman is Hon. Magnus Onyibe.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Board appoints a Risk Management committee and it comprises of an Executive Director and two Non-Executive Directors whose function is to evaluate significant risks to the Company. The Committee met twice in the Year under review.

GOVERNANCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

This Committee of the Board has three Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is Prince Boniface Nwabuko. The Committee held two meetings during the year.

COMPANY SECRETARY

All Directors have access to the services of the Company Secretary and the Directors may take independent professional advice at the Company's expense. The Company Secretary is also responsible for facilitating the induction and professional development of Board members as well as ensuring good information flows within the Board, its committees and between the Non-Executive Directors.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND INTERNAL AUDIT

The Board of Directors has put in place a well-established Internal control Mechanism in the company with a view to ensuring that:

Proper accounting statements are maintained

Applicable accounting statements are followed

suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied

Adequate Internal Control procedures are instituted to safeguard assets, prevent and detect frauds and other irregularities.

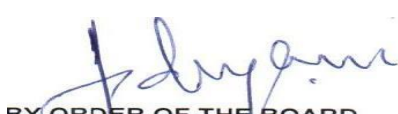
It is appropriate for the financial statement to be prepared on a concern basis unless it is presumed that the Company will not continue in business

Judgment and estimates made are reasonable and prudent

Pursuant to the foregoing, it has also established an effective Internal Audit Department whose function reports to the Managing Director. For its day to day and project work, the department is guided by the instructions of the Audit Committee and the Company's Internal Audit Procedure Manual.

LAGOS, NIGERIA

27 March, 2024


 BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
 MICHAEL A. ADEYEMI, ACIS, MNIM
 FRC/2013/ICSAN/00000002290
 Company Secretary
 SCOA Nigeria Plc
 157, Apapa/ Oshodi Expressway, Isolo

**Report of the Statutory Audit Committee
To the Members of SCOA Nigeria Plc**

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

In compliance with the provisions of Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we, the Members of the Audit Committee of SCOA Nigeria Plc hereby confirm that we have examined the Auditors' Report for the accounting year ended 31 December, 2023 and hereby declare that we have:

1. Reviewed the scope and planing of the audit requirements and found them adequate in our opinion.
2. Reviewed the Consolidated and Separate Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2023 and are satisfied with the explanations obtained.
3. Ascertained that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company for the year ended 31 December, 2023 are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
4. Reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control through a robust internal control framework
5. Reviewed the External Auditors' Management Control Report (MCR) for the year ended 31 December, 2023 and are satisfied with responses from Management

The External Auditors, Messrs BBC Professionals, Chartered Accountants confirmed receiving full co-operation from the Company's management and that the scope of the work was not restricted in any way.

We acknowledge the co-operation of Management in the conduct of our responsibilities.



HON. MAGNUS ONYIBE
Chairman, Audit Committee
FRC/2015/NIM/000000012338

Dated this 27 March, 2024

Members of the Audit Committee:

Hon. Magnus Onyibe	-	Chairman
Mr. Tajudeen Adeshina	-	Member
Chief Edmund U. Njoku	-	Member
Mr. David O. Oguntoye, JP		Member
Engr. Amresh Shrivastava	-	Member
	-	Member

The Company Secretary Mr. Micheal A. Adeyemi acted as the Committee's Secretary during the year.

**Statement Of Directors' Responsibilities
In Relation To The Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, requires the Directors to prepare consolidated and separate financial statements for each financial year that gives a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Group at the end of the year and of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Group:

- a) keep proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020;
- b) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- c) prepares its consolidated financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the Annual Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, in compliance with Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

The Directors are of the opinion that the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Group and of its financial performance for the year ended 31 December, 2023. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Group will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 27 MARCH, 2024 BY :



Mr. Henry Agbamu

Chairman

FRC/2013/NIM/00000003968

27 March, 2024



Dr. Massad F. Boulos

Group Managing Director/ CEO

FRC/2013/IODN/00000003008

27 March, 2024

Independent Auditor's Report To the Shareholders of SCOA Nigeria Plc

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SCOA Nigeria Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December, 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements gives a true and fair view in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group at 31 December, 2023 and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council Act No. 6, 2011.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. However, there were no issues of key audit matters during the financial year.

Other information than the Financial Statements and Audit Report thereon

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appeared to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Consolidated and separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No 6, 2011 and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 consolidated and separate 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicated with the Audit Committee 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 the Audit Committee 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.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 we expressly state that:

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (ii) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination of those books; and
- (iii) The Company's consolidated and separate statement of financial position and consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Lagos, Nigeria
28 March, 2024



Everestus U. Itodo, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002513
For: BBC PROFESSIONALS
Chartered Accountants

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Consolidated and Separate Statement Of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Continuing operations					
Revenue	8	10,394,233	4,032,515	-	14,854
Cost of sales	9	(9,130,093)	(3,296,275)	-	(54,493)
Gross profit/(loss)		1,264,140	736,240	-	(39,639)
Other income	10	757,830	372,131	296,391	21,351
Distribution costs	11	(11,961)	(26,975)	(3,678)	(20,445)
Administrative expenses	12	(1,750,439)	(1,601,056)	(219,466)	(440,677)
Operating profit/(loss)		259,570	(519,660)	73,247	(479,410)
Finance income	13	1,007	3,062	1,007	3,062
Finance costs	14	(110,708)	(8,483)	-	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation		149,869	(525,081)	74,254	(476,348)
Tax expenses	15.1	(47,839)	(66,315)	(33,973)	(49,195)
Profit/(loss) for the year from operations		102,030	(591,396)	40,281	(525,542)
Other comprehensive loss					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	29	17,170	5,460	6,868	2,184
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		17,170	5,460	6,868	2,184
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		119,200	(585,936)	47,149	(523,358)
Total profit/(loss) attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		76,099	(587,179)	40,281	(525,542)
Non-controlling interests	19	25,931	(4,216)	-	-
		102,030	(591,396)	40,281	(525,542)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		93,269	(581,719)	47,149	(523,358)
Non-controlling interests		25,931	(4,216)	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		119,200	(585,936)	47,149	(523,358)
Earnings/(loss) per share from operations:					
Earnings/(loss) per share (Naira)	16	0.16	(0.91)	0.06	(0.81)

The accompanying explanatory notes and statement of significant accounting policies form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Consolidated and Separate Statement Of Financial Position

As at 31 December, 2023

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	17	3,771,576	3,783,088	2,423,227	2,626,304
Investment in subsidiary	18	-	-	567,292	567,292
Deferred tax	15.3	309,944	324,571	391,117	405,744
Total non-current assets		4,081,520	4,107,659	3,381,636	3,599,340
Current assets					
Inventories	20	3,463,512	2,356,535	879,916	1,118,843
Trade and other receivables	22	2,075,202	2,846,458	3,317,211	2,800,079
Other current assets	23	391,402	372,555	306,267	303,508
Cash and cash equivalents	24	5,515,450	8,241,017	246,443	263,078
Total current assets		11,445,566	13,816,565	4,749,838	4,485,508
Total assets		15,527,086	17,924,224	8,131,474	8,084,848
Equity					
Share capital	25	324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913
Share premium	26	194,405	194,405	194,405	194,405
Revaluation reserves	27	4,826,562	6,170,317	3,666,390	3,666,390
Retained loss	28	(3,849,981)	(4,274,604)	(4,469,885)	(4,186,671)
Equity attributable to equity holder of the parent		1,495,900	2,415,030	(284,177)	(963)
Non-controlling interest	19	619,877	592,437	-	-
Total equity		2,115,777	3,007,467	(284,177)	(963)
Non-current liabilities					
Non-current borrowings	31.2	1,221,201	1,223,201	1,221,201	1,223,201
Defined benefit plan	29.1	173,823	175,009	81,740	73,601
Total non-current liabilities		1,395,024	1,398,210	1,302,941	1,296,802
Current liabilities					
Advances from customers	21	843,259	843,259	843,259	843,259
Trade and other payables	30	6,910,836	9,796,457	3,078,983	3,284,939
Current borrowings	31.1	3,973,094	2,622,945	3,133,256	2,622,945
Current tax payable	15.2	289,097	255,885	57,212	37,866
Total current liabilities		12,016,286	13,518,547	7,112,710	6,789,009
Total liabilities		13,411,310	14,916,757	8,415,651	8,085,811
Total equity and liabilities		15,527,086	17,924,224	8,131,474	8,084,848

The accompanying explanatory notes and statement of significant accounting policies form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 March, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Henry Agbamu
FRC/2013/NIM/00000003968
Chairman



Dr. Massad F. Boulos
FRC/2013/IOD/00000003008
Group Managing Director/ CEO



Mrs. Angelina Okereke
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002373
General Manager Finance

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Consolidated and Separate Statement Of Changes In Equity

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	Issued share capital N'000	Share premuim N'000	Retained loss N'000	Revaluation reserves N'000	Total N'000	Non controlling interest N'000	Total equity N'000
<u>The Group</u>							
Attributable to equity holders of the Group							
At 1 January, 2023	324,913	194,405	(4,274,604)	5,434,841	1,679,555	588,221	2,267,775
Profit for the year	-	-	76,099	-	76,099	25,931	102,030
Other comprehensive income	-	-	17,170	-	17,170	-	17,170
At 31 December, 2023	<u>324,913</u>	<u>194,405</u>	<u>(4,181,335)</u>	<u>5,434,841</u>	<u>1,772,824</u>	<u>614,152</u>	<u>2,386,975</u>
At 1 January, 2022	324,913	194,405	(3,692,885)	5,434,841	2,261,274	592,437	2,853,711
Loss for the year	-	-	(587,179)	-	(587,179)	(4,216)	(591,395)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	5,460	-	5,460	-	5,460
At 31 December, 2022	<u>324,913</u>	<u>194,405</u>	<u>(4,274,604)</u>	<u>5,434,841</u>	<u>1,679,555</u>	<u>588,221</u>	<u>2,267,775</u>

The accompanying explanatory notes and statement of significant accounting policies form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Consolidated and Separate Statement Of Changes In Equity

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	Issued share capital N'000	Share premium N'000	Retained loss N'000	Revaluation reserves N'000	Total equity N'000
<u>The Company</u>					
Attributable to equity holders of the Company					
At 1 January, 2023	324,913	194,405	(4,186,672)	3,666,390	(964)
Profit for the year	-	-	40,281	-	40,281
Other comprehensive income	-	-	6,868	-	6,868
At 31 December, 2023	324,913	194,405	(4,139,523)	3,666,390	46,185
At 1 January, 2022	324,913	194,405	(3,663,313)	3,666,390	522,395
Loss for the year	-	-	(525,543)	-	-525,543
Other comprehensive income	-	-	2,184	-	2,184
At 31 December, 2022	324,913	194,405	(4,186,672)	3,666,390	(964)

The accompanying explanatory notes and statement of significant accounting policies form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Consolidated and Separate Statement Of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit/(loss) before tax		149,869	(585,935)	47,149	(523,359)
Adjustment for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17	101,060	165,789	22,253	162,349
Finance costs	14	110,708	8,483	-	-
Finance income	13	(1,007)	(3,062)	(1,007)	(3,062)
Profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10.	-	(6,588)	-	(6,588)
Remeasurement (loss)/profit on define benefit plans	29.4	(17,170)	(5,460)	(6,868)	(2,184)
Adjustments		(1,728,693)	-	(62,065)	11,114
Tax credit offset		(8,551)	(8,551)	(8,551)	(8,551)
Movement in non-controlling interest	19.	25,931	(4,216)	-	-
Income tax expense	15.1	47,839	66,315	33,973	49,195
		(1,368,976)	(373,226)	24,884	(321,087)
Changes:					
Changes in Inventories		(1,106,977)	64,065	238,927	54,909
Changes in Trade and other receivables		1,500,651	1,777,174	(517,132)	305,565
Changes in Other current assets		(18,847)	(12,116)	(2,759)	150,832
Changes in Trade and other payables		(2,885,621)	(6,093,926)	(205,956)	(648,736)
Changes in Gratuity		(1,186)	14,135	8,139	(87,273)
		(3,880,957)	(4,623,893)	(453,897)	(545,790)
Income taxes paid	15.2	-	-	-	-
Net cash (used)/generated from in operating activities		(3,880,957)	(4,623,893)	(453,897)	(545,790)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property plant and equipment	17	(89,548)	(1,543)	(78,546)	(1,543)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6,588	6,588	6,588	6,588
Net cash used in investing activities		(82,960)	5,045	(71,957)	5,045
Cash flows from financing activities					
Finance costs		(110,708)	(8,483)	-	-
Finance income		1,007	3,062	1,007	3,062
Receipt/(repayment) of current borrowings		1,350,149	509,674	510,311	563,209
Repayment of Non-current borrowings		(2,000)	(95,811)	(2,000)	(95,811)
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,238,448	408,442	509,318	470,460
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,725,468)	(4,210,406)	(16,536)	(70,284)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,179,445	12,389,850	201,506	271,790
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	24	5,453,977	8,179,445	184,970	201,506

The accompanying explanatory notes and statement of significant accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 The reporting entity

1.1 Legal form

SCOA Nigeria Plc was established and commenced business as a private Company in 1926 and incorporated as a limited liability Company in 1969 with a registration number of RC 6293. The Company was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1977 and has since attained the status of a public limited liability Company (Plc) with its shares continue to be traded on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The Company is domiciled in Nigeria.

1.2 Corporate office

The registered office of the Company is at 157, Apapa/Oshodi Expressway, Isolo, Lagos, Nigeria.

1.3 Principal activity

The principal activities of SCOA Nigeria Plc include the distribution, maintenance and leasing of motor vehicles, assembling, sales and servicing of power generators, sales and servicing of earth-moving and construction equipment, road construction, industrial compressors, agricultural tractors, machinery and implements. There was no change in the activities of the Group during the year under review.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance with IFRSs

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Additional information required by national regulations is included where appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments measured at fair value. The preparation of consolidated 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 group's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate the group's financial statements presents the financial position and results fairly.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in naira which is the group's presentational currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'000), except where otherwise indicated. The consolidated financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the group operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated results and financial position are expressed in naira, which is the functional currency of the group and the presentational currency for the financial statements.

2 Basis of preparation (Continued)**2.4 Current versus non-current classification**

The group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; Or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; Or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.5 Going concern status

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the entity will be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. There are no significant financial obligations that will impact on the entity's resources which will affect the going concern of the entity. Management is satisfied that the entity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

2.6 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the SCOA Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries as at the end of the financial year.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The company accounts for its investment in subsidiaries at cost.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

2.6 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

In the Company the investment in its subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method.

2.7 Accounting estimates and judgement

The group makes estimate and assumption about the future that affects the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgment are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumption.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of change and future period, if the change affects both the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risks of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities in the next consolidated financial statements are discussed below:

a. Asset useful lives and residual values:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives, taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual useful lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset useful lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the assets and projected disposal values.

2.7 Accounting estimates and judgement (Continued)**b. Taxes**

- i Uncertainties exist with respect to the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the complexities of existing contractual agreement, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made could necessitate future adjustment to tax income and expenses already recorded. The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates.
- ii Deferred taxes are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

c. Provisions/contingencies

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and are recognised when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount that has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

d. Impairment of financial assets

In assessing collective impairment, the group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in income statement and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset where applicable continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit or loss.

2.7 Accounting estimates and judgement (Continued)**e. Employee benefit obligations**

The cost of defined plans and other post-employment retirement benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. As a result of the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed by the actuary, in determining the obligation due at each reporting date.

f. Non-current assets held for sale

On retirement of items of property, plant and equipment (usually operational motor vehicles) from operations, they are fair-valued and reclassified to a non-current-assets-held-for-sale account at the lower of their NBVs and fair-value less cost to sell with any differences arising thereon taken to profit or loss. Since there are no active markets dealing in second-hand vehicles, the Group exercises judgment in placing realistic values to the assets classified as held-for-sale by reference to the circumstances of previous disposals taking cognizance of physical conditions, vehicle brands, age, economic realities etc. These valuations are usually carried out by an assets disposal committee comprising the head of materials management, head of administration, head of internal audit, head of finance and the service engineer. The gross value of these assets are usually material and future results could be affected where actual proceeds differ materially from the valuations.

g. Allowances on trade receivables

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in income statement and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset where applicable continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3 NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS**3.1 New Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the period ended 31 December, 2023, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

i. IAS 1 Amendments on classification of liabilities as current or non-current

On 23 January 2020, the IASB issued 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)' providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments were originally effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, however, their effective date has been delayed to 1 January 2023.

ii. IAS 8 Amendments on definition of accounting estimates

The amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporates the financial statements of the company and all its subsidiaries where it is determined that there is a capacity to control.

Control means the power to govern, directly or indirectly, the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All the facts of a particular situation are considered when determining whether control exists.

Control is usually present when an entity has:

- power over more than one-half of the voting rights of the other entity;
- power to govern the financial and operating policies of the other entity;
- power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body; or
- power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the entity.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date that control ceases. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (transactions with owners).

In its separate accounts, the Company accounts for its investment in subsidiaries at cost.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Consistent accounting policies are used throughout the Group for consolidation.

4.2 Investment in an associate

The financial statements of the associate have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

In the Company, the investments in its associate are accounted for using the cost method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

The profit or loss reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate. The share of profit of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting year as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the 'share of profit of an associate' in the profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

4.3 Fair value measurement

The Group does not measure any asset or liabilities at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

- In the principal market for the asset or liability. Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

4.4 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements of SCOA Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries are presented in Naira, which is also the parent company's functional currency for each entity: the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. For all years to date, the functional and presentation currencies of the company and all subsidiaries have been presented in Naira.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss with the exception of all monetary items that forms part of a net investment in a foreign operation. All subsidiaries and associates are domiciled in Nigeria. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

4.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

4.5.1 Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

4.5.2 Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

4.5.3 Construction Contracts

The Group principally operates fixed price contracts if the outcome of such a contract can be reliably measured; revenue associated with the construction contract is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at year end (the percentage of completion method).

The outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably when: (i) the total contract revenue can be measured reliably; (ii) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the entity; (iii) the costs to complete the contract and the stage of completion can be measured reliably; and (iv) the contract costs incurred can be compared with prior estimates when the outcome of a construction cannot be recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable.

4.5.3 Construction Contracts (Continued)

In applying the Value of work certified method, The Group recognises revenue based on value of work certified by an independent engineer at a particular period.

Contract revenue: Contract revenue corresponds to value certified by independent surveyor to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and they can be reliably measured.

Contract Costs: Contract costs include costs that relate directly to the specific contract and costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract. Costs that can relate directly to a specific contract comprise: cost of material and labour, depreciation of equipment used on the contract: costs of design and technical assistance that is directly related to the contract.

The Group's contracts are typically negotiated for the construction of a single asset or a group of assets which are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function. In certain circumstances, the value of work certified method is applied to the separately identifiable components of a single contract or to a group of contracts together in order to reflect the substance of a contract or a group of contracts.

Assets covered by a single contract are treated separately when:

- Tile separate proposals have been submitted for each asset
- Each asset has been subject to separate negotiation and the contractor and customer have been able to accept or reject that part of the contract relating to each asset.
- The costs and revenues of each asset can be identified.

A group of contracts are treated as a single construction contract when:

- The group of contracts is negotiated as a single package; the contracts are so closely interrelated that they are, in effect, part of a single project with an overall profit margin.
- The contracts are performed concurrently or in a continuous sequence.

Revenue is recognized when Group's right to receive the payment is established.

4.6 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

4.6.1 Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.6.2 Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.6.3 Value added tax (VAT)**

Non-recoverable VAT paid in respect of an item of non capital nature is written off to Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-recoverable VAT paid in respect of fixed assets is capitalized as part of the cost of the fixed assets. The net amount owing to or due from the tax authority is included in receivables or payables.

4.6.4 Withholding tax

The withholding tax credit is set off against income tax payable. Tax credits, which are considered irrecoverable, are written off as part of the tax charge for the year.

4.6.5 Capital gains tax

Capital gains tax is included in the tax expense for the period to which it relates.

4.7 Property, plant and equipment

Items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for land and building which is carried at revalued amount. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalized value of a finance lease is also included within property, plant and equipment. Exchanges of assets are measured at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. The cost of the acquired asset is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. Where fair value is not used, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

The straight-line method is adopted to depreciate the cost less any estimated residual value of the assets over their expected useful lives. The Group estimates the useful lives of assets in line with their beneficial years. Where a part of an item of property, plant and equipment has different useful live and is significant to the total cost the cost of that item is allocated on a component basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. The useful lives of the group's property, plant and equipment for the depreciation are as follows:

Class of assets	No of years
Plant and machinery	12
Building	20
Motor vehicles	8
Generator set	8
Office equipment	7
Fixtures and fittings	10

4.7 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Construction assets in progress and freehold land are not depreciated.

Major maintenance and repair (Cost of overhaul): Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets, inspection costs and the costs of overhauling. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group. The expenditure is capitalized and the carrying amount of the replaced asset is derecognized. Inspection costs associated with major maintenance programs are capitalized and amortized over the year to the next inspection. Routine maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated and is now written off or is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, the replacement expenditure is capitalised. Where part of the asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced assets which is immediately written off. All other maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, call deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

4.9 Inventories

Inventories represent all assets held by the Group for sale in the ordinary course of business or in the process of production for such sale or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. The Group's inventories primarily consist of raw materials, finished goods and work-in-progress, spare parts.

- Raw materials: purchase cost on a weighted average basis.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventory represent purchase price, freight inwards and transit insurance charges, customs duties, transport and handling costs determined on a Weighted Average basis. Costs include directly attributable costs incurred in bringing inventories to the present location and condition for intended use by management. In the case of manufactured inventory and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal activity levels. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Net realizable value is determined by reference to prices existing at the reporting date.

4.10 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is or contains a lease, if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

4.11 Impairment of non-current assets

The Group assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level (Cash generating unit) at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. An asset's group recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash generating unit to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

4.11 Impairment of non-current assets (Continued)

Impairment losses recognized in prior years can be reversed up to the original carrying amount, had the impairment loss not been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

4.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required and when a reliable estimate can be made regarding the amount of the obligation. The amount of the liability corresponds to the best possible estimate.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized within finance costs.

Where applicable, provisions are split between amounts expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date (current) and amounts expected to be settled later (non-current).

4.12.1 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Group or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote. Where the Group makes contributions into a separately administered fund for restoration, environmental or other obligations, which it does not control, and the Group's right to the assets in the fund is restricted, the obligation to contribute to the fund is recognized as a liability where it is probable that such additional contributions will be made. The Group recognizes a reimbursement asset separately, being the lower of the amount of the associated restoration, environmental or other provision and the Group's share of the fair value of the net assets of the fund available to contributors.

4.13 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for a short term out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of amounts is also capitalized and deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the year.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.14 Employee benefits**

The Group operates two broad employee benefit schemes including contribution plan and defined benefit plan.

4.14.1 Defined contribution plan: Pension

The Group operates a defined contribution pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity for the benefit of qualifying employees. The Group 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. Under this scheme, both the employer and qualifying employees contribute 10% and 8% respectively base on each of the employees' eligible allowances in compliance with the provision of the Pension Reform Act, funded through payroll deductions, while the Company's contribution recognised as part of staff cost in the profit or loss.

4.14.2 Defined benefit plan

The Group also operates a post-employment benefit plan under which Group's net obligation under the scheme is calculated separately by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior years: that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The discount rate is the market yield at the reporting date on a credit-rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the group's obligation and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected credit unit method.

The re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately recognizes in the statement of financial position with corresponding debits or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability. The group recognises the following changes in defined benefit obligation under administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (by function):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains or losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements;
- Net interest expense or income. The Group recognizes gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on settlement or curtailment comprises any resulting change in the fairvalue of the plan asset and any change in the present value of defined benefit obligation.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.14.3 Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed without realistic possible withdrawal, to a formal detail plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefit for voluntary redundancies is recognized as expenses if the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy and it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If the benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

4.14.4 Short term employee benefits:

These are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group 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.

4.15 Financial Instruments

The Group accounting policies were change to comply with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relates to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

(a) Classification and measurement**Financial assets**

It is the Group policy to initially recognise financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss which are expensed in profit or loss. The Company does not currently have financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement is dependent on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On this basis, the Company may classify its financial instruments at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other Comprehensive income.

The business models applied to access the classification of the financial assets held by the Company are:

- **Hold to collect:** Financial assets in this category are held by the Company solely to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows represents solely payments of principal and interest. Assets held under this business model are measured at mortised cost.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income:** Financial assets in this category are held to collect contractual cash flows and sell where there are advantageous opportunities. The cash flows represents solely payment of principal and interest. These financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.15 Financial Instruments (Continued)****(a) Classification and measurement (Continued)**

- Fair value through profit or loss: This category is the residual category for financial assets that do not meet the criteria described above. Financial assets in this category are managed in order to realise the asset's fair value.

The Company's financial assets are held to collect contractual cashflows that are solely payments of principal (for non-interest bearing financial assets) or solely payments of principal and interest (for interest bearing financial assets). The financial assets are measured at amortised cost.

The Group financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are included in non-current assets. Interest income from these assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. They are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after reporting date which are included in non-current liabilities.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

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

The simplified approach is applied to all trade related receivables while the general approach is applied to other receivables (Staff debtors) and amount due from related parties.

(i) Simplified Approach

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.15 Financial Instruments (Continued)****(b) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)****(ii) General (3 Stages) Approach**

The three-stage approach assesses impairment based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition using the past due criterion and other qualitative indicators such as increase in political concerns or other macroeconomic factors and the risk of legal action, sanction or other regulatory penalties that may impair future financial performance. Financial assets classified as stage 1 have their ECL measured as 12 months ECL which is a proportion of their lifetime ECL that results from possible default events that can occur within one year, while assets in stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis.

Under the three-stage approach, the ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) for each individual exposure. The PD is based on default rates determined by external rating agencies for the counterparties. The LGD is determined based on management's estimate of expected cash recoveries after assessing the portion of the outstanding asset that is deemed to be irrecoverable at the reporting period. The EAD is the total amount of outstanding receivable at the reporting period. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for forward looking information, such as the gross domestic product (GDP) and inflation rate to arrive at an ECL which is then discounted to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate.

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the related financial assets and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss.

Significant increase in credit risk and default definition

The Company assesses the credit risk of its financial assets based on the information obtained during periodic review of publicly available information, industry trends and payment records. Based on the analysis of the information provided, the Company identifies the assets that require close monitoring.

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

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

(c) Derecognition**- Financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets are recognised as other income/(losses).

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

- Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when it is extinguished i.e when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

(d) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

4.16 Dividend

4.16.1 Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividend are declared.

4.16.2 Unclaimed dividend

Unclaimed dividends are amounts payable to shareholders in respect of dividend previously declared by the Group, which have remained unclaimed by the shareholders. In compliance with Section 385 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, unclaimed dividends after twelve years are transferred to retained earnings.

4.17 Earnings per share

The Group 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 Group 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 shareholders adjusted for the bonus shares issued.

4.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects and costs directly attributable to the issue of the instruments.

4.19 Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**4.20 Key management personnel**

For the purpose of related party disclosures, key management personnel are those who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Group. For SCOA Nigeria Plc key management personnel are considered to be designations from senior divisional head levels at the Group.

5 Financial risk management

The group's operations expose it to a number of financial risks. Adequate risk management procedures have been established to protect the group against the potential adverse effects of these financial risks. There has been no significant change in these financial risks since the prior year.

The group has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of Directors, its committees and the executive management committees.

This is supplemented with a clear organizational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive management committees and senior managers.

Lastly, the Internal Audit unit provides independent and objective assurance on the robustness of the risk management framework, and the appropriateness and effectiveness.

The group's principal significant risks are assessed and mitigated under three broad headings:

Strategic risks - This specifically focused on the economic environment, the products offered and market. The strategic risks arise from a company's ability to make appropriate decisions or implement appropriate business plans, strategies, decision making, resource allocation and its inability to adapt to changes in its business environment.

Operational risks-These are risks associated with inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Financial risks - Risk associated with the financial operation of the group, including underwriting for appropriate pricing of plans, provider payments, operational expenses, capital management, investments, liquidity and credit.

The management approves the group's risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organizational requirements of such policies. These policies define the group's identification of risk and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements to meet.

5.1 Strategic risks

The following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks which affect its capital position are adopted by the company.

- i. To maintain the required level of financial stability thereby providing a degree of security to clients and plan members.
- ii. To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.
- iii. To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity.
- iv. To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business and regulatory requirements.
- v. To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the regulators and stakeholders.

5.1 Strategic risks (Continued)**Approach to capital management**

The group seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and customers.

The group's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital level on a regular basis.

The group's primary source of capital in 2016 is funding from the banks and foreign lenders.

There has been no significant changes to its capital structure during the past year from previous years.

5.2 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors such as provider tariffs, medical costs, premium review for adequacy, prompt premium payments and collections. Others are legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the group's operations.

The group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of operational standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including independent authorisation of transactions.
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- documentation of controls and procedures.
- training and professional development.
- ethical and business standards.

5.3 Financial risks

The group has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risks
- Market risks
- Liquidity risks

5.3.1 Credit risk:

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. It arises from group's receivables from customers.

Credit risks are managed within a frame work of credit policies, guidelines and processes as stated below:

(I) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets that represents credit risk at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financial assets				
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	567,292	567,292
Trade and other receivables	2,075,202	2,846,458	3,317,211	2,800,079
Cash and cash equivalents	5,515,450	8,241,017	246,443	263,078
	7,590,652	11,087,475	4,130,946	3,630,449

The receivables' age analysis is also evaluated on a regular basis for potential doubtful receivables, where this is considered necessary. The group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

An analysis of trade receivables:

	Total N'000	Past due but not impaired				
		0-30 days N'000	31-60 days N'000	61-90days N'000	91-365 days N'000	> 365 days N'000
The Group						
2023						
Trade receivables	<u>3,206,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,834,989</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>537,192</u>	<u>834,169</u>
2022						
Trade receivables	<u>3,126,857</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>537,192</u>	<u>834,169</u>	<u>1,755,496</u>
The Company						
2023						
Trade receivables	<u>2,582,591</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>495,445</u>	<u>2,087,146</u>
2022						
Trade receivables	<u>2,671,949</u>	<u>8,748</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>495,445</u>	<u>471,756</u>	<u>1,961,864</u>

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. At 31 December 2023, the Group had over 72 customers (2022 : 72 customers) that owed the Group more than N1,000,000 each and accounted for approximately 82% (2022 : 82%) of all receivables owing. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

5.3.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of our financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The group is susceptible to the following market risks as a result of its transactions: interest rate risk; foreign currency risk; and equity price risk. The impact of these risks on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as a whole are explained below:

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that we use. Interest bearing assets comprise cash and cash equivalents which are considered to be short-term liquid assets. Our interest rate liability risk arises primarily from borrowings issued at floating interest rates which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risk. It is the group's policy to settle trade payables within in the credit terms allowed and the group does therefore not incur interest on overdue balances. Borrowings are sourced from both local and foreign financial markets, covering short and long-term funding.

The Group manages interest rate risk on borrowings by ensuring access to diverse sources of funding, reducing risks of refinancing by establishing and managing in accordance with target maturity profiles.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial commitment or recognised asset or liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency rates. The group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of, foreign borrowings, usually denominated in dollar.

The group foreign currency risk exposure from recognised assets and liabilities arises primarily from short term borrowings denominated in foreign currency. The borrowings are usually import finance facilities which have a tenor of about three months, the impact of fluctuations in these commitments on the consolidated financial statement as a whole are considered minimal and reasonable as a result of the stable market and the short term of these facilities. This is because the group in the year under review, established facilities with the option of denominating these facilities in either Nigerian Naira or US Dollar, and considering the current economic conditions with regards to foreign exchange movements has opted to transact in these facilities in Nigerian Naira.

c) Equity price risk

In the year under review, the group had nil investments in financial assets which are measured using equity prices, thus it was not exposed to equity price risk. This impact of this risk on the consolidated financial statements either on the income statement or other comprehensive income is therefore considered nil for both the current year and the comparative year.

5.3.3 Liquidity risk

The group maintains sufficient amount of cash for its operations. Management review cashflow forecasts on a regular basis to determine whether the group has sufficient cash reserves to meet future working capital requirements and to take advantage of business opportunities. The group also makes use of overdraft banking facilities, N61.57 million (2022 : N61.57million) which is used as an additional means of easing liquidity risk when considered necessary.

Worthy of note is that in the year under review, the group's trade payables decreased by 50.96% to close at N6.91 billion (2022: N14.09 billion). This was due to increased purchases in the year as the group took advantage of its credibility in fulfilling its financial obligation to its suppliers as and when due,

Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities presented in Nigeria Naira:

	Due within one year N'000	Due after one year N'000	Total N'000
The Group			
2023			
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6,910,836	-	6,910,836
Short term borrowings	3,973,094	-	3,973,094
Long term borrowings	-	1,221,201	1,221,201
	<u>10,883,929</u>	<u>1,221,201</u>	<u>12,105,130</u>
2022			
Trade and other payables	9,796,457	-	9,796,457
Short term borrowings	2,622,945	-	2,622,945
Long term borrowings	-	1,223,201	1,223,201
	<u>12,419,402</u>	<u>1,223,201</u>	<u>13,642,603</u>
The Company			
2023			
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	3,078,983	-	3,078,983
Short term borrowings	3,133,256	-	3,133,256
Long term borrowings	-	1,221,201	1,221,201
	<u>6,212,239</u>	<u>1,221,201</u>	<u>7,433,440</u>
2022			
Trade and other payables	3,284,939	-	3,284,939
Short term borrowings	2,622,945	-	2,622,945
Long term borrowings	-	1,223,201	1,223,201
	<u>5,907,884</u>	<u>1,223,201</u>	<u>7,131,085</u>

The group's focus on the maturity analysis of its financial liabilities is as highlighted above; the group classifies their financial liabilities into due within one year and those due after one year.

The contractual cash flows disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the consolidated financial statements which is based on the discounted cash flows.

The financial liabilities of the group affected are the long term borrowings (Including current portion), all other financial liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to their short term nature and are therefore, not discounted.

5.4 Financial instruments and fair values previously,

As explained, financial assets and liabilities have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and, for items measured at fair value, whether changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income or comprehensive income.

These categories are: fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; Held-to-maturity; available for sale assets; and, for liabilities, amortized cost.

The fair value of financial assets together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	FVOCI N'000	Amortized cost N'000	Fair value N'000	Total carrying amount N'000	Fair value N'000
The Group							
At 31 December 2023							
Assets							
Trade and other receivables	-	2,075,202	-	-	-	2,075,202	2,075,202
Cash and cash equivalents	5,515,450	-	-	-	-	5,515,450	5,515,450
	5,515,450	2,075,202	-	-	-	7,590,652	7,590,652
Liabilities							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	6,910,836	6,910,836	6,910,836
Long term borrowings (including current portion)	-	-	-	-	1,221,201	1,221,201	1,221,201
Advance from customers	-	-	-	-	843,259	843,259	843,259
Other short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	3,973,094	3,973,094	3,973,094
	-	-	-	-	12,948,390	12,948,390	12,948,390
At 31 December 2022							
Assets							
Trade and other receivables	-	2,846,458	-	-	-	2,846,458	2,846,458
Cash and cash equivalents	8,241,017	-	-	-	-	8,241,017	8,241,017
	8,241,017	2,846,458	-	-	-	11,087,475	11,087,476
Liabilities							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	9,796,457	9,796,457	9,796,457
Long term borrowings (including current portion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance from customers	-	-	-	-	1,223,201	1,223,201	1,223,201
Other short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	843,259	843,259	843,259
	-	-	-	-	2,622,945	2,622,945	2,622,945
	-	-	-	-	14,485,862	14,485,862	14,485,862

The group had no financial instruments classified as 'Held to maturity', and 'Available for sale assets' for the years ended 2023 and 2022 respectively.

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Notes to the Consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	Financial assets					Financial liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Held to Maturity N'000	Available for sale N'000	Amortized cost N'000	Fair value N'000	Total carrying amount N'000	Fair value N'000
The Company								
At 31 December 2023								
Assets								
Investment in subsidiaries	567,292	-	-	-	-	-	567,292	567,292
Trade and other receivables	-	3,317,211	-	-	-	-	3,317,211	3,317,211
Cash and cash equivalents	246,443	-	-	-	-	-	246,443	246,443
	813,735	3,317,211					4,130,946	4,130,946
Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,078,983	3,078,983
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,221,201	1,221,201
Advance from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	843,259	843,259
Interest bearing loans and borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,133,256	3,133,256
							8,276,699	8,276,699
At 31 December 2022								
Assets								
Investment in subsidiaries	567,292	-	-	-	-	-	567,292	567,292
Trade and other receivables	-	2,800,079	-	-	-	-	2,800,079	2,800,079
Cash and cash equivalents	263,078	-	-	-	-	-	263,078	263,078
	830,370	2,800,079					3,630,449	3,630,449
Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,284,939	3,284,939
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,223,201	1,223,201
Advance from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	843,259	843,259
Interest bearing loans and borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							2,622,945	2,622,945
							7,974,344	7,974,344

The company had no financial instruments classified as 'Held to maturity', and 'Available for sale assets' for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 respectively.

5.5 Fair valuation methods and assumptions

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and short term borrowings are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The fair value of publicly traded financial instruments is generally based on quoted market prices, with unrealised gains in a separate component of equity at the end of the reporting year.

The fair values of long-term borrowings were determined by estimating future cash flows on a borrowing-by-borrowing basis, and discounting these future cash flows using a rate which takes into account the Group's spread for credit risk at year end.

5.6 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

5.6 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position (Continued)

Level 2: for equity securities not listed on an active market and for which observable market data exist that the Group can use in order to estimate the fair value;

Level 3: fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

6 Capital management

In the management of its capital, the group has certain objectives which it intends to achieve, these include:

- the safeguarding of the group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and the provision of an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

Consistently with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt ÷ equity:

Net debt is calculated as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Capital comprises all components of equity (ie ordinary shares, share premium, retained earnings, and other reserves).

During 2023, the group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2022, was to maintain the debt-to-capital ratio at the lower end of the range 6:1 to 3:1, in order not to deviate too far from the industry average of 3:1 attributable to manufacturing companies with a considerable reliance on debt financing.

The debt-to-equity ratios at 31 December 2022 and at 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Total liabilities	13,411,310	14,916,757	8,415,651	8,085,811
Cash and cash equivalents	(5,515,450)	(8,241,017)	(246,443)	(263,078)
Net debt	7,895,860	6,675,741	8,169,208	7,822,732
Total equity	2,115,777	2,490,331	(284,177)	(963)
Debt-to-equity ratio	3.73	2.22	(28.75)	(8,121.81)

The increase in the debt-to-equity ratio in 2023 resulted primarily from both the increase of net debt and decrease of total equity. The decrease in net debt was driven by the decrease in trade payables of the parent company, decrease in bank overdraft facilities outstanding and increase in Cash and cash equivalent as at the year end. Decrease in trade payables and bank overdrafts at year end was caused by financial concessions the Company got through debts rescheduling, Advance Payment Guarantee and commitment to agreements with Creditors, etc. This had led to increased liquidity as seen in the Cash and cash equivalents at the year end amidst an ever decreasing Naira against the US Dollar. Also, the units of purchases N1 could obtain in the previous year had decreased significantly in the current year which is attributable to the current economic conditions, such as rising inflation rates, rising interest rates, scarcity of foreign currencies, dwindling oil prices, etc.

Finally, total equity increased compared to the previous year as a function of the increase in retained earnings.

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7. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has four reportable segments, as follows:

Auto segment, which assemble Tractors, MAN Truck and Buses, sales of Harvesters, Motor vehicles, Leasing and Services of passengers cars, Trucks and other commercial vehicles.

- Equipment segment, which deal in sales/distribution of earth-moving, road construction, concrete, industrial and professional cleaning equipment and assembling of generators, fabrication of soundproof canopies, execution of power plants and power projects including transmission and distribution.
- Trading, which involves importation and sales of delicatessen, and fine foods and drinks.
- Construction, execution of road and infrastructure projects.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. The group's Managing Director monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on revenue. The Managing Director monitors the operating results of the whole business for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The group's activities are concentrated in one geographic region. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments. The business segments are determined by management based on the Group's internal reporting structure. Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

7 Segment information - The Group

Year ended 31 December 2023

Revenue

External customers	3,141,992	7,252,241	0	-	10,394,233
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Total revenue	3,141,992	7,252,241	0	-	10,394,233
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Cost of sales

Inter-segment	(3,005,065)	(6,125,028)	-	-	(9,130,093)
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Total cost of sales	(3,005,065)	(6,125,028)	-	-	(9,130,093)
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Gross profit	136,927	1,127,213	-	-	1,264,140
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Depreciation	(101,060)	-	-	-	(101,060)
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Finance expenses	(546,229)	(12,892)	(4,304)	-	(563,425)
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Segment profit	(510,362)	1,114,320	(4,304)	-	599,655
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Total assets

Non-current asset	123,978	185,966	-	-	309,944
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Property, plant and equipment	-	-	3,591,849	179,727	3,771,576
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Current assets	4,578,226	6,867,340	-	-	11,445,566
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Total assets	4,702,204	7,053,306	3,591,849	179,727	15,527,086
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Total liabilities

Non-current liabilities	558,010	837,014	-	-	1,395,024
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Advances from customers	-	-	-	843,259	843,259
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Current liabilities	4,469,211	6,703,816	-	-	11,173,027
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Total liabilities	5,027,220	7,540,830	-	843,259	13,411,310
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SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2022

	Auto N'000	Equipment Premium N'000	Trading (groceries) N'000	Construction N'000	Total N'000
Year ended 31 December 2022					
Revenue					
External customers	206,073	3,825,800	642	-	4,032,515
Total revenue	<u>206,073</u>	<u>3,825,800</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,032,515</u>
Cost of sales					-
Inter-segment	(480,749)	(2,812,102)	(3,424)	-	(3,296,275)
Total cost of sales	<u>(480,749)</u>	<u>(2,812,102)</u>	<u>(3,424)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,296,275)</u>
Gross profit	(274,676)	1,013,698	-2,782	-	736,240
Depreciation	(132,662)	-	-	-	(132,662)
Finance expenses	(271,360)	(9,518)	(12,852)	-	(293,730)
Segment profit/ (loss)	<u>(678,698)</u>	<u>1,004,181</u>	<u>-15,634</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,848</u>
Total assets					
Non-current asset	129,828	194,743	-	-	324,571
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	3,603,362	179,726	3,783,088
Current assets	5,526,626	8,289,939	-	-	13,816,565
	<u>5,656,454</u>	<u>8,484,682</u>	<u>3,603,362</u>	<u>179,726</u>	<u>17,924,224</u>
Total liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	559,284	838,926	-	-	1,398,210
Advances from customers	-	-	-	843,259	843,259
Current liabilities	5,070,115	7,605,172	-	-	12,675,287
	<u>5,629,399</u>	<u>8,444,098</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>843,259</u>	<u>14,916,755</u>

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

The Group

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
7. Segment information (cont'd)		
Reconciliation of loss		
Segment profit	1,264,140	736,240
Selling and distribution	(11,961)	(26,975)
Administrative expenses	(1,750,439)	(1,601,056)
Other operating income	757,830	372,131
Finance income	1,007	3,062
Finance expenses	(110,708)	(8,483)
Profit/(loss) before tax	149,870	(525,079)
Reconciliation of assets		
Segment operating assets	13,714,260	16,096,771
Land	1,492,200	1,492,200
Capital Work-in-progress	10,682	10,682
Deferred tax assets	309,944	324,571
Total assets	15,527,086	17,924,224
Reconciliation of liabilities		
Segment operating liabilities	13,411,310	14,916,756
Equity	2,115,777	3,007,467
Total liabilities	15,527,086	17,924,224

Adjustments and eliminations

Other administrative expenses are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.

Deferred tax assets, land, capital work-in-progress and equity are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	The Group		The Company	
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
8. Revenue				
Sales of goods (Note 10.1)	10,394,233	4,032,515	-	14,854
Construction income (Note 10.2)	-	-	-	-
	<u>10,394,233</u>	<u>4,032,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,854</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
.1 Sales of goods				
Autos	3,141,992	206,073	-	0
Equipment	7,252,241	3,825,800	-	14,212
Trading (groceries)	-	642	-	642
	<u>10,394,233</u>	<u>4,032,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,854</u>
	<u>10,394,233</u>	<u>4,032,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,854</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Amount of advance received	843,259	843,259	843,259	843,259
	<u>843,259</u>	<u>843,259</u>	<u>843,259</u>	<u>843,259</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
9. Cost of sales				
Auto	3,005,065	480,749	-	51,120
Equipment	6,125,028	2,812,102	-	3,023
Trading	-	3,424	-	350
Construction contract	-	-	-	-
	<u>9,130,093</u>	<u>3,296,275</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,493</u>
10. Other income				
Sales Commission (Note 10.1)	3,718	269,651	-	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	6,588	-	6,588
Foreign exchange loss	(48,963)	-	(43,273)	-
Previous year profit	(4,319)	-	31,353	-
Other operating income	802,339	-	308,311	-
Scrap sales	(0)	15,105	(0)	-
Sundry Income	5,055	80,787	-	14,762
	<u>757,830</u>	<u>372,131</u>	<u>296,391</u>	<u>21,351</u>
.1 Sales commission				
Sales commission represents amount received from MAN TRUCK and BUS on the Trucks sold directly in Nigeria territory based on signed agreement. The applicable tax rate is 8% on sales invoice.				
11. Distribution costs				
Transportation	11,961	26,975	3,678	20,445

Distribution cost represents expenses that relate to business travel and immigration/ airport expenses incurred in the year.

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Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
12. Administrative expenses				
Annual General Meeting expenses	8,786	3,769	8,226	3,769
Audit fees	7,900	7,360	5,000	5,000
Consultancy	6,634	2,500	-	2,500
Consumables	438	5,492	438	1,467
Depreciation	101,060	165,789	22,253	162,349
Director fees	1,015	67,220	1,015	16,020
Entertainment	21,441	13,518	18,313	-
Electricity	18,259	12,775	4,207	1,604
Fuel consumed	50,353	26,223	6,978	60
Food and accommodation	19,592	14,398	15,668	80
Insurance	4,182	6,374	1,130	1,168
Licenses	3,323	9,354	1,285	1,844
Legal fees	13,052	78,870	13,052	78,090
Meetings and seminars	30,300	5,480	-	-
Other professional fees	9,922	-	-	-
Postages and stationery	3,773	1,037	2,417	913
Publicity and advertisement	471	4,526	-	3,147
Impairment loss - profit or loss	187,403	317,205	43,668	18,755
Repairs and maintenance	43,586	40,976	4,953	10,902
Rent and rates	235,825	151,838	11,202	18,435
Registrar fees	2,884	2,506	2,884	2,506
Subscriptions	16,019	10,298	4,130	5,728
Salaries and employee related costs (Note 12.1)	360,602	328,690	111,212	84,884
Security and cleaning	12,253	21,070	4,054	8,505
Other financial charges	563,862	294,479	(67,064)	9,926
Telephone expenses	3,086	3,779	433	1,121
Tendering	2,522	1,230	2,422	-
Other expenses	21,896	4,299	1,592	1,903
	1,750,439	1,601,056	219,466	440,677
	=====	=====	=====	=====

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
12. Administrative expenses (Cont'd)				
.1 Salaries and employee related costs include the following:				
Basic salary	48,793	58,242	25,307	19,203
Leave allowance	5,111	5,752	1,671	2,043
House allowance	23,128	8,679	7,224	1,224
Transport allowance	21,559	22,808	6,564	6,311
Lunch allowance	10,609	10,761	3,616	3,206
Staff entertainment and meal allowance	9,533	7,726	4,245	4,272
Maintenance allowance	2,326	2,221	894	748
Efficiency allowance	138,242	73,881	7,450	4,689
Interim allowance	6,083	2,254	924	768
Bonus	3,514	3,415	1,115	1,090
Welfare allowance	8,371	9,030	3,410	3,363
Economic relief and utility	2,621	3,044	798	731
ITF managerial staff	2,348	400	2,348	-
Educational expenses	3,927	34,404	3,927	7,414
Other staff transport expenses	2,699		228	-
Out of station expense	123	500	-	-
Employee defined benefit costs	34,250	29,278	15,858	13,387
Medical	21,176	22,900	16,929	3,184
Staff uniform and clothes	529	204	-	-
Pension costs-defined contribution	8,396	8,829	8,396	0
Other staff expenses	7,264	24,362	309	3,748
	<u>360,602</u>	<u>328,690</u>	<u>111,212</u>	<u>75,381</u>
.2 Summary of salaries and wages:				
Cost of production	126,388	115,203	38,979	26,420
Administrative expenses	234,214	213,487	72,233	48,961
	<u>360,602</u>	<u>328,690</u>	<u>111,212</u>	<u>75,381</u>
13. Finance income				
Interest income	1,007	3,062	1,007	3,062
14. Finance costs				
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	110,708	8,483	-	-

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
15. Taxation account				
15.1 Income tax expense				
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are:				
Income tax	18,334	10,782	4,468	-
Education tax	14,878	1,952	14,878	-
Deferred tax	14,627	53,581	14,627	49,195
	<u>47,839</u>	<u>66,315</u>	<u>33,973</u>	<u>49,195</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
15.2 Current tax payable				
At 1 January:				
Income tax	255,885	255,885	37,866	37,866
Provision for the year	33,212	-	19,346	0
Payment	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax utilized	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	<u>289,097</u>	<u>255,885</u>	<u>57,212</u>	<u>37,866</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
The charge for taxation has been computed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN 2004 and the Education Tax Act, CAP E4, LFN 2004 as amended.				
15.3 Deferred taxation				
15.3.1 Deferred tax assets				
At 1 January	324,571	373,766	405,744	454,939
Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	-	-
Charged through profit or loss (Note 15.1)	(14,627)	(49,195)	(14,627)	(49,195)
At 31 December	<u>309,944</u>	<u>324,571</u>	<u>391,117</u>	<u>405,744</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
15.3.2 Deferred tax liabilities				
At 1 January	-	-	-	-
Charged through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

		<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>
15. Taxation account (Cont'd)					
15.4 Income tax reconciliation					
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>149,869</u>	<u>(525,080)</u>	<u>74,254</u>	<u>(101,002)</u>
Tax at Nigerian statutory income tax rate of 30% (2022 : 30%)		<u>44,961</u>	<u>(157,524)</u>	<u>22,276</u>	<u>(142,904)</u>
Non deductible expenses for tax purposes		<u>(44,961)</u>	<u>157,524</u>	<u>(22,276)</u>	<u>142,904</u>
Minimum Tax		<u>33,212</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,346</u>	<u>-</u>
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 15.1)		<u>33,212</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,346</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
16. Basic and diluted (loss)/ earnings per share					
Basic/diluted earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Group by the number of ordinary shares issued during the year. The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic earnings per share computation:					
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders (Kobo)		<u>102,030</u>	<u>(591,395)</u>	<u>40,281</u>	<u>(525,543)</u>
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
Number of shares issued		<u>649,826</u>	<u>649,826</u>	<u>649,826</u>	<u>649,826</u>
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
Basic/diluted earning/(loss) per share (Kobo)		<u>0.16</u>	<u>(0.91)</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>(0.81)</u>
		<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17.1 The Group

	Freehold Land N'000	Freehold Building N'000	Leasehold building N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Furniture & fittings N'000	Generator N'000	Equipment N'000	Construction Equipment N'000	Plant & machinery N'000	Work-in progress N'000	T o t a l N'000
COST											
At 1 January, 2023	1,492,200	1,726,180	208,315	526,648	42,615	79,581	494,278	496,349	707,973	10,682	5,784,822
Addition in the year	-	-	77,464	10,469	-	-	1,615	-	-	-	89,548
Reclassification	-	(625,196)	625,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2023	1,492,200	1,100,984	910,975	537,117	42,615	79,581	495,893	496,349	707,973	10,682	5,874,370
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION											
At 1 January, 2023	-	349,554	90,762	513,265	36,606	68,323	467,474	316,622	159,127	-	2,001,733
Charge for the year	-	54,476	13,437	8,002	2,446	3,481	8,523	-	10,694	-	101,060
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2023	-	404,030	104,199	521,267	39,052	71,804	475,997	316,622	169,821	-	2,102,793
CARRYING AMOUNT											
At 31 December, 2023	1,492,200	696,954	806,776	15,850	3,563	7,777	19,896	179,727	538,152	10,682	3,771,576
At 31 December, 2022	1,492,200	1,376,626	117,553	13,383	6,009	11,258	26,804	179,727	548,846	10,682	3,783,089

The Company's freehold property at plot 10, Creek Road Apapa Lagos State was revalued on 25 November, 2016 by Tony Egboko & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.150 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 13, Old GRA Layout Port-Harcourt Rivers State was revalued on 12 December, 2016 by Akujuru & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.380 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 1 Ali Akilu road Kaduna, Kaduna State was revalued on 14 November 2016 by Jaiyeola Adeyanju Group Practices (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N962.4 million has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at 50/51 Tafawa Balewa Road, Nasarawa District, Kano, Kano State was revalued on 11 November, 2016 by Jaiyeola Adeyanju Group Practices (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.115 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

Capital work in progress represent uncompleted building in Scoa Foods Limited.

Depreciation charged is included in the administrative expenses and cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. There is no impairment charge during the year. The group's property, plant and equipment have been used as a collateral for borrowings procured on a fixed and floating charge basis.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17.2 The Group

	Freehold Land ₦'000	Freehold Building ₦'000	Leasehold building ₦'000	Motor vehicles ₦'000	Furniture & fittings ₦'000	Generator ₦'000	Equipment ₦'000	Construction Equipment ₦'000	Plant & machinery ₦'000	Work-in progress ₦'000	T o t a l ₦'000
COST											
At 1 January, 2022	1,492,200	1,726,180	208,315	526,648	42,615	78,601	493,715	497,329	707,973	10,682	5,784,258
Addition in the year	-	-	-	-	-	979	563	-	-	-	1,543
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(981)	-	-	(981)
At 31 December, 2022	1,492,200	1,726,180	208,315	526,648	42,615	79,580	494,278	496,349	707,973	10,682	5,784,821
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION											
At 1 January, 2022	-	295,078	80,371	488,472	33,808	63,981	447,076	284,179	143,663	-	1,836,628
Charge for the year	-	54,476	10,391	24,793	2,798	4,342	20,398	33,127	15,464	-	165,789
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(684)	-	-	(684)
At 31 December, 2022	-	349,554	90,762	513,265	36,606	68,323	467,474	316,622	159,127	-	2,001,733
CARRYING AMOUNT											
At 31 December, 2022	1,492,200	1,376,626	117,553	13,383	6,009	11,257	26,804	179,727	548,846	10,682	3,783,088
At 31 December, 2021	1,492,200	1,431,102	127,944	38,176	8,807	14,620	46,639	213,150	564,310	10,682	3,947,631

The Company's freehold property at plot 10, Creek Road Apapa Lagos State was revalued on 25 November, 2016 by Tony Egboko & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.150 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 13, Old GRA Layout Port-Harcourt Rivers State was revalued on 12 December, 2016 by Akujuru & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.380 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 1 Ali Akilu Road Kaduna, Kaduna State was revalued on 14 November 2016 by Jaiyeola Adeyanju Group Practices (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N962.4 million has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at 50/51 Tafawa Balewa Road, Nasarawa District, Kano, Kano State was revalued on 11 November, 2016 by Jaiyeola Adeyanju Group Practices (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.115 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

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17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17.3 The Company

	Freehold Land ₦'000	Freehold Building ₦'000	Leasehold building ₦'000	Motor vehicles ₦'000	Furniture & fittings ₦'000	Generator ₦'000	Equipment ₦'000	Construction Equipment ₦'000	Plant & machinery ₦'000	Work-in progress ₦'000	Total ₦'000
COST											
At 1 January, 2023	1,492,200	1,045,439	208,315	335,073	29,866	79,581	482,294	72,414	71,375	-	3,816,558
Addition in the year	-	-	66,464	10,468	-	-	1,614	-	-	-	78,546
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2023	1,492,200	1,045,439	274,779	345,541	29,866	79,581	483,908	72,414	71,375	-	3,895,104
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION											
At 1 January, 2023	-	370,309	90,761	321,689	23,858	68,323	469,075	55,043	50,566	-	1,449,624
Charge for the year	-	-	13,437	7,659	2,446	3,481	-	-	(4,770)	-	22,253
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December, 2023	-	370,309	104,198	329,348	26,304	71,804	469,075	55,043	45,796	-	1,471,877
CARRYING AMOUNT											
At 31 December, 2023	1,492,200	675,130	170,581	16,193	3,562	7,777	14,834	17,371	25,581	-	2,423,227
At 31 December, 2022	1,492,200	675,130	117,554	13,384	6,008	11,258	13,220	17,371	20,810	-	2,366,934

The Company's freehold property at plot 10, Creek Road Apapa Lagos State was revalued on 25 November, 2016 by Tony Egboko & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.150 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 13, Old GRA Layout Port-Harcourt Rivers State was revalued on 12 December, 2016 by Akujuru & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.380 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 1 Ali Akilu Road Kaduna, Kaduna State was revalued on 14 November, 2016 by Jaiyeola Adeyanju Group Practices (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N962.4 million has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The company's property, plant and equipment have been used as a collateral for borrowings procured on a fixed and floating charge basis.

Depreciation charged is included in the administrative expenses and cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. There is no impairment charge during the year. The Company's property, plant and equipment have been used as a collateral for borrowings procured on a fixed and floating charge basis.

An amount of N22.5million was transfer from inventory in respect of Generator set and equipment.

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17.4 The Company

	Freehold Land ₦'000	Freehold Building ₦'000	Leasehold building ₦'000	Motor vehicles ₦'000	Furniture & fittings ₦'000	Generator ₦'000	Equipment ₦'000	Construction Equipment ₦'000	Plant & machinery ₦'000	Work-in progress ₦'000	T o t a l ₦'000
COST											
At 1 January, 2022	1,492,200	1,045,439	208,315	498,374	29,866	78,602	481,731	497,329	186,307	-	4,518,163
Addition in the year	-	-	-	-	-	979	563	-	-	-	1,542
Reclassification/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(981)	-	-	(981)
At 31 December, 2022	1,492,200	1,045,439	208,315	498,374	29,866	79,581	482,294	496,349	186,307	-	4,518,725
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION											
At 1 January, 2022	-	265,765	80,370	460,197	21,059	63,981	442,624	284,180	112,579	-	1,730,756
Charge for the year	-	52,272	10,391	24,793	2,798	4,342	19,163	33,127	15,463	-	162,349
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(684)	-	-	(684)
At 31 December, 2022	-	318,037	90,761	484,990	23,858	68,323	461,787	316,624	128,042	-	1,892,422
CARRYING AMOUNT											
At 31 December, 2022	1,492,200	727,401	117,553	13,384	6,008	11,258	20,507	179,725	58,265	-	2,626,304
At 31 December, 2021	1,492,200	779,674	127,945	38,177	8,807	14,621	39,107	213,149	73,728	-	2,787,407

The Company's freehold property at plot 10, Creek Road Apapa Lagos State was revalued on 25 November, 2016 by Tony Egboko & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.150 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 13, Old GRA Layout Port-Harcourt Rivers State was revalued on 12 December, 2016 by Akujuru & Associates (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N1.380 billion has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The Company's freehold property at plot 1 Ali Akilu Road Kaduna, Kaduna State was revalued on 14 November, 2016 by Jaiyeola Adeyanju Group Practices (Estate Surveyors & Valuers), using the depreciation replacement cost method of valuation. The surplus arising on revaluation amounting to N962.4 million has been transferred to revaluation reserve. "Open market value" means the best price at which an interest in an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch at the date of valuation, either by private treaty, public auction, or tender as may be appropriate, assuming amongst others a willing seller; a reasonable period within which to carry out the transaction.

The company's property, plant and equipment have been used as a collateral for borrowings procured on a fixed and floating charge basis.

Depreciation charged is included in the administrative expenses and cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. There is no impairment charge during the year. The Company's property, plant and equipment have been used as a collateral for borrowings procured on a fixed and floating charge basis.

An amount of N22.5million was transfer from inventory in respect of Generator set and equipment.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
18. Investments in subsidiaries				
SCOA Properties (Nigeria) Limited	-	-	450,800	450,800
SCOA Foods Limited	-	-	243,000	243,000
SCOA Motors Limited	-	-	6,000	6,000
SCOA Equipment Limited	-	-	6,000	6,000
Others	-	-	8,950	8,950
	-	-	714,750	714,750
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	-	-	(147,458)	(138,508)
At 31 December	-	-	567,292	576,242
	=====	=====	=====	=====

.1 Information about subsidiary

Business information

SCOA Properties (Nigeria) Limited was incorporated on 14 May, 2007 but yet to commence operations as at the end of this year. The Company is owned by International Investment Company Limited and SCOA Nigeria Plc with 50% each of the shareholdings. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding in Estate Management.

SCOA Foods Limited was incorporated on 31 May, 2006 and commenced operations as at the end of same year. The Company is owned by SCOA Nigeria Plc and International Investment Company Limited with 45% and 55% shareholdings respectively. The principal activities of the Company include the manufacture, packaging, distribution, marketing and sales of fruit drinks, food products and beverages of alcoholic and non-alcoholic varieties and allied products.

SCOA Motors Limited was incorporated on 11 May, 2017. The Company is owned by SCOA Nigeria Plc and International Investment Company Limited with 60% and 40% shareholdings respectively. The principal activities undertaken by the Company during the year were the Business of Assembling, Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, Supplying, Distributing and dealing in all aspect of motor vehicle transactions.

SCOA Equipment Limited was incorporated on 21 April, 2017. The Company is owned by SCOA Nigeria Plc and International Investment Company Limited with 60% and 40% shareholdings respectively. The principal activities undertaken by the Company during the period were the Business of manufacturing, importing, exporting, assembling, supplying and distribution of equipment.

There are no significant restrictions on any of the subsidiaries. All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent Company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

18.2 Subsidiary undertakings

All shares in subsidiary undertakings are ordinary shares.

Subsidiary	Principal activity	Country of Incorporation	Percentage held	Statutory year end
SCOA Properties (Nigeria) Limited	Investment holding in Estate Management	Nigeria	50%	31 December
SCOA Foods Limited	Manufacture, packaging, distribution, marketing and sales of fruit drinks, food products and beverages of alcoholic and non-alcoholic varieties and allied products.	Nigeria	45%	31 December
SCOA Motors Limited	Assembling, Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, Supplying, Distributing and dealing in all aspect of motor vehicle transactions.	Nigeria	60%	31 December
SCOA Equipment Limited	Manufacturing, importing, exporting, assembling, supplying and distribution of equipment.	Nigeria	60%	31 December

The summary of the operational results of the subsidiary Companies are as follows:

	SCOA Properties (Nig) Limited N'000	SCOA Foods Limited N'000	SCOA Motors Limited N'000	SCOA Equipment Limited N'000
31 December, 2023				
Revenue	-	-	3,141,992	7,252,241
(Loss)/profit after tax	(800)	(3,027)	41,141	57,783
Property, Plant & Equipment	636,197	512,086	13,843	1,875
Other Assets	1,953,567	159,579	1,792,270	2,477,369
Cash and cash equivalents	1,856	1,100	3,052,527	1,373,868
Total Assets	2,591,620	672,765	4,858,640	3,853,112
Trade and Other payables	4,392	39,712	3,482,232	3,253,427
Other Liabilities	132	426,258	73,841	57,743
Total liabilities	4,524	465,970	3,556,073	3,311,170
Equity	2,587,096	206,795	1,302,567	541,942
Equity & liabilities	2,591,620	672,765	4,858,640	3,853,112
31 December, 2022				
Revenue	-	-	206,073	3,826,693
(Loss)/profit after tax	(900)	(2,970)	(37,665)	11,872
Property, Plant & Equipment	636,197	514,291	4,012	2,284
Other Assets	1,954,217	159,578	1,222,687	1,591,195
Cash and cash equivalents	1,911	1,100	4,374,612	3,600,316
Total assets	2,592,325	674,969	5,601,311	5,193,795
Trade and Other payables	4,296	39,137	4,959,491	5,027,404
Other Liabilities	132	426,010	7,290	143,404
Total liabilities	4,428	465,147	4,966,781	5,170,808
Equity	2,587,897	209,822	634,530	22,987
Equity & liabilities	2,592,325	674,969	5,601,311	5,193,795

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

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For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
19. Non-controlling interest				
At 1 January	593,946	598,162	-	-
Share of profit/(loss) for the year	25,931	(4,216)	-	-
At 31 December	<u>619,877</u>	<u>593,946</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
20. Inventories				
Raw materials and consumables	1,581,160	1,632,654	540,951	727,855
Finished goods	1,882,353	723,981	338,965	390,988
	<u>3,463,512</u>	<u>2,356,635</u>	<u>879,916</u>	<u>1,118,843</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Inventory to the value of N1.085 billion (2022: N1.1 billion) are carried at net realisable value. The amount charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of write down of inventory to net realisable value in the year was nil (2022: nil).

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
21. Advances received				
Kogi	843,259	843,259	843,259	843,259
	=====	=====	=====	=====
The amount relates to advances received from Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of Rehabilitation of Okene - Itobe Road in Kogi state.				
22. Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	3,206,350	3,126,857	2,582,591	2,671,949
Allowance for Impairments (Note 22.1)	(1,418,570)	(1,196,663)	(1,001,888)	(784,175)
	<u>1,787,780</u>	<u>1,930,194</u>	<u>1,580,703</u>	<u>1,887,774</u>
Receivable from related parties (Note 22.2)	284,548	910,070	1,735,205	910,070
Other receivables	2,874	6,194	1,304	2,235
	<u>2,075,202</u>	<u>2,846,458</u>	<u>3,317,211</u>	<u>2,800,079</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Other receivable represents collection from staff and other deposit made.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days. The following shows the analysis of impairment provision recognised on individual and collective basis:

Also included in the trade receivables is an amount due from Kogi State and Ekiti State Government on road construction.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

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For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
22.1 Allowance for Impairments				
At 1 January	1,196,663	768,330	784,175	768,330
Addition in the year	221,907	428,333	217,713	15,845
At 31 December	<u>1,418,570</u>	<u>1,196,663</u>	<u>1,001,888</u>	<u>784,175</u>

Trade receivables meet the definition of financial asset and the carrying amount of the trade receivables approximates their fair value. Trade receivables are expected to be fully collected within two years.

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total N'000	0-30 days N'000	31-60 days N'000	61-90days N'000	91-365 days N'000	> 365 days N'000
2023	<u>3,206,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,834,989</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>537,192</u>	<u>834,169</u>
2022	<u>3,126,857</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>537,192</u>	<u>834,169</u>	<u>1,755,496</u>

See Note 5.3.1 on credit risk of trade receivables, which discusses how the entity manages and measures credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
22.2 Related Companies				
SCOA Foods Limited (Subsidiary)	281,004	289,670	281,004	280,670
SCOA Motors Limited (Subsidiary)	455,970	629,400	1,028,151	629,400
SCOA Equipment (Subsidiary)	(452,425)	-	426,051	-
SCOA Property Limited (Subsidiary)	-	-	-	-
	<u>284,548</u>	<u>919,070</u>	<u>1,735,205</u>	<u>910,070</u>
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-
Due from related Companies	<u>284,548</u>	<u>919,070</u>	<u>1,735,205</u>	<u>910,070</u>

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For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>
23. Other current assets				
Rent	10,501	5,727	7,395	5,727
Withholding tax recoverable (Note 23.1)	380,531	366,296	298,502	297,248
Receivable from Register	-	163	-	163
Deposit on Cobranet	20	20	20	20
Deposit to DHL	350	350	350	350
	<u>391,402</u>	<u>372,556</u>	<u>306,267</u>	<u>303,508</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

.1 Tax recoverable - Withheld at Source

This represents withholding tax deducted at source on certain transactions, remitted to relevant tax authorities on behalf of the Company and for which receipts are receivable

24. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances with banks and short term deposits.

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>
Cash in hand	88	4	76	0
Cash at Bank	5,515,361	8,241,013	246,367	263,078
Cash and short term deposit	<u>5,515,450</u>	<u>8,241,017</u>	<u>246,443</u>	<u>263,078</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as at 31 December:

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>
Cash and short term deposit	5,515,450	8,241,017	246,443	263,078
Bank overdraft	(61,473)	(61,572)	(61,473)	(61,572)
	<u>5,453,977</u>	<u>8,179,445</u>	<u>184,970</u>	<u>201,506</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the entity, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. Short term investments are treasury bills of 90 days maturity purchased by the Company.

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		<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
25. Share capital					
Issued and fully paid					
At 1 January		324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913
At 31 December: 649,826,000 ordinary share of 50k each		324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913
		=====	=====	=====	=====
26. Share premium					
At 31 December		194,405	194,405	194,405	194,405
		=====	=====	=====	=====
27. Revaluation reserve					
At 31 December		4,826,562	6,170,317	3,666,390	3,666,390
		=====	=====	=====	=====
.1 Revaluation reserve					
At 1 January		5,893,706	5,442,326	3,666,390	3,666,390
Adjustment		(1,067,144)	451,380	(0)	-
At 31 December		4,826,562	5,893,706	3,666,390	3,666,390
		=====	=====	=====	=====
These relates to surplus arising on revaluation of the group properties (Building).					
28. Retained loss					
At 1 January		(4,274,604)	(3,692,885)	(4,186,671)	(3,663,312)
Transferred from statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		93,269	(581,719)	47,149	(523,359)
At 31 December		(3,849,981)	(4,274,604)	(4,469,885)	(4,186,671)
		=====	=====	=====	=====

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

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29. Employee benefit liability

The group's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The group makes provisions for gratuity for employees that have spent between 5 years and above continuing service in the group. The actuarial valuation method used to value the liabilities is the Projected Unit Method prescribed by IAS 19. The liabilities have been calculated from first principles using the data as at 31 December, 2023 and the assumptions set out in this report.

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the unfunded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial position for the respective plans:

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
29.1 Net benefit expense (recognised in the statement of profit or loss)				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	173,823	160,874	81,740	160,874
	=====	=====	=====	=====
29.2 Movement in defined benefit plan				
At 1 January	155,414	160,874	158,690	160,874
Current Service cost	6,808	-	2,723	-
Interest cost	26,591	-	10,636	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(17,170)	(5,460)	(6,868)	(2,184)
Benefits paid	17,121	-	6,849	-
At 31 December	173,823	155,414	81,740	158,690
	=====	=====	=====	=====
29.3 The amount recognised in the profit or loss:				
Current service costs	6,808	-	2,723	-
Interest costs	26,591	-	10,636	-
Total	33,399	-	13,359	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====
The amount recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Re-measurements gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	17,170	5,460	6,868	2,184
Tax on gain	-	-	-	-
Net balance	17,170	5,460	6,868	2,184
	=====	=====	=====	=====
The principal actuarial assumptions used were:				
Discount rate	13%	13%	13%	13%
Inflation rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
Future salary increases	3%	3%	3%	3%

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29.5 Sensitivity analysis

	Discount rate		Future salary increase		Mortality rate	
31 December 2023	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.3%	0.3%
Sensitivity Level	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(102,883)	(108,396)	(111,202)	(102,267)	(106,095)	(104,936)
31 December 2022	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.3%	0.3%
Sensitivity Level	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(102,883)	(108,396)	(111,202)	(102,267)	(106,095)	(104,936)

The sensitivity analysed above have been determined on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period. As reported based on actuarial valuation by Alexander Forbes for the year ended 31 December 2023. The actuarial valuation report was signed in December by H Prinsloo (FRC/2018/NAS/00000018473) and a fellow of the Actuarial Societies of both Nigeria and South Africa. Y Oredugba- Gbenro (member IFA).

29.6 The valuation assumptions used in determining Gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	2023	2022
	%	%
Discount rate (p.a)	13	13
Average pay increase (p.a)	3	3
Rate of inflation	5	5
Withdrawal from Service (age band)		
18 - 29	1	1
30 - 44	5.5	5.5
45 - 49	3	3
50 - 59	2	2
60	100	100

The normal retirement age is 65 years or 35 years in active services. Employees' benefits shall be paid on retirement upon attaining 65 years of age, early retirement, resignation; death and redundancy of employees. The discount rate is determined on the Company's reporting date by reference to market yields on high quality government bonds.

The discount rate should reflect the duration of the liabilities of the benefit programme. The rates of mortality assumed for members in the scheme are the rates published in the National Population Commission Bulletin. We have rated this down by one year to moderately reflect mortality in Nigeria. The Company makes provisions for gratuity for employees that have spent between 5 years and above continuing service in the Company. The Company is expected to set cash aside to fund the outstanding defined benefit obligation.

The provision is computed based on the annual gross emoluments (basic, housing, transport and leave allowance) by applying a specific rate which is a function of the length of service with the Company except for redundancy. The rate applies to all categories of employees as follows:

Rate	Length of service
1.00	5 - 9 years
1.25	10- 14 years
1.75	15 - Above years

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For the year ended 31 December, 2023

The provision for employee benefit on redundancy is computed based on the annual basic salary as follows:

Senior Staff	-	3 months notice on gross pay Plus
0 - 5 years	-	6 weeks basic salary for each completed year of service
6 - Above years	-	7 weeks basic salary for each completed year of service
Junior Staff	-	3 months notice on gross pay Plus
0 - 5 years	-	6 weeks basic salary for each completed year of service
6 - Above years	-	7 weeks basic salary for each completed year of service

	2023	2022
Salary weighted average age	45.1 years	45.1 years
Salary weighted past service	11.6 years	11.6 years

29.7 Tax Effect:

Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income:(Nil) (2022: Nil). Deferred tax computed at 30% : Nil (2022 : Nil).

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
30. Trade and other payables				
Trade payables	5,897,604	8,246,085	716,717	742,374
Other payables (Note 30.1)	719,686	653,404	359,385	476,508
Dividend payable	41,718	41,718	41,718	41,718
Value Added Tax	(89,394)	793,734	2,925	8,606
Due to related parties (Note 30.2)	336,451	58,809	1,953,467	2,013,027
Pension Contribution (Note 30.3)	4,772	2,707	4,772	2,707
	6,910,836	9,796,457	3,078,983	3,284,939
	=====	=====	=====	=====
30.1 Other payables				
Customer deposit	71,848	69,590	60,735	59,790
Staff deductions	232,960	203,894	185,492	187,252
Withholding tax payable	1,183	75,853	62	4,668
Accrued interest	63,569	51,569	43,500	31,500
Registrar expenses	400	1,520	400	1,520
ITF Payables	1,581	815	1,581	815
Directors fee	-825	5,175	-825	5,175
Audit fee	939	1,499	939	939
Trade debtors with credit balances	-	104,107	-	104,107
Accrued expenses (Note 30.4)	348,031	139,383	67,500	80,744
	719,686	653,404	359,385	476,508
	=====	=====	=====	=====

30.2 Due to related parties

This represents amount due to related parties.

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	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
30.3 Pension contribution				
At 1 January	2,707	47,254	2,707	10,991
Additions in the year	9,870	9,870	9,870	9,870
Remittance in the year	(9,870)	(54,417)	(9,870)	(18,154)
At 31 December	2,707	2,707	2,707	2,707
	=====	=====	=====	=====

In accordance with Pension Reform Act, 2014, the employees of the Company are members of a state arranged pension scheme which is managed by several private sector service providers. The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the defined contribution plan is to make the specified contributions. The total expenses recognised in profit or loss represents contributions payable to these plans by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

30.4 Accrued expenses

These represent rents received in advance, provision for insurance and other expenses incurred but settlement is yet to be made.

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
31 Borrowings				
Current borrowings	3,973,094	2,622,945	3,133,256	2,622,945
Non-current borrowings (Note 31.2)	1,221,201	1,223,201	1,221,201	1,223,201
Total	5,194,295	3,846,146	4,354,457	3,846,146
	=====	=====	=====	=====
31.1 Current borrowings				
Related Companies:				
International Investment Company Ltd (Sister Company)	3,056,020	2,466,607	3,056,020	2,466,607
Investra Limited (Sister Company)	7	79,011	7	79,011
Commercial loans:				
Eco Bank Plc (Formerly All State Trust Bank Plc)	15,756	15,756	15,756	15,756
Providus Bank Loan	839,838	-	-	-
Import facilities:				
Bank overdraft (Note 31.3)	61,473	61,572	61,473	61,572
	3,973,094	2,622,945	3,133,256	2,622,945
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Commercial loans represents different short term loans and LCs restructured to a formal loan for the group to be repaid over a number of years. These loans were splitted into current and non-current portion.

Import finance facilities are those facilities which the group defaulted in paying and the banks converted to short term loans.

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	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
31.2 Non-current borrowings				
First bank long term account	1,221,201	1,223,201	1,221,201	1,223,201
	<u>1,221,201</u>	<u>1,223,201</u>	<u>1,221,201</u>	<u>1,223,201</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The group's current commercial loan facilities are revolving having a structure of 3 to 12 months term with a fixed rate of principal and interest repayment ranging from 17% to 24% respectively. However it is worthy to know that in the year under review most of the loans were settled, some have been paid in 2023 while others will be paid in due course.

First Bank Of Nigeria Limited

An amount of N1.3 billion representing balance of loan granted by First Bank of Nigeria Plc to SCOA Nigeria Plc has been reduced to N1 billion through Loan rescheduling to be repaid within three (3) years. The loan will be liquidated in 2024

31.3 Bank overdraft

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Bank overdraft	61,473	61,572	61,473	61,572
	<u>61,473</u>	<u>61,572</u>	<u>61,473</u>	<u>61,572</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The bank overdrafts represent overdrawn balance on current account from Nigerian Banks with an average interest rate of 17.5%. The bank overdrafts are secured by way of negative pledge over the assets of the Company.

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32. Related Parties

The financial statements include the proportion of equity of major shareholders as follow:

	No. of shares	% of capital
SCOA International, S. A.	443,491,944	68.25
Various individual shareholders	206,334,056	31.75
	<u>649,826,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>
	=====	=====

The Company entered into the following transactions with the under listed related parties during the year:

	Nature of transaction	Transaction value 2023 N'000	Balance receivable/ (payable) 2023 N'000	Balance receivable/ (payable) 2022 N'000
Related Companies:				
International Investment Company (Sister Company)	Payment of rent and interest		(3,056,020)	(2,466,607)
Investra Limited (Sister Company)	Payment of interest		(7)	(79,011)
Vernal Investment (Sister Company)	Administrative expenses		-	-
SCOA Petroleum Limited (Sister Company)	Purchase of goods		-	-
Data Processing Maintenance and Services Limited (Sister Company)	Rent receivable		-	-
Holding Company:				
SCOA International S.A.	Dividend payable		41,718	41,718
Subsidiary:				
SCOA Properties Limited	Administration expenses	1,110	-	-
Associate:				
SCOA Foods Limited	Purchases- goods & services, Administration expenses.	3754	281,004	280,670
		=====	=====	=====

The ultimate parent of the Company is SCOA International S. A. and is based in Paris.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in competitive environment. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December, 2023, there was no provision during the year for related parties.

Long term compensation to key management

The Company has no long term compensation for his key management personnel.

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		<u>Company</u>	
		2023	2022
		Number	Number
33. Information relating to Employees			
The average number of persons employed by the Group during the financial year was as follows:			
CEO's office and corporate affairs		6	5
Engineering/operation		17	53
Sales and marketing		9	19
Customer experience		49	2
Information systems		1	1
Human resources		4	3
Finance		10	10
		<u>96</u>	<u>93</u>
		=====	=====
Employees of the Company, other than Directors, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria, received remuneration (excluding pension contributions) in the following ranges:			
		2023	2022
		Number	Number
Below 1,700,000		72	69
1,800,000 - 2,299,999		15	15
2,300,000 - 2,799,999		4	4
2,800,000 - 3,299,999		3	3
3,300,000 - 3,799,999		1	1
4,800,000 - 5,299,999		1	1
		<u>96</u>	<u>93</u>
		=====	=====
34. Information relating to Directors			
34.1 Directors' mix			
Executive Directors		2	2
Non-executive Directors		6	6
		<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
		=====	=====
34.2 Director's emolument			
The aggregate emolument of the Directors was:			
		N'000	N'000
Fees		1,015	16,020
Salaries		5,400	7,800
Sitting allowance		-	-
Other fees and allowances		-	6,600
Chairman emoluments (excluding pension contribution)		-	-
		<u>6,415</u>	<u>30,420</u>
		=====	=====
Highest Paid Director		-	-
		=====	=====

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

35. Contingencies

35.1 Bank guarantee

The Company has an advance payment bank guarantee amounting to Nil in 2023 (2022 : Nil) and a performance Bond also amounting to a Nil balance in 2023 (2022 : Nil) both of which are in favour of Chad Basin Development Authority for the supply of Holland Combine Harvesters. There is an advance payment Guarantee with a Nil balance in 2023 (2022 : Nil) in favour of Ekiti State Government for Road Construction and an advance payment Guarantee with a balance of a **N843,259,141.94** Nil balance in 2023 (2022 : Nil) in favour of Kogi State Government for road construction.

35.2 Commitment

The Company has no authorised and contracted purchase orders during the year. The Company's unfunded Letters of Credit during the year was Nil (2022 : Nil) with various banking institutions in respect of letter of credits for importation of goods for trading.

35.3 Pending litigations and claims

The Company, SCOA Nigeria Plc has some matters in courts of which some cases are for and against the Group. In some instances, some cases were settled amicably out of court. However, in the opinion of the Directors and based on independent legal advice on these cases, the Group is not expected to suffer any material loss arising from these claims. Thus, no provisions have been made in these consolidated financial statements.

36. Events after the reporting date

The Directors engaged in **DEBT/ASSET SWAP** with its sister Companies viz: IIC Ltd and Investra Limited in which the Company settled its indebtedness to these Companies using some of its Assets. The effect of this is that, the Company is now free from material debts it had been carrying in its books.

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Statement of Value Added

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

	The Group				The Company			
	2 0 2 3		2 0 2 2		2 0 2 3		2 0 2 2	
	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%
Sales of products and services	10,394,233		4,032,515		0		14,854	
Other operating income	757,830		372,131		296,391		21,351	
Finance income	1,007		3,062		1,007		3,062	
	<u>11,153,069</u>		<u>4,407,708</u>		<u>297,398</u>		<u>39,267</u>	
Deduct:								
Outside purchases of services and products:								
- Local	(10,117,904)		(4,313,537)		(86,988)		(269,549)	
- Import	(312,925)		(133,408)		(2,690)		(8,337)	
Value Added	<u>722,240</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(39,238)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>207,720</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(238,618)</u>	<u>100</u>
Distributed as follows:								
To pay employee:								
Salaries and labour related expenses	360,602	51	328,690	-838	111,212	54	75,381	-32
To provider of capital:								
Interest	110,708	15	8,483	-22	-	-	0	0
To pay Government:								
- Company taxes	33,212	4	-	-	19,346	9	-	0
To provide for replacement of assets and future expansion of business:								
Deferred tax	14,627	2	49,195	(125)	14,627	7	49,195	-21
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	101,060	14	165,789	(423)	22,253	11	162,349	-68
Profit/(loss) transferred from income statements	<u>102,030</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>(591,395)</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>40,281</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(525,543)</u>	<u>220</u>
Value Added	<u>722,240</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(39,238)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>207,720</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(238,618)</u>	<u>100</u>

The value added represents the wealth created through the use of the group's asset by its own its employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of wealth amongst employees, capital providers, government, and that retained for future creation of wealth.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Financial Summary - (The Group)					
For the year ended 31 December,					
	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000	2019 N'000
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Revenue	10,394,233	4,032,515	15,809,503	6,526,055	4,034,367
Profit/(loss) before income tax	149,869	(525,080)	526,461	(77,263)	69,749
Taxation	(47,839)	(66,315)	(454,064)	(304,244)	249,427
Profit/(loss) for the year ended	102,030	(591,395)	72,397	(381,507)	319,176
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	17,170	5,460	(31,770)	8,067	(4,789)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	119,200	(585,935)	40,627	(373,440)	314,387
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
Property, plant & equipment	3,771,576	3,783,088	3,947,631	4,129,074	6,611,507
Other non-current asset	309,944	324,571	373,766	608,933	870,907
Net current (liabilities)/asset	(570,720)	298,019	23,901	(108,926)	(315,998)
Non-current liabilities	(1,395,024)	(1,398,210)	(1,479,886)	(1,811,782)	(5,185,711)
Net asset	2,115,776	3,007,468	2,865,412	2,817,299	1,980,705
Funds employed					
Share capital	324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913
Share premium account	194,405	194,405	194,405	194,405	194,405
Revaluation reserve	4,826,562	6,170,317	6,170,317	5,434,841	4,224,807
Retained loss	(3,849,981)	(4,274,604)	(4,274,604)	(3,727,536)	(3,346,478)
Non controlling interest	619,877	592,437	592,437	590,676	583,058
	2,115,776	3,007,468	3,007,468	2,817,299	1,980,705
Basic/diluted (loss)/earnings per share (Naira)	0.16	(0.91)	0.11	(0.59)	0.49
Dividend per share (gross)	-	-	-	-	-
Net asset per share (Naira)	3.26	4.63	4.41	4.34	3.41

Earnings/(loss) per share are based on profit/(loss) after tax divided by the issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

Dividend per share are based on the profit after tax and the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

Net assets per share are based on net assets divided by the issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Financial Summary - (The Company)

For the year ended 31 December,

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000	2019 N'000
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Revenue	-	14,854	966,713	5,499,692	2,852,163
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Profit/(loss) before income tax	74,254	(476,348)	308,727	(101,002)	28,588
Income tax expense	(33,973)	(49,195)	(254,069)	(300,681)	265,901
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Profit/(loss) for the year ended	40,281	(525,543)	54,658	(401,683)	294,489
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
Property, plant & equipment	2,423,227	2,626,304	2,787,487	2,969,373	5,188,994
Investment in subsidiary	567,292	567,292	567,292	567,292	567,292
Other non-current asset	391,117	405,741	454,939	690,466	951,690
Net current liabilities	(2,362,872)	(2,303,500)	(1,807,437)	(1,915,841)	(149,048)
Non-current liabilities	(1,302,941)	(1,296,802)	(1,479,886)	(1,811,782)	(5,185,711)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net asset	(284,177)	(963)	522,395	499,508	1,373,217
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Funds employed					
Share capital	324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913	324,913
Share premium account	194,405	194,405	194,405	194,405	194,405
Revaluation reserve	3,666,390	3,666,390	3,666,390	3,666,390	4,146,484
Retained (loss)/earnings	(4,469,885)	(4,186,671)	(3,663,313)	(3,686,201)	(3,292,585)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	(284,177)	(963)	522,396	499,508	1,373,217
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings/(loss) per share (Naira)	0.06	(0.81)	0.08	(0.62)	0.45
Dividend per share (gross)	-	-	-	-	-
Net assets per share (Naira)	(0.44)	(0.00)	0.80	0.77	2.11

SCOA NIGERIA PLC

Share Capital History

The Company's authorized and fully paid up share capital has increased over the years as follows:

Date	Authorised Share Capital Increased		Issued and fully paid Share Capital Increased		Consideration Cash
	From (₦)	From (₦)	From (₦)	From (₦)	
24/06/69	-	2,000,000	-	4	Asset
04/09/69	-	2,000,000	4	32,894	Asset
04/09/69	-	2,000,000	32,894	1,232,890	Cash
02/09/72	-	2,000,000	1,232,890	2,000,000	Cash
07/07/72	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
18/12/72	-	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	Cash
24/01/73	-	3,000,000	2,100,000	2,600,000	Cash
31/09/73	-	3,000,000	2,600,000	2,900,000	Cash
15/09/73	-	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,940,000	Cash
31/01/74	-	3,000,000	2,940,000	3,000,000	Cash
23/04/76	3,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	Bonus Issue
27/09/76	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
21/01/77	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	Bonus Issue
30/03/77	12,000,000	18,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	Bonus Issue
16/01/77	18,000,000	18,000,000	12,000,000	18,000,000	Bonus Issue
10/12/78	18,000,000	24,000,000	18,000,000	24,000,000	Bonus Issue
14/04/83	24,000,000	32,000,000	24,000,000	32,000,000	Bonus Issue
21/04/88	32,000,000	44,800,000	32,000,000	44,800,000	Bonus Issue
23/01/90	44,800,000	344,800,000	44,800,000	114,800,000	Cash
12/11/92	344,800,000	412,000,000	114,800,000	197,200,000	Cash
25/07/01	412,000,000	412,000,000	197,200,000	246,500,000	Bonus Issue
20/09/02	412,000,000	1,000,000,000	246,500,000	246,500,000	Authorised Capital Increase
11/09/03	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	246,500,000	324,737,000	Rights Issue
31/12/16	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	13,000	324,750,000	Bonus Issue
31/12/17	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	163,000	324,913,000	Bonus Issue

FREE FLOAT COMPUTATION				
Company Name:	SCOA PLC			
Year End:	Sep-23		Dec-23	
Reporting Period:	Q3, 2023		Q4, 2023	
Share Price at end of reporting period:	N1.26		N1.98	
	30/09/2023		30/09/2023	
Description	Units	Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)	Units	Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)
Issued Share Capital	649,825,665	100%	649,825,665	100%
Details of Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
SCOA International S.A.	443,489,031	68.25	443,489,031	68.25
Total Substantial Shareholdings	443,489,031	68.25	443,489,031	68.25
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
Mr. Henry agbamu	137,843	0.02	137,843	0.02
Dr. Massad Fares Boulos	1,150	0.00	1,150	0.00
Mrs. Sarah Boulos	1,090	0.00	1,090	0.00
Mr. Michel Zouhoah Fadoul	-	-	-	-
Alhaji Gambo Lawan	-	-	-	-
Prince Boniface Nwabuko	2,500	0.00	2,500	0.00
Hon. Magnus Onyibe	-	-	-	-
Mr. Amresh Shrivastava	-	-	-	-
Total Directors' Shareholdings	142,583	0.02	142,583	0.02
Influential Shareholdings				
Investra Limited	6,465,757	0.99	6,465,757	0.99
Top Limited	11,562,500	1.78	11,562,500	1.78
Bi-Tradex Limited	9,534,232	1.47	9,534,232	1.47
Krystall Limited	11,250,000	1.73	11,250,000	1.73
Laikeside Limited	10,812,500	1.66	10,812,500	1.66
Larbrisse Limited	10,000,000	1.54	10,000,000	1.54
Vinette Limited	13,125,000	2.02	13,125,000	2.02
Total Influential Shareholdings	72,749,989	11.19	72,749,989	11.19
Free Float in Units and Percentage	133,444,062	20.54	133,444,062	20.54
Free Float in Value	N168,139,518		N261,550,361.52	
Declaration:				
SCOA Plc with a free float value of N 261,550,361.52 as at 31, December 2023, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.				

SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) Scoa Nigeria Plc maintains a 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 undergoes periodic reviews by the Board and is updated accordingly. The Company has made specific inquiries of all its Directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period.