

limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits. Estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences. An entity assesses a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets. Where tax law restricts the utilization of tax losses, an entity would assess a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type.

Effective Date of the Amendment is 1 January, 2019

Amendments to IAS 7 Additional disclosure on changes in financing activities

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

Amendments to IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

IFRS 2 was amended to clarify the standard in relation to the accounting for cash-settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition, the classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features, and the accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled.

Effective date is 1 January 2019

Amendments to IFRS 4 upon applying IFRS 9

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts was amended to provide two options for entities that issue insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4:

- an option that permits entities to reclassify, from profit or loss to other comprehensive income, some
 of the income or expenses arising from designated financial assets; this is the so-called overlay
 approach;
- ii. an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for entities whose predominant activity is issuing contracts within the scope of IFRS 4; this is the so-called deferral approach.

The application of both approaches is optional and an entity is permitted to stop applying them before the new insurance contracts standard is applied. Overlay approach to be applied when IFRS 9 is first applied.

5. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(b) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary made up to 31° December, 2019. Control is achieved when the company 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. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the company loses control of the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the company.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation for the fully consolidated subsidiary.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Buildings are subsequently shown at fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers such as Diya Fatimilehin & Co., Akin Olawore & Co., Ajayi Patunola & Co., Ajibola Associates, Laoye Adeyemi & Associates, Kehinde Olugbenle & Co., Olalekan Aboderin Consulting, and Yinka Ogungbemi & Co. who last did this as at 31st December 2018. The carrying amount of a building is its fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The cost of assets in progress includes the costs of materials, direct labour, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to a revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation surplus; all other decreases are charged to the profit or loss account.

(iii) Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to write down their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The holding company used the following useful rate in calculation of depreciation.

Buildings	2.5%
Plant and machinery	20%
Vehicles	25%
Office equipment	20%
Furniture and fittings	12.5%
Computers and IT	$33^{1}/_{3}\%$

(iv) De-recognition

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial position. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are included in the profit or loss account. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(d) Investment Properties

(i) Recognition and measurement

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and /or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the cost of day to day servicing of an investment property.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market evidence and are determined by external professional such as Diya Fatimilehin & Co., Akin Olawore & Co., Ajayi Patunola & Co., Ajibola Associates, Laoye Adeyemi & Associates, Kehinde Olugbenle & Co., Olalekan Aboderin Consulting, and Yinka Ogungbemi & Co. with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment property at the financial position date.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

(iii) De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Assets leased to customers under operating leases are included within investment properties. Rental income on these leased assets is recognized in the profit or loss statement on a straight line basis.

(e)Intangible Assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalized where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefit in excess of its cost. Computer software costs are amortized on the basis of expected useful life of 3 years.

Costs associated with maintenance of software are recognized as an expense when incurred. At each financial position date, these assets are assessed for indications of impairment. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately.

Amortization rate

Software

33¹/₃%

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Consideration is given at each financial position to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Indicators could be a significant decrease in market value, physical change, and use of the asset, significant cost overruns and future operating or cash flow losses from the assets. If any indicator exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on the time value of money and the risks specific to where the assets are located. The risks specific to the asset are included in the determination of the cash flows.

Assets that suffered impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date, if indications exist that impairment losses recognized in prior periods no longer exist or have decreased.

(g) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company holds substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance lease assets are capitalized at the commencement of the lease term at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased asset.

The obligations relating to finance leases, net of finance charges in respect of future periods, are recognized as liabilities. Leases are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Where the company is a lessee under the finance leases, the leased assets are capitalized and included within property, plant and equipment and depreciated over their useful lives with a corresponding liability to the lessor recognized in 'borrowings'. Finance charges payable are recognized over the period of the leases based on the interest rate implicit in the lease to give a constant periodic rate of return.

(h) Assets held for sale

Non - current assets held for sale are presented separately in the financial position.

An asset should be classified as held for sale in a period in which all the following criteria are met; the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition and sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year or more than one year if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the company's control and there is sufficient evidence that the company remains committed to the plan to sell.

Immediately before the initial classification of the assets as held for sale, the carrying amounts of the assets are measured in accordance with their applicable accounting policy.

Non-current assets held for sale are subsequently measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Non – current assets held for sale are no longer depreciated from the date of classification. The company recognizes impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write down of the non –current asset held for sale to fair value less costs to sell.

The company recognizes a gain for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset. However, this is not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been previously recognized.

When a sale is expected to occur beyond one year, the company measures the costs to sell at their present value. Any increase in the present value of the costs to sell that arises from the passage of time is presented in profit or loss as a financing cost.

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities, over which the company has the power to directly or indirectly govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the company effectively obtains control. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the company. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange with costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable net assets and contingent liabilities acquired are fair valued at the acquisition date.

(j) Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which another entity has significant influence and that is not a subsidiary. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decision of an entity but is not control over those policies.

Associates are all entities over which the company has the ability to significantly influence, but not control, the financial and operating policies and procedures.

Investments in associates are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest.

(k) Interest in joint ventures

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby the company and other parties undertake an economic activity that is joint controlled (i.e. when the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities of the joint venture requires the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control).

When a company undertakes its activities under joint venture arrangement directly, the company's share of jointly controlled assets and any liabilities incurred jointly with other ventures are recognized in the financial statements of the relevant entity and classified according to their nature.

Liabilities and expenses incurred directly in respect of interests in jointly controlled assets are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Income from the sale of the company's share of the output of jointly controlled assets and its share of joint venture expenses are recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to/from the company and their amount can be measured reliably.

(l) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the basis of first in first out method. The cost of inventory comprises purchase cost such as the purchase price, non – recoverable taxes and other directly attributable transport and handling costs, direct labour, production overheads including variable overheads and fixed overhead allocated

at normal production capacity but excludes borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.

(m) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity- Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- Loans and receivables
- Held to- maturity investment
- Available- for- sale financial assets

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception.

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months of the financial position date.

Assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value. During the year, the company did not hold any investments in this category.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. During the year, the company did not hold any investments in this category.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.

They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the financial position.

(n) Recognition and measurement of financial assets

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Available for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are included in the profit or loss.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in equity through other comprehensive income.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current market prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (as for unlisted securities), the company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

(o) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired.

The company assesses the significance of a decline in the fair value below cost relative to the specific security's volatility, and regards a decline below cost of longer than 12 months to be prolonged. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss) is removed from equity and recognized in the profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in the profit or loss statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the profit or loss.

For categories of financial assets, such as receivables assets are recognized initially at fair value, which is usually the original invoice and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that debtor will enter bankruptcy, default or delinquency in payment (more than the negotiated days overdue), taking into account ageing, previous losses experienced and general economic conditions are the indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the profit or loss within administrative costs. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative costs in the profit or loss. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

(p) De-recognition of financial assets

The financial assets are de-recognized by the company only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the assets to another entity.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the assets carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the accumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the profit or loss statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current balances with banks and similar institutions, which are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the company cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents are as defined above.

(r) Financial Instruments - Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either held at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortized cost.

(i) Trade and other payables

Financial liabilities within trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, which is usually the original invoiced amount, and subsequently carried at amortized cost.

(ii) Loans and other borrowings

Loans and other borrowings are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. $\,$

(s) Provisions

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

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

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

(i) Onerous Contracts

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

(ii) Restructurings

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

(t) Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed by way of note and not recognized as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(u) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in the Nigeria Naira (N), which is the company's functional currency.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences arising there from are recognized in profit or loss.

(v) Retirement Benefits Plan

(i) Pension fund scheme

In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2004, the company established a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The company's contributions to the defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The assets of the scheme are held in separate trustee administered funds, which are funded by contributions from both the company and employees.

(ii) Discontinued gratuity scheme

The company has a defined gratuity scheme for its employees which is funded under this scheme, a specific amount in accordance with the Gratuity Scheme Policy is contributed by the Company

and charged to profit or loss account over the service life of the employees. These employees' entitlements are calculated based on their actual basic salaries, housing, utility, age and year of service at the end of each month. This scheme was stopped in December 2007 and members' benefits were determined. The benefit attracts interest credit on the outstanding balance.

(iii) Discontinued Ex-gratia scheme

The discontinued gratuity scheme was replaced by ex-gratia effective from 1st January, 2008. All confirmed employees of the company with a minimum of 2 years of continuous service and a minimum age of 45 years are entitled to this scheme. The total emolument of ex-gratia scheme is made up of basic salary, housing allowance, transport allowance and leave allowance.

The benefit payable at the exit of the employee comprises of the gratuity balance including interest credit and the accrued ex-gratia benefit.

The actuarial valuation of staff ex-gratia benefit is valued by HR Nigeria Limited (Consultants and Actuaries).

This ex-gratia scheme was discontinued in December, 2014 to all for the take-off of a new scheme which will involve all staff irrespective of their age.

(iv) Long service incentive scheme

Ex-gratia scheme was replaced by long service incentive scheme from 1^{st} January, 2018 and it will apply to all permanent staff on the company's payroll as at 1^{st} January, 2018. 10% of the annual basic salary of the staff will be set aside for the scheme on annual basis. Also the scheme will be made up of two parts comprising of two individual unbroken and consecutive periods of 5 years service to the company.

(w) Borrowing

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method; any differences between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit or loss account over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the financial position.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except when they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. These are included as part of additions to property, plant and equipment. A qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

(x) Taxation

The tax expenses for the period comprise current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in equity and subsequently recognized in profit or loss when the related deferred gain or loss is recognized.

(i) Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(ii) Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax is calculated using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting

purposes. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax liability is to be settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of the asset or liability and is not discounted. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income (such as the revaluation of property) or directly in equity in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

(y) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity; incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(z) Dividend

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders is recognized as a liability after the reporting date when declared and approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting.

(aa) Related Parties

Related parties include the subsidiary and associated companies, directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert a significant influence on the operating policies of the company including key management personnel are also considered as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity.

(ab) Revenue

Revenue represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of dividend received, income from group services and rental income.

(ac) Dividend income

Income of dividend is shown gross whilst credit is taken for dividends declared prior to but received after the balance sheet date.

(ad) Income from group service

 $Income from \ group \ service \ comprises \ of \ technical \ service fees \ and \ head quarters \ administration \ charges.$

(i) Technical services fees

Income generated from the active associated companies.

(ii) Head Quarters Administrative Charges

Income generated from the active subsidiary companies based on approved percentage of turnover for the year.

(ae) Rental Income

Income generated on investment properties held under non-current assets.

(af) Other operating income

Income generated in respect of sale of available for sale (investment), miscellaneous income, income from Lafia event hall, interest on personal loan, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, gain on disposal of property plant and equipment and foreign currency gains and losses reported on a net basis.

(ag) Finance income

Interest income from financial assets (short term deposits) is recognized by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

6. Financial instrument risks

(i) Company's risk review

ODU'A has substantial investment in real estate, printing and publishing, equipment leasing, food and beverages, industries, construction, agriculture, manufacturing, hotel and catering, financial services and oil & gas and it is entrusted with delivering maximum returns to its stakeholders through qualitative and strategic management towards enhancing the heritage of its founding fathers. This necessitates the need for proper identification, measurement, aggregation and effective management of risks and efficient utilization of capital to derive an optimal risk and return ratio.

Risks associated with the business of the company include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk and interest rate risk.

(ii) Risk management Approach

The company addresses the challenge of risks comprehensively through companywide risk management framework by applying leading practices that is supported by a robust governance structure consisting of the board of directors and executive management committees. The board drives the risk governance and compliance process through its management. The management provides oversight on the systems of internal control,

financial reporting and compliance. The strategy committee reviews the operational and technological development. The finance and general purpose committee reviews business plans, annual budgets and controls, financing arrangements, management accounts, options, capital restructuring, credit/debt management and material controls. The board's establishment committee is responsible for the development and evaluation of the company's internal organization and process, reviews the operating and remuneration policies.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company, if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations which arises principally from the company receivables from customers. The company's principal exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or other financial assets. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Usually, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The objective of market risks management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The company manages market risk by keeping costs low to keep prices within a profitable range; interest rates are benchmarked to NIBOR (for all local loans) with large margin of fixed rates.

(vi) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide range of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

Operational risks arise from all the company's operations.

The company'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.

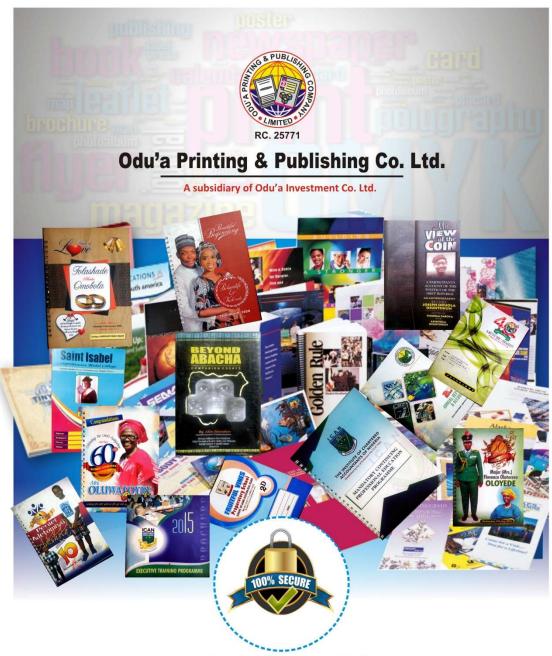
The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risks is assigned to senior management within each department. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall company standards for the management of operational risk in the following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

- 1. Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- 2. Requirements for the appropriate segregation of duties including the independent authorization of transactions.
- 3. Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- 4. Requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- 5. Documentation of controls and procedures
- 6. Development of contingency plans
- 7. Training and professional development
- 8. Ethical and business standards
- 9. Risk mitigation, including insurance when it is effective

Compliance with the company's value is supported by a program of periodic reviews undertaken by internal audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the manager of the department to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the senior management of the company.

(vii) Interest rate risk

The company adopts a policy of ensuring that a significant element of its exposure to changes in interest rates on borrowings is on a fixed rate basis. This is achieved by entering into loan arrangements with mixed interest rate sources. Variable interest rates are marked against the ruling NIBOR rates to reduce the risk arising from interest rates.



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Property, Plant and Equipment
Details of the group's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are:

НЕ GROUP	Land	Building	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Furniture	Plantand machinery	Computer and IT Equipment	Total
ACCEM MAILIAMICAN								
COST/VALUATION								
Balance as at 01/01/2019	353,866	8,157,028	750,600	462,497	433,194	1,025,473	109,068	11,291,726
Additions		71,563	52,478	24,298	21,948	27,570	6,245	204,102
Adjustment	1	4,663	(685)	11,818	34,193	(49,407)	(3)	675
Disposals			(16,658)	(3,772)	(2,995)	(105)	(608)	(24,339)
Transfer from other assets					1			
Transfer to investment property		•	•	•	ř	•	ř	
Revaluation increase					1			
Balance as at 31/12/2019	353,866	8,233,254	785,831	494,841	486,340	1,003,531	114,501	11,472,164
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/IMPAIRMENT								
LOSSES								
Balance as at 01/01/2019		592,461	495,516	361,012	388,027	892,065	96,524	2,825,605
Depreciation charge for the year		134,049	115,041	19,544	24,605	50,250	7,756	351,245
Adjustment		34,988	(978)	18,120	25,327	(76,969)	355	843
Disposals	•		(16,658)	(2,847)	(3,028)	(105)	(905)	(23,144)
Eliminated on revaluation	i		*		,			*
Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss	ij	,			1		1	
Reversal of impairment losses		1		1				
Balance as at 31/12/2019		761,498	592,921	395,829	434,931	865,241	104,129	3,154,549
		II II II II II II II	U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	H H H G G H H H	U H C U H H H	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	
Carrying Amounts								
Balance as at 31/12/2019	353,866	7,471,756	192,910	99,012	51,409	138,290	10,372	8,317,615
				H H II II H H	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H		
Balance restated as at 31/12/2018	353,866	7,564,567	255,084	101,485	45,167	133,408	12,544	8,466,121
					H H H H H			

 $\label{property} \textbf{Property, Plant and Equipment} \\ Details of the company's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are:$

THECOMPANY

	Land	Building	Motor Vehicles	Office	Furniture	Borehole	Plantand	Computer and IT	Total
	₩,000	0007	000,₹	000₹	000,₹	0000≉	₩000	000.≉	₩,000
COST/VALUATION									
Balance as at 01/01/2019	228,874	1,776,098	369,658	2,601	88,725	60'6	193,250	34,061	2,702,360
Additions			13,650	305	333	262	2,217	4,483	21,250
Disposals	í		(16,658)	,					(16,658)
Revaluation	1				1				
Balance as at 31/12/2019	228,874	1,776,098	366,650	2,906	850'68	9,355	195,467	38,544	2,706,952
			H H H H H H	II II II II II II	# # # # # #	# # # # #	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION									
Balance as at 01/01/2019		88,803	189,808	2,349	76,324	1,022	175,670	25,809	559,785
Charge for the year		44,402	75,566	86	3,734	229	4,537	5,232	133,798
Disposals			(16,658)						(16,658)
Revaluation	1					1	1		
Balance as at 31/12/2019		133,205	248,716	2,447	80,058	1,251	180,207	31,041	676,925
	11 11 11 11 11 11		H H H H H H	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		II II II II II		H H H H H H H H	H H H H H
Carrying Amounts									
Balance as at 31/12/2019	228,874	1,642,893	117,934	459	000'6	8,104	15,260	7,503	2,030,027
	H H H H		## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	H H H H	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	H H H H H		
Balance as at 31/12/2018	228,874	1,687,296	179,851	252	12,401	8,071	17,579	8,253	2,142,577

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost except for land and building were revalued by external independent professionals such as Messrs Diya Fatimilehin & Co., Akin Olawore & Co., Ajayi Patunola & Co., Ajibola Associates, Laoye Adeyemi & Associates, Kehinde Olugbenle & Co., Olalekan Aboderin Consulting, and Yinka Ogungbemi & Co. as at 31st $December 2016. \ The \ valuation \ was \ determined \ by \ reference \ to \ recent \ market \ transactions \ at \ arm's \ length.$ $The \ holding\ company\ used\ the\ following\ rates\ in\ the\ calculation\ of\ depreciation:$

	%
Buildings	2.5 - (forty years)
Motorvehicles	25 - (four years)
Office equipment	20 - (five years)
Furniture and fittings	12.5 - (eight years)
Plant and machinery	20 - (five years)
Computer and IT equipment	$33^{1}/_{3}$ (three years)
Boreholes	2.5 - (forty years)

Investment properties

	T	he Group	TI	ne Company
	31st December	31 st December	31st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	№'000	№'000	№'000	N'000
Opening balance	104,191,272	103,936,252	71,962,574	72,159,449
Additions	39,624	17,786	36,524	17,786
Disposals	(580,520)	(586,344)	(580,520)	(585,658)
Gain/(loss) on investment property				
revaluation		-		
Transfer from other asset and property,				
plant and equipment	563,644	823,578		370,996
Reclassification to creditors		4/- 4-2/	// <u>-</u>	1 // <u>stand</u>
Closing balance	104,214,020	104,191,272	71,418,578	71,962,573
	========	========	========	========

Investment properties are stated at fair value which has been determined by the following independent professionally qualified valuers on an open market basis as at 31st December, 2016.

* Diya Fatimilehin & Co.

- Akin Olawore & Co.
- Ajayi Patunola & Co.
- Ajibola Associates
- Laoye Adeyemi & Associates
- Kehinde Olugbenle & Co.
- Olalekan Aboderin Consulting
- Yinka Ogungbemi & Co.

The fair value represents the price that would be received if an asset is sold or if a liability is transferred in an orderly $transaction\ between\ market\ participants\ at\ measurement\ date.$

Intangible assets

	The	e Group	The C	ompany
	31 st December	31 st December	31 st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	№'000	№'000	№'000	₩'000
Cost				
Balance as at 01/01/2019	81,174	78,671	8,652	8,652
Adjustment on intangible asset opening				
balance	259			
Additions	2,552	2,503	243	
Reclassification		-		20 W/ A.
Disposal		<u> </u>		
Balance as at 31/12/2019	83,985	81,174	8,895	8,652
	=======	======	======	=======



	The	e Group	The	e Company
	31st December	31st December	31st December	31st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	₩'000	₩'000	N'000	₩'000
Balance as at 01/01/2019	76,694	70,724	7,828	7,257
Adjustment on amortization opening balance	259			
Amortization charge for the year	4,014	5,970	622	571
Accumulated amortization on disposals				
Balance as at 31/12/2019	80,967	76,694	8,450	7,828
	=====	=====	======	======
Carrying amounts				
Balance as at 31/12/2019	3,018	4,480	445	824
	======	=====	======	======
Balance as at 31/12/2018	4,480	7,947	824	1,395
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	======	=====		

The amount recognized as intangible assets represent the cost of computer software with a finite useful life of 3 years. Accumulated amortization took into consideration earlier years charges which were recognized in property, plant and equipment. The current period's charge will occur over the remaining period of the estimated economic useful life of the software.

10. Long term financial assets

		The Group	Th	e Company
	31st December	31st December	31st December	31st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Unquoted shares	₩'000	№'000	₩'000	₩'000
Opening balance	282,678	285,587	160.523	161,614
Additions during the year	11,476	U=1	-	41
Reclassification	-	1.5		
Disposal		- / / / / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1
Specific provision		1 7 7 2 - 3		(1,091)
Impairment/adjustment	_(53,368)	(2,909)		
Closing balance	240,786	282,678	160,523	160,523

The unquoted shares, consist of investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. Therefore, they have been stated at cost less specific provisions considering any impairment loss.

11. Investments in Subsidiaries

	T	he Group	T	he Company
	31st December	31st December	31" December	31" December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Cost				
Opening balance			699,790	233,111
Additions during the year				500,000
Disposal	11 11 118			
Transfer from investment in associate				97-1
Specific provision	11 / 47	Art House		(33,321)
Impairment				
Closing balance	1		699,790	699,790
	=======			=======

a. Details of the company's subsidiaries consolidated at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Names of the substitutaties		the company	u voting power
		31/12/2019	31/12/2018
		%	%
Lagos Airport Hotel Limited	Hospitability	100	100
Wemabod Estates Limited	Property acquisition, development, letting and	Isale 100	100
Odu'a Printing & Publishing Company Limited	Printing Press	100	100
E&O Power and Equipment Leasing Limited	Equipment leasing and service	100	100
Western Hotels (Nigeria) Limited	Hotel and accommodation management	83.23	83.23
Glanvill Enthoven & Co.	Insurance	55	55
Cocoa Industries Limited	Letting of warehouse, office space & grounds	100	100

b. Details of the company's subsidiaries not consolidated at the end of the reporting period are as follows due to specific provision/impairment on the

Names of the subsidiaries	Principal Activity	Proportion of ownership interest and v held by the company	oting power
		31/12/2019	31/12/2018
		%	%
Fisheries Service Company Limited	Fish farming business	100	100
Odua Textiles Industries	Manufacturing of textiles	51	51
Epe Plywood Ind. Limited (ordinary)	Wood manufacturing	91.18	91.18
Askar Paints (Nigeria) Limited	Production of paint	100	100

12. Investments in Associates

investments in Associates				
	1	The Group	The	e Company
	31st December	31st December	31st December	31" December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	№000	№000	₩'000	₩'000
Cost	12,789,273	14,475,359	4,637,005	7,144,368
Addition during the year	1,367,626	• // //	1,367,626	
•				
Share of profit	3,373,130	821,277		1/ -
Dividend received				
Divestment of share	-	-		
Recognition of subsidiary's inves	tment			
in associate	100,000		-	-
Disposal	(60,071)	•	(60,071)	-
Specific provision		(15,823)		(15,823)
Reclassification				
Changes in fair value	1,075,348	(2,491,540)	_1,075,348	(2,491,540)
Closing balance	18,645,306	12,789,273	7,019,908	4,637,005
	========	========	========	

 $Summarized\ information\ for\ the\ investments\ in\ associates\ as\ at\ 31"\ December\ is\ as\ follows:$

Names of the Associates	Principal Activity	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Total Comprehensive income	Interest held
		₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	%
31st December, 2019						
Nigerite Limited	Roofing sheet/floor tiles	17,042,901	5,040,115	19,017,517	2,386,474	40
Crittal Hope	Aluminum products		- 1-1-1	-		27.5
Nipol Limited	Plastic products	-	7. //4N -	100		27.65
Associated Electronic Prod. Ltd	Electronics	-		-	4	30
Lafarge Africa Plc	Cement production	497,152,208	152,238,207	212,999,066	115,039,204	1.95
Nigeria Wire and Cable Co. Plc	Electrical & Telecom cables	-				15.22
Wema Bank Plc	Banking	715,869,814	660,709,207	94,890,127	5,672,361	3.09
Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd	Insurance		-			9.1

 $Summarized\ information\ for\ the\ investments\ in\ associates\ as\ at\ 31^{\rm st}\ December\ is\ as\ follows:$

Names of the Associates	Principal Activity	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Total Comprehensive income	Interest held
		₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	%
31st December, 2018						
Nigerite Limited	Roofing sheet/floor tiles	16,140,946	5,326,932	18,215,241	1,796,228	40
Crittal Hope	Aluminum products	-				27.5
Nipol Limited	Plastic products			000 -		27.65
Associated Electronic Prod. Ltd	Electronics					30
Lafarge Africa Plc	Cement production		-			2.37
Nigeria Wire and Cable Co. Plc	Electrical & Telecom cables					15.22
Wema Bank Plc	Banking	-		23,481,811	3,326,420	3.09
Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd	Insurance					9.1

13. Interest in joint ventures

	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December 2019 ₩000	31" December 2018 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	31 st December 2019 **000	31 st December 2018 ¥'000
Cost				
Opening balance	225,557	225,557	216,112	216,112
Additions during the year	863,573		863,573	- 1
Disposal				
Impairment				
Closing balance	1,089,130	225,557	1,079,685	216,112
	======	======	=======	=======

14. Other financial assets

	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December 2019 ₩'000	31 st December 2018 **'000	31 st December 2019 №'000	31 st December 2018 N '000
Loans carried at amortized cost		errana i Ali	4,515,974	4,429,821
Specific allowances			(4,172,940)	(4,228,917)
Balance		-	343,034	200,904
	======	======	========	========

Other financial assets represent loans granted to subsidiary and associate companies during the years under review. Loans are recognized at amortized cost which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus any repayment plus any fees and costs that are an integral part of effective interest rate minus any reduction for impairment or lack of collectability in accordance with IAS 39. As at $1^{\#}$ January amortized cost has been recognized as deemed cost on transition date while 2019 subsequent cost measurement recognized the effective rate. Further information about these loans is set out in Note 39 under related party disclosure.

15. Advance deposits for investments in shares

	The	Group	The Company	
	31 st December 2019 ¥'000	31 st December 2018 N '000	31 st December 2019 ¥'000	31 st December 2018 №'000
Odu'a Telecoms Limited	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
Other companies	167,037	167,037	746,262	746,262
Total	1,292,037	1,292,037	1,871,262	1,871,262

16. Other Assets

Other Assets	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December 2019	31 st December 2018	31 st December 2019	31 st December 2018
C1	№'000	₩,000	₩'000	₩'000
Cost				
Opening balance	6,332,638	6,589,717	5,057,794	116,346
Addition during the year	206,325	192,974	51,021	No. 1 / 1
Farm settlement		- 11		4,827,454
Provision for unrealizable				
work-in-progress	(2,040)			
Reclassification				28,643
Transfer to investment property	(602,958)	(450,053)		-
Transfer to/from intangible				
Assets/inventory			Branco .	
Long service in-centive scheme			28,730	85,351
Disposal				AS A
Closing balance	5,933,965	6,332,638	5,137,545	5,057,794
	- 4	=======	=======	========

$17. \quad Financial \, assets \, measured \, at \, fair \, value \, through \, other \, comprehensive \, income$

The change in the carrying amount of financial assets measured at FV through OCI for quoted shares comprised:

	The	Group	The	Company
	31 st December 31 st December		31st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Opening balance	433,522	598,065	182,461	200,597
Additions during the year	24,993	-	20,711	
Reclassification				1 7 3
Adjustment	(70,633)			
Disposal	(115)	(82,349)		7 4 14
Changes in fair value	_(74,105)	(82,194)	(75,319)	(18,136)
	313,662	433,522	127,853	182,461
	=======	=======	=======	// ======

The fair value of the quoted shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

18.	Pre	pay	men	ts
-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Trepayments	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December	31 st December	31st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Prepayments	61,787	67,184	11,113	12,262
		=======	======	
Long-term portion of prepayments		-		
		======	======	
Current portion of prepayments				
shown under current assets	61,787	67,184	11,113	12,262
	=======	=======	======	======

19. Inventory

	The Group		The Co	The Company	
	31 st December	31st December	31st December	31 st December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Various items	59,255	63,527			
Work-in-progress	6,967	_11,262	<u> </u>		
Total	66,222	74,789		7-71 \ (12)	

20. Trade and other receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	31st December	31 st December	31st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade debtors	1,261,880	1,332,014	250,079	338,214
Other receivables	1,235,811	1,184,422	994,086	1,018,124
	2,497,691	2,516,436	1,244,165	1,356,338
	=======	========	=======	
Trade debtors				
Debtors	1,712,198	1,579,953	499,393	483,975
Allowance for doubtful debts	_(450,318)	_(247,939)	_(249,314)	(145,761)
	1,261,880	1,332,014	250,079	338,214
	=======		=======	
	The Gro	oup	The C	ompany

	The	roup	i ne co	mpany
31	^t December	31 st December	31 st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Other receivables				
Receivables - subsidiaries & others	1,039,935	1,074,367	1,015,752	1,050,184
Receivable written off	<u> </u>			A
	1,039,935	1,074,367	1,015,752	1,050,184
Allowance for doubtful debts	(204,672)	(204,672)	(180,489)	(180,489)
	835,263	869,695	835,263	869,695
Sundry receivables	384,689	293,786	150,552	133,711
Staff debtors Staff debtors	15,859	20,941	8,271	14,718
	1,235,811	1,184,422	994,086	1,018,124
	=======	======	======	=======

21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	The	The Group		mpany
	31st December	31" December	31st December	31st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	№000	₩'000	₩'000
Short term deposit	84,725	234,593	80,253	27,024
Cash at bank	473,527	246,409	48,911	29,862
Cash in hand	5,492	5,138	93	81
	563,744	486,140	129,257	56,967
	======	======	======	======

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term deposits are made for varying periods of 90 days depending on the immediate cash requirements for the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balance on cash and short-term deposits.

22(a) Equity

Equity Ordinary share capital

or annary on are carpital				
	The Group		The Company	
	31st December	31" December	31st December	31st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Issued and fully paid 575,000,000				
ordinary shares of N1 each	603,750	575,000	603,750	575,000
			And a street of the street of	

Authorized share capital as at the reporting date represents 690,000,000 units of N1 each. The state owners have equal percentage ratio on the issued and fully paid ordinary share capital.

The Company ober 31st December 31st December 22(b) 31st December 31st December 2019 2018 2019 2018 ₩'000 ₩'000 ₩'000 ₩'000 Share Premium 971,250 971,250

The share premium represents amount paid by Lagos State Government over and above the nominal value of shares allotted to her by Odu'a Investment Company Limited.

22(c) Other components of equity

The details of other components of equity are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	31st December	31" December	31st December	31" December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Property revaluation reserves (i)	5,717,205	5,710,468	1,548,423	1,548,423
Investment property revaluation reserves (ii)	88,517,918	88,517,918	62,784,538	62,784,538
Financial assets measured at FV				
through OCI (iii)	(144,079)	(134,899)	(11,330)	46,834
Non-controlling interest	(170,586)			
Foreign exchange equalization reserve	8,289			120
Potential deposit for shares (iv)	3,139,204	3,139,204	3,139,204	3,139,204
Investment in associates' reserves (v)	(1,416,193)	(2,491,540)	(1,416,193)	(2,491,540)
Capital reserve	409,520	332,628		7.64
Other reserves	4,878,570	4,878,570	4,827,454	4,827,454
	100,939,848	99,952,349	70,872,096	69,854,913

(i) Property revaluation reserves

The Group		The Company	
31st December	31st December	31st December	31 st December
2019	2018	2019	2018
₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	№'000
5,710,468	5,726,243	1,548,423	1,548,423
6,737			
-			- 1
2		471.	
aluation -			
	(15,775)		
5,717,205	5,710,468	1,548,423	1,548,423
=======	=======		=======
	31"December 2019 \$*000 5,710,468 6,737 - - - - -	31**December 2019 2018	31"December 2019 2018 2019

The property revaluation reserves arise on the revaluation of land and buildings for administrative purpose. When revalued properties are sold, the portion of the properties' revaluation reserve that relates to that asset is transferred directly to retained earnings. Items of other comprehensive income included in the properties' revaluation reserves will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

(ii) Investment property revaluation reserves

	The Grou	p	The Company	
	31 st December 2019 ₩'000	31 st December 2018 ₩'000	31 st December 2019 №000	31" December 2018 №000
Opening balance	88,517,918	87,548,906	62,784,538	62,989,007
Increase arising on revaluation of properties	-	1,023,516		-
Revaluation reserve on project ACE		(204,469)		(204,469)
Impairmentlosses		-		-
Reversal of impairment losses			Crace State	Later Co.
Deferred tax liabilities arising on revaluation				
Transferred to retained earnings				
Adjustment during the year	-	149,965		7 7 1/2
Closing balance	88,517,918	88,517,918	62,784,538	62,784,538

The investment property revaluation reserves represent the increase arising on revaluation of investment properties that have been recognized in equity as at the date of transition while subsequent increases will be recognized in profit or loss under other income.

(iii) Financial assets measured at FV through OCI (investment) reserves

	The Group		Th	e Company
	31st December	31st December	31st December	31st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	№'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Opening balance	(134,899)	184,746	46,834	42,254
Gains/(loss) arising on revaluation of financial assets				
measured at FV through OCI	(79,797)	(82,194)	(75,319)	(18,135)
Deferred tax relating to gain arising on revaluation				
of financial assets measured at FV through OCI	15,601	33,854	17,155	22,715
Cumulative deferred tax reclassified to profit or loss				
on financial assets	C - M6 -	(13,707)	/ ////	1017 [4]
Cumulative reserves reclassified to profit or loss				
on financial assets		(31,983)		7/12
Adjustment during the year	55,016	(225,615)		
Closing balance	(144,079)	(134,899)	(11,330)	46,834
	=======	=======	=======	========

The available for sale financial assets (quoted investments) revaluation reserve represent the cumulative gains and losses arising on available for sale financial assets and have been recognized in other comprehensive incomes, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when those assets have been disposed or determined to be impaired.

(iv) Potential deposit for shares

(iv) i occidental deposition shares				
	The	Group	The Company	
	31 st December 2019 № '000	31 st December 2018 №000	31 st December 2019 №'000	31 st December 2018 ₩'000
Opening balance	3,139,204	3,139,204	3,139,204	3,139,204
Additions		-	•	•
Transfer to equity		-		
Closing balance	3,139,204	3,139,204	3,139,204	3,139,204
	========		=======	=======

(v) Investment in associates' reserves

	The	The Group		The Company	
	31st December	31 st December	31st December	31st December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	
Opening balance	(2,491,540)	-	(2,491,540)	-	
Increase in shares	1,075,347	(2,491,540)	1,075,347	(2,491,540)	
Closing balance	(1,416,193)	(2,491,540)	(1,416,193)	(2,491,540)	
	========	========	========		

22(d)	Revenue Reserves	The	Group	The Co	mpany
		31st December	31st December	31 st December	31st December
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
	Opening balance	16,533,548	16,547,795	10,175,595	9,574,113
	Profit for the year	4,664,952	1,744,161	806,226	782,660
	Provision no longer required on				
	retirement benefit obligation	(6,805)	83,163	A. A	66,600
	Dividend	(15,000)	(A)		-
	Non-controlling interest	245,445		2	
	Dividend understated for last year	(291,667)	(277,778)	(291,667)	(277,778)
	Loan repayment	44,545	30,000	35,000	30,000
	Backdutyassessment	•	(23,895)	140	
	Inclusion of Cocoa Industry Limited				
	during the year		(1,615,281)		1 111 1
	Cumulative reserve on available for				
	sales reserve disposal		45,383	1 1 3	
	Closing balance	21,175,018	16,533,548	10,725,154	10,175,595
				========	========

22(e)

Non controlling interest
These comprise amounts due to holders of non controlling interest in two subsidiaries (Western Hotels (Nigeria) Limited and Glanvill Enthoven & Co. respectively.) and are made up of:

The Group

	The Group		
	31 st December	31 st December	
	2019	2018	
	N'000	N'000	
Share capital Share capital	78,042	78,042	
Other components of equity	170,586	170,931	
Revenue/capital reserves/(deficit)	(245,445)	(255,462)	
	3,183	(6,489)	
		========	

Loans and Borrowings

		The Group	The Company		
	31 st December	31 st December	31st December	31 st December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	N ′000	₩'000	₩000	₩'000	
Secured-At amortized c	ost				
Bank overdrafts	25,345	59,958		37,172	
Loans from Banks	858,830	1,179,842		-	
Otherloans	172,689	61,328		15	
Finance lease liabilities	-	7,298	<u>-</u>		
	1,056,864	1,308,426		37,172	
	======				
Non current	1,031,598	1,248,468			
	======			======	
Current	25,266	59,958		37,172	
	======	======	======	======	

Defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss account.

	The Group		The Company	
	31st December 2019	31st December 2018	31st December 2019	31 st December 2018
Service cost	₩'000	№000 -	₩'000	₩'000
Interest cost/charge to profit or loss		•		
Interest income on plan assets Net periodic benefit expenses				
	======	======		=======

27.

 $The \, expenses \, for \, the \, year \, are \, included \, in \, defined \, benefit \, expenses \, in \, profit \, or \, loss \, account.$

Defined benefit plans recognized in other comprehe				
		roup		Company
	31 st December	31st December	31" December	31" December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩,000	₩'000	₩'000	₩000
Actuarial (gain)/loss:				
Due to changes in assumption		•		
Experience adjustment		No.		1 1977 1.
Experience adjustment			Comment of the last	
Return on plan assets excluding interest income				
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				510
	=======	=======	=======	=========
Defined benefit plans liability recognized in stated financia				
	The G			ompany
	31 st December	31st December	31" December	31" December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩,000	₩'000	₩'000
Defined benefit obligation	308,770	324,086		
	======	=======	=======	======
	The	Group	The Co	mnany
	31st December	31" December	31" December	mpany 31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
0. 1. 1.110	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Opening net liability	324,086	1,231,265	-	//0 1 1
Benefit expenses/(income) recognized in profit or loss	20000000	-		
Additions during the year	6,112	69,797		270 II I
Cash paid during the year	(21,132)	(334,507)		
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				
Benefit paid during the year	71111		PHEATE !	at a H
Adjustment during the year/transfer	(296)	(642,469)		4 10 a 1 b
Closing net liability	308,770	324,086		/ /// 1 1
Closing net hability	300,770	324,000		
		e Group	The Co	mpany
Deferred revenue	31st December	31st December	31 st December 31 st December	
Deletteutevellue	2019		2019	2018
	¥'000	2018 ¥'000	¥'000	₩'000
Deferred income	3,358,354	3,067,592	1,120,488	1,000,620
Deferred income	3,358,354	3,067,392	1,120,488	1,000,620
Non current portion of deferred revenue	3,358,354	3,067,464	1,120,488	1,000,620
Non current portion of deferred revenue	3,330,334	3,007,404	1,120,400	1,000,620
Current portion of deferred revenue	89	128		
Current portion of deferred revenue	=====	====	====	=====
n. (4) // // // // // // // // // // // // /		Group	The Com	.7
Provisions	31 st December	31 [™] December	31" December	31" December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	№000	₩,000	₩000	₩'000
Employees final entitlements	322,090	736,521	-	
with the same of t	222 200	======= ==============================	=======	=======
Non current portion of provision	322,090	736,521		
Current portion of provisions				
current por don or provisions	=======	=======	=======	=======
		Group		ompany
Taxation	31st December	31st December	31" December	31" December
	2019 №000	2018	2019	2018
		₩'000	₩'000	₩000
	** 000			
(a) Income tax recognized in profit or loss		CE 500	70.704	~ m = ~ ~
Tax withheld on dividend	69,634	65,508	69,634	
Tax withheld on dividend Income tax	69,634 133,693	128,115	35,898	39,457
Tax withheld on dividend Incometax Education tax	69,634 133,693 21,151	128,115 18,247	35,898 	39,457 7,891
Tax withheld on dividend Income tax	69,634 133,693	128,115	35,898	65,508 39,457 7,891 112,856

The income tax rate of 30% was used in accordance with Section 15(a) of Companies Income Tax Act, Cap C21, LFN 2004 in computing the current income tax shown above. Education tax charge is at 2% of assessable profits also in accordance with Education Tax Act, CAP E4, LFN, 2004.

added in takinety sim 2 i juli ili 200 il	The G	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December 2019 ₩000	31 st December 2018 ₩000	31 st December 2019 №000	31 st December 2018 ₩'000	
(b) Deferred tax					
Deferred tax expenses in respect of current year	147,383	25,539	(29,227)	46,174	
	======	======		=======	
(c) Deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income Changes in fair value of available for sale financial assets Changes in retirement benefit obligation reserves	(410,219)	33,854	(17,155)	(22,715)	
Changes on revaluation surplus on properly	1 1		/ A\10	-1	
	410,219	33,854	(17,155)	(22,715)	
	======	======		======	
(d) Income tax recognized in financial position					
Opening balance	253,164	139,161	77,808	50,827	
Inclusion of cocoa industry limited during the year		30,199			
Charged to profit or loss	224,463	211,870	112,712	112,856	
Charged to other comprehensive income	2,151	_	-		
Backduty assessment	10	23,895			
Over provision	79	(3,395)		2/// 10	
ever provision	479,867	401,730	190,520	163,683	
Payment during the year	(27,365)	(20,008)	(7,891)	(6,562)	
Withholding credit note/tax withheld on dividend			(100,684)	(79,313)	
Closing balance	285,704	251,702	81,945	77,808	

(e) Deferred tax liabilities

Jan	31 st Dece		The Group December		31 st De	The Comp cember 3	oany 1 st December	
		2019 ¥'000	2018 ¥'000			2019 ¥'000	2018 №000	
Deferred tax liabilities	11,57	75,533	12,133,135		6,	476,701	6,523,083	
	====				===		=======	
	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comp. Income	Closing balance	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit or loss	other comp. Income	Closing balance
	N'000	N'000	N,000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
31" December, 2019 Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:								
Property, plant and equipment	1,758,925	(153,619)	1 1	1,605,306	540,659	(22,434)		518,225
Intangible assets	(72)	(386)	1	(458)	19	43		(24)
Investment property	9,675,695	411		9,676,106	6,286,565		·	6,286,565
Financial asset measured at through								
(Quoted investment)	12,330		(15,601)	(3,271)	(5,442)	15	(17,155)	(22,597)
Revaluation surplus on PPE	524,481		-	524,481				-
Adjustment	394,618	-	(394,618)	-	-	-	2 (2)	
Other temporary differences	(232,842)	6,211		[226,631]	(298,718)	(6,750)		_(305,468)
	12,133,135	(147,383)	(410,219)	11,575,533	6,523,083	(29,227)	(17,155)	6,476,701
			=======		========	=======	======	
31 ^{et} December; 2018 Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:								
Property, plant and equipment	2,718,775	(19,328)		2,699,447	553,047	(12,388)	-	540,659
Intangible assets	68,601	(1,044)		67,557	134	(115)		19
Investment property	9,641,351	(31,011)		9,610,340	6,317,371	(30,806)	6 -	6,286,565
Available for sale investment	46,185		(33,854)	12,331	17,273		(22,715)	(5,442)
Retirement benefit obligations	-8					30/U//#F-	/ / -	-
Other temporary differences	[282,384]	25,844	7.5	_(256,540)	(295,853)	_(2,865)	<u> </u>	(298,718)
	12,192,528	(25,539)	(33,854)	12,133,135	6,591,972	(46,174)	(22,715)	6,523,083
	========		=======	=======	========	=======	======	

28.	Other Liabilities	The	Group	The Compa	any
		31st December	31st December	31st December	31st December
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		₩000	₩'000	₩000	₩000
	Other Creditors	294,347	237,797	44,161	44,162
		======	======		======
	Non current portion of other liabilities	446			
			======	======	
	Current portion of other liabilities shown under				
	currentliabilities	294,347	237,797	44,161	44,162
				======	======
		The	Group	The	Company
		31st December	31st December	31st December	31st December
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
29.	Trade and other payables				
	Trade creditors	1,255,307	995,193	195,146	177,459
	Other payables	1,088,081	1,054,265	182,494	91,581
		2,343,388	2,049,458	377,640	269,040
			=======	=======	=======

The carrying value of trade and other payables is short term and considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. Trade creditors represent amounts to be paid to vendors for certain goods and services rendered to the company while other payables stand for statutory dues to be paid to the Government. The company has financial risk management policies to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

30.	Revenue	The Group		The Company	
		31 st December 2019 ₩'000	31" December 2018 ¥'000	31 st December 2019 ₩'000	31" December 2018 ¥'000
	Amount derived wholly in Nigeria, analysed as follows:				
	Dividend received	761,849	1,013,255	761,849	1,013,255
	Rentalincome	784,604	1,375,789	784,604	759,048
	Group services	251,966	365,241	251,966	365,241
	Profit on disposal of available for sale investment	10,854		10,854	
	Subsidiaries	2,241,910	1,583,319		
		4,051,183	4,337,604	1,809,273	2,137,544
				=======	=======
31.	Other Operating income				
		The Group		The Com	pany
		31" December	31st December	31" December	31" December
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		₩'000	₩'000	₩000	₩000
	Miscellaneous income	341,177	415,343	30,516	18,580
	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	177	(2,577)		
	Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment	2,846	13,065	1,101	4,947
	Others	368,800	108,801	303,597	10,225
		713,000	534,632	335,214	33,752
		======	======	=======	
32	Other gains or losses				
		The	Group	The	Company
		31st December	31 st December	31st December	31st December
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		₩000	₩,000	₩'000	₩'000
	Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment property	(2,335)			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	=====		=======	=======

00	-	
33.	Linanc	eincome

	T	he Group	The	Company
	31** December	31st December	31 st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Interest on staff housing loan	360	661	360	661
Interest on short term deposit	_143,583	20,152	119,893	6,232
	143,943	20,813	120,253	6,893
	======	======		

Finance cost 34.

	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December 2019	31st December 2018	31 st December 2019	31st December 2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Interest on loan and overdraft	242,069	310,345	26,913	29,594
Bank charges	5,566	6,401	3,141	3,101
	247,635	316,746	30,054	32,695
	=======	=======	=======	

35. Profit or (loss) before taxation

	The Group		The Company	
	31 st December 2019 N '000	31 st December 2018 ₩'000	31 st December 2019 №000	31 st December 2018 №000
This is stated after charging;				
Directors' emoluments	209,009	69,011	46,929	40,926
Auditor's remuneration	18,559	17,860	7,875	7,500
Depreciation	314,326	355,222	133,798	147,582
Amortization	830	6,232	622	573
		=======	=======	=======

36.

	The Group		The Company	
	31st December	31 st December	31st December	31 st December
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,653,048	1,744,161	806,226	782,660
	=======	======	=======	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	603,750	575,000	603,750	575,000
		=======	========	========
Basic earnings per share	7.71	3.03	1.34	1.36
	=======	========		========

The C	Company
31st December	31st December
2019	2018
N'000	₩'000
11,190	9,645
32,341	27,953
43,531	37,598
======	=======
3,398	3,328
43,531	37,598
46,929	40,926
=======	
	31"December 2019 %'000 11,190 32,341 43,531 ====== 3,398 43,531

(b) Number of persons in the employment of the company at the end of the year $\,$

100

107

	The C	Company
	31 st December 2019	31 st December 2018
(b) Other directors received emoluments in the following ranges-	Number	Number
N2.5 million to N3 million		CHARL' :
Above N3 million	5	5
	5	5
		======
	The	Company
Employees costs	31 ⁴ December 2019 ₩000	31 ⁴ December 2018 ₩000
(a) Employees cost during the year amounted to- Salaries and allowances	491,172	513,567
Staff defined benefit expenses		The second second
Contribution to staff pension	48,628	51,527
Staffmedicals	15,252	11,602
	555,052	576,696

		The Group		The Company	
	31" December	31" December	31" December	31" December	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	₩'000	₩000	₩000	₩000	
Reconciliation of net income to cash generated					
from operating activities					
Profit for the year	4,653,048	1,744,161	806,226	782,660	
Adjustment for:					
Finance costs recognized in profit or loss	247,635	316,746	30,054	32,695	
Finance income recognized in profit or loss	(143,943)	(20,813)	(120,253)	(6,893)	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,846)	(13,065)	(1,101)	(4,947)	
Net (gain) on disposal of financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI		(257,310)	(12,354)		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	314,326	355,221	133,798	147,583	
Net foreign exchange (gain)/losses	(177)	2,577	98	1,885	
Specific provision on rent debtors			84,934	30,133	
Amortisation of intangible asset	830	5,970	622	573	
Defined benefit expenses recognized in profit or loss	6,112	69,797			
Provision for deferred tax	87,822	(25,539)	(29,227)	(46,174)	
Withholding credit note on income tax	(166,798)	(130,020)	(93,980)	(72,907)	
Share of profit from associate's companies	(3,373,130)	(821,277)			
Adjustment on retirement benefit obligation	(296)	(642,469)			
Provision written back on investment to subsidiaries				66,600	
Net actuarial valuation cost and adjustment on available for sale investments					
Revaluation gain on Westlink Iconic JV	(280,883)	111.	(280,883)		
Reconciliation adjustment	11,368				
Recognition of adjustment on other payable	(1,795)				
Cumulative reserve reclassified to profit or loss on available for sale financial assets		61,684	4		
	1,351,273	645,663	543,911	931,208	
Movement in working capital:					
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	18,745	315,759	112,173	234,703	
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	5,397	15,045	1,149	(1,351)	
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	8,567	3,012		(
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	295,725	306,245	108,600	(18,742)	
[Decrease] / increase in provisions for employees' final entitlements	(15,316)	445,898	(37,172)	(,,	
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	290,851	(225,216)	= 119,867	(368,752)	
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(557,602)	(225,210)	113,007	(500,752)	
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	56,550	(138,679)		_(8,448)	
nerease/ (decrease) in other nationales	1,454,190	1,367,727	848,528	768,618	
Cash generated from operations	1,101,170	1,007,727	010,520	700,010	
(Increase)/decrease in tax payable	(22,096)	(77,558)	(7,891)	(6,562)	
Retirement benefits paid	(21,132)	(334,507)	(7,071)	(0,302)	
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,410,962	955,662	840,637	762,056	
receasing enerated it offit operating activities	1,410,962	933,002	040,037	762,030	

39. Related party disclosures

Details of balances and transaction between the company and its subsidiaries, associates and other parties are disclosed below.

39.1	Loans to related parties	31 st December	31 st December
		2019	2018
		₩'000	№'000
	Askar Paints	181,210	181,210
	Cocoa Industry Limited	592,724	652,724
	Epe Plywood Industry	151,999	151,999
	Lafia Hotel	83,970	83,970
	Odu'a Printing and Publishing Company Limited	136,076	136,076
	Odu'a Telecommunication Limited Premier Hotel	2,949,028	2,949,028
	Ire Clay Products Limited	426,943 20,000	141,909 20,000
	He Clay Products Limited	4,541,950	4,316,916
		=======	=======
		24 St D	2480
		31 st December 2019	31 st December 2018
		N'000	N'000
39.2	Other receivables	H 000	H 000
57.2	The following balances were outstanding by the related parties at the end		
	of the reporting period.		
	Askar Paints Nig. Ltd.	2,940	2,855
	Epe Plywood Industry	42,507	42,507
	E & O Power Equipment Leasing Company Limited	68,588	68,478
	Fisheries Services Limited	9,574	9,574
	Glanvill Enthoven & Co.	835	746
	Lagos Airport Hotel	14,122	17,463
	Lafia Hotel	100,593	109,830
	Odu'a Printing and Publishing Company Limited	56,362	55,950
	Odu'a Textiles Industries	269,454	286,018
	Premier Hotel	91,721	97,905
	Sketch Press Limited	-	17,971
	Wemabod Estates Limited	21,480	19,601
	Odu'a Telecoms Limited	276,977	275,629
	Hospitality Industry Exigency (Western Hotel)	60,599	45,658

40. Contingent liabilities

40.1 The company

The company pledged as a guarantor to Wemabod Estate Limited in respect of corporate guarantee on Wema Bank loan of #1.2 billion to purchase outright the property at Unity House 37 Marina, Lagos. The outstanding loan in respect of corporate guarantee with Wema Bank stood at #766 million as at 31^{st} December, 2019 (31^{st} December, 2018 – #928 million).

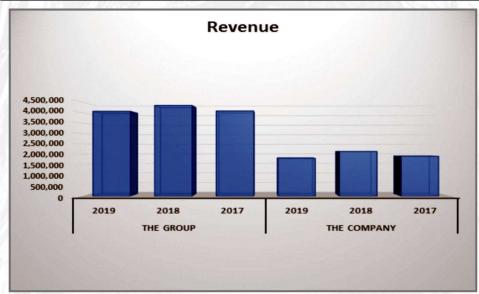
41. Comparative figures

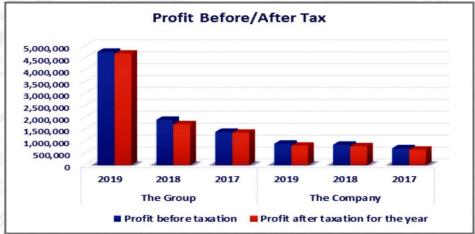
 $Certain\ items\ of\ prior\ years\ have\ been\ reclassified\ to\ give\ a\ more\ meaningful\ comparison.$

42. Authorization of financial statements

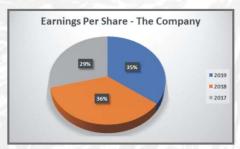
The financial statements were approved on 2^{nd} September, 2020.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS









STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

THE GROUP				
	2019		2018	
	№'000	%	№'000	%
Earnings	4,051,183	57	4,337,604	112
Brought in materials, services and overheads	(1,224,344)	(17)	(1,109,228)	(29)
Finance and other income	4,230,073	_60	644,881	17
Value added	7,056,912	100	3,873,257	100
	=======	====	======	
Applied as follows:				
To pay employees:				
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	1,456,999	21	986,787	25
To pay providers of fund				
Finance cost	247,635	4	316,746	8
To pay providers of equity				
Dividend paid	306,667	4	277,778	7
To pay government:				
Taxation	224,478	3	211,870	5
Deferred taxation	(147,383)	(2)	(25,539)	37/
Retained for future replacement				
of assets and expansion of business				
Depreciation of PPE	314,326	5	355,222	9
Amortisation of intangible	830		6,232	_ (4
Retained profit	4,653,360	65	_1,744,161	46
Value added	7,056,912	100	3,873,257	100
	=======	====	========	=====

Value added is the wealth created by the efforts of the company and its employees. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth between employees, shareholders and re-invested for the creation of more wealth.

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

		THE PART	BANG VA	11/1/1
THE COMPANY				
	2019		2018	
	№'000	%	N'000	%
Revenue	1,809,273	95	2,137,544	113
Brought in materials, services and overheads	(366,194)	(19)	(293,523)	(15)
Finance and other income	455,467	_24	40,645	2
Value added	1,898,546	100	1,884,666	100
	======	===	======	===
Applied as follows:				
To pay employees:				
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	552,694	29	576,696	30
To pay providers of fund				
Finance cost	30,054	2	32,695	2
To pay providers of equity				
Dividend paid	291,667	15	277,778	15
To pay government:				
Taxation	112,712	6	112,856	6
Deferred taxation	(29,227)	(2)	(46,174)	(2)
Retained for future replacement				
of assets and expansion of business				
Depreciation of PPE	133,798	7	147,582	8
Amortisation of intangible	622	4/2	573	
Retained profit	_806,226	<u>43</u>	_782,660	<u>41</u>
Value added	1,898,546	100	1,884,666	100
	=======	===	======	/

 $Value\ added\ is\ the\ wealth\ created\ by\ the\ efforts\ of\ the\ company\ and\ its\ employees.\ This\ statement\ shows\ the\ allocation\ of\ that\ wealth\ between\ employees,\ shareholders\ and\ that\ which\ has\ been\ re-invested\ for\ the\ creation\ of\ more\ wealth.$

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

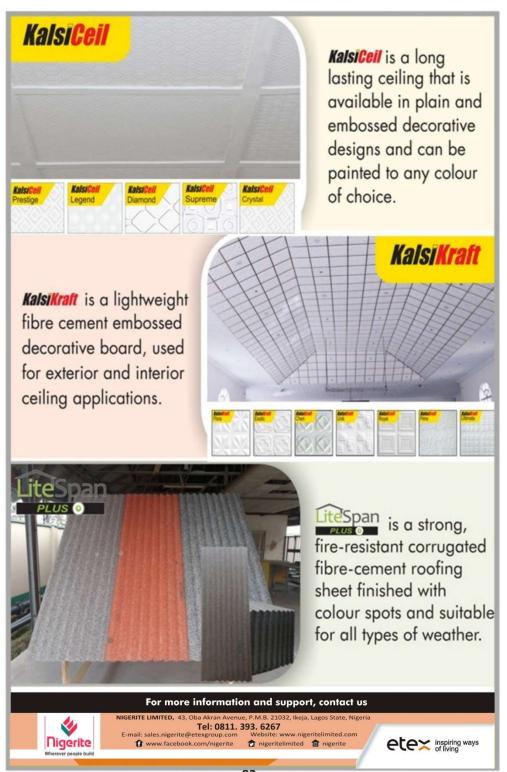
THE GROUP		IFRS			
Year ended 31 st December	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Non-current assets	№'000	№'000	№'000	№'000	₩'000
	8,317,615	8,466,121	0 527 102	8,641,298	7,472,295
Property, plant and equipment			8,537,102 103,936,251		
Investment properties	104,214,020	104,191,272		103,910,988	71,511,261
Intangible assets	3,018	4,480	7,947	7,796	12,274
Long term financial assets Investments in subsidiaries	240,786	282,678	285,586	363,666	411,581
	10 (45 20)	12 700 271	14 475 250	12 205 016	10 (00 170
Investment in associates	18,645,306	12,789,271	14,475,358	12,205,816	10,698,179
Interest in joint venture	1,089,130	225,557	225,557	161,279	138,741
Other financial assets (loans)	1 202 027	1 202 027	4 505 500	1 505 720	1 501 262
Advance deposit for investment on shares	1,292,037	1,292,037	1,585,729	1,585,729	1,581,363
Otherassets	5,933,965	6,332,638	6,589,717	5,700,520	630,912
Asset held for sale	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Prepayment	61,787	67,184	82,229	-	-
Current assets	3,441,319	3,510,887	3,887,087	4,549,061	4,147,895
Total assets	143,239,983	137,163,125	139,613,563	137,127,153	96,604,501
	========	========	=======	=======	=======
Equity					
Ordinary share capital	603,750	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
Share premium	971,250	¥		-	<u> </u>
Other component of equity	100,939,848	99,952,349	101,666,787	101,248,284	64,925,585
Revenue reserves	21,175,018	16,533,548	16,547,795	15,221,014	12,982,020
Total equity to owner of the company	123,689,866	117,060,897	118,789,582	117,044,298	78,482,605
Non controlling interest	3,183	(6,489)	23,810	145,575	153,426
	123,693,049	117,054,408	118,813,392	117,189,873	78,636,031
		========	=======	========	
Liabilities					
Non current liabilities	16,596,345	17,509,674	18,309,268	17,811,684	16,093,069
Loans and Borrowings	25,266	59,958	232,053	150,025	40,977
Trade and other payables	2,345,183	2,049,458	1,743,213	1,569,101	1,506,960
Deferred revenue	89	128	-	-	
Current tax liabilities	285,704	237,797	139,161	153,716	153,896
Other liabilities	294,347	251,702	376,476	252,754	173,568
Total liabilities	19,546,934	20,108,717	20,800,171	19,937,280	17,968,470
	=======			=======	========
Total equity and liabilities	143,239,983	137,163,125	139,613,563 =======	137,127,153	96,604,501 ======
		1000.65		0.045.6	0.004
Revenue	4,051,183	4,337,604	4,067,656	3,917,843	3,731,953
D 6:1 6	4742.022	1 002 210	4 204 424	24.600.600	2.070.4.40
Profit before taxation	4,742,033	1,892,210	1,384,421	34,690,689	2,079,148
			4 000 000		2404605
Profitaftertaxation	4,664,938	1,744,161	1,382,329	32,795,219	2,184,637
	=======================================		========	========	2.001
Basic earnings per share	7.71	3.03	2.40	57.04	3.80k
		========	========	========	========

 $Basic\,earnings\,per\,share\,is\,based\,on\,the\,number\,of\,shares\,in\,issue\,at\,the\,end\,of\,the\,respective\,years.$

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

THE COMPANY Year ended 31 st December	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
rear ended 31 December	2019	2010	2017	2010	2013
	№'000	N'000	№'000	₩'000	№'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2,030,027	2,142,577	2,165,732	2,203,304	1,464,649
Investment properties	71,418,578	71,962,573	72,159,449	72,144,864	44,798,620
Intangible assets	445	824	1,395	131	33
Long term financial assets	160,523	160,523	160,523	160,523	160,523
Investments in subsidiaries	699,790	699,790	133,190	133,190	124,660
Investments in associates	7,019,908	4,637,006	7,128,546	5,497,338	5,491,468
Interest in joint venture	1,079,685	216,112	216,112	151,834	129,296
Other financial assets	343,034	200,904	58,000	21,050	25,750
Advance deposit for investment in shares	1,871,262	1,871,262	1,871,262	1,871,262	1,866,896
Other assets	5,137,545	5,057,794	5,283,256	5,081,384	97,409
Current assets	1,512,388	1,608,028	1,863,053	2,640,624	2,637,448
Total assets	91,273,185	88,557,393	91,040,518	89,905,504	56,796,752
Total abbets	=======	========	=======	========	=======
Equity					
Ordinary share capital	603,750	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
Share premium	971,250	373,000	373,000	373,000	373,000
Other component of equity	70,872,096	69,854,913	72,546,342	72,059,797	40,265,542
Revenue reserves	10,725,154	10,175,595	9,574,113	8,942,758	8,318,369
Revenue reserves	_10,723,134	_10,173,393	_ 9,374,113	0,742,730	0,310,309
Total equity	83,172,250	80,605,508	82,695,455	81,577,555	49,158,911
	========	========	=======	========	=======
Liabilities					
Non-current liability	7,597,189	7,523,703	7,961,344	7,680,393	7,100,056
Loans and Borrowings	1 41 70 1 - 1	37,172	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	42,436	
Trade and other payables	377,640	269,040	287,782	482,287	445,421
Currenttaxliabilities	81,945	77,808	50,827	77,033	66,105
Other liabilities	44,161	44,162	45,110	45,800	26,259
Total liabilities	8,100,935	7,951,885	8,345,063	8,327,949	7,637,841
	=======	=======	=======		=======
Total equity and liabilities	91,273,185	88,557,393	91,040,518	89,905,504	56,796,752
	=======	========		=======	========
Revenue	1,809,273	2,137,544	1,908,079	1,882,827	1,691,334
	========	=======	=======	=======	========
Profit before taxation	889,711	849,342	698,395	28,092,044	596,622
		========	=======		========
Profit after tax	806,226	782,660	638,956	27,187,673	676,483
Basic earnings per share	1.34	1.36	1.11	47.28	1.18
basic carinings per snare	========	========	========	=======	1.10
	Control and the Control of the Contr				

 $Basic\, earnings\, per\, share\, is\, based\, on\, the\, number\, of\, shares\, in\, issue\, at\, the\, end\, of\, the\, respective\, years.$







ODU'A Board of Directors.

Sitting from L-R: Chief Segun Ojo; Mr Adewale Raji (GMD/CEO); Mrs Folusho Olaniyan, OON; Dr Segun Aina, OFR (Chairman); Ms. Adekemi O. Ajayi; Dr Tola Kasali; Otunba (Mrs) Adebola Osibogun;

Standing behind from L-R: Otunba Bimbo Ashiru; Mr Seni Adio, SAN, Mrs Abiola Ajayi (Company Secretary); Mr Segun Olujobi.



ODU'A Team led by GMD/CEO, Mr Adewale Raji, on a business visit to Agro-Park Farms, Ayetoro, Ogun State

CP Enwonwu, 4th left and his team with some of OICL Leadership team members during a courtesy visit to OICL.





L-R: Prince Dare Obelawo, CEO, De-merida Nigeria Limited; Mr Bohyun Pyun, General Director, KOTRA, Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency, Office of the Commercial Attache, Korea Embassy, Ikoyi, Lagos, Mr Adewale Raji, GMD/CEO, OICL and Mr Collins, Asst to Mr Pyun during a business visit of the Korea Commercial Attache to OICL.



Some of OICL Board of Directors. L-R: Mr Segun Olujobi; Chief Segun Ojo; Dr Tola Kasali; Dr Segun Aina, CFR (Chairman); Mr Adewale Raji(GMD/CEO); Otunba Bimbo Ashiru and Mr Seni Adio, SAN, at the 2 day Odu'a Group Board strategy session held in Lagos on the 4th and 5th of September, 2020.



ODU'A Growth Delivery Team (GDT) led by GMD, Mr Adewale Raji on a business visit to AGRITED Farms at Fiditi, Oyo State



GMD, Mr Adewale Raji addressing a cross section of Odu'a staff at the quarterly staff forum



GDT at AGRITED Farms Fiditi, Oyo State

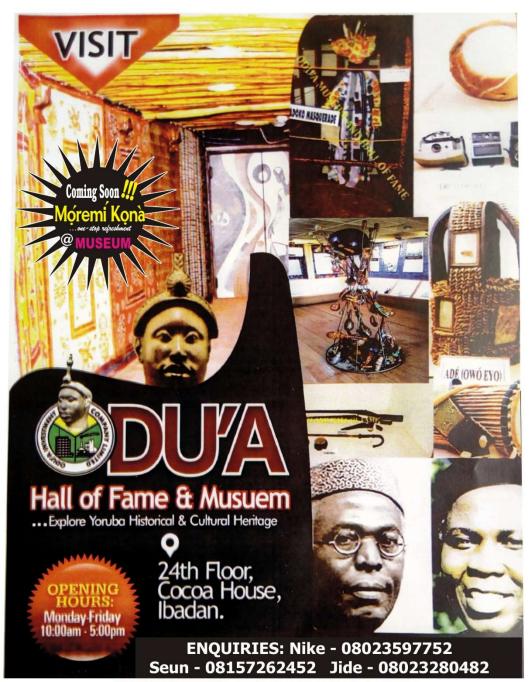
PROXY FORM

ODU'A INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED RC. 18555

38TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO HOLD AT 11.00 AM ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 2020 AT THE BOARD ROOM, ODU'A INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED, COCOA HOUSE, 23RD FLOOR, IBADAN, OYO STATE

I/We mem	ber/members of Odu'a Investment Company Limited, I	nereby appoint		being a	
	ing him, Dr Segun Aina, OFR or failing him, lewale Raji as my/our proxy to act and vote for me/us				
and o	n my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the C held on the 7th October, 2020 and at any adjournment			1/4	
Date	d this Day of2020	NUMBER C	F SHARES		
	eholder's signature:	RESOLUTION	FOR	AGAINST	
	lete as necessary	To declare a Dividend			
(i) A member (Shareholder) entitled to attend and vote at the General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy in his/her stead. All proxies	To approve the appointment of Directors	S			
should be deposited at the Board Secretary's Office not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.		To approve the remuneration of the Directors			
(ii)	(ii) Provision has been made on this for some Directors	To authorize Directors to fix the Auditor's Remuneration	AC.		
	of the Company to act as your proxy, but if you wish, you may insert in the blank space of the form (marked*) the name of the person whether a member of the Company or not, who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf instead of any of the Directors.	space how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolution set above. Unless			
(iii)	The Proxy must produce the Admission Card sent with the Notice of the Meeting to obtain entrance to the M				
ADM	ISSION CARD	ODU'A INVESTMENT C RC. 185!		IMITED	
PLEAS	SE ADMIT	Name of Sha	areholdei		
	Annual General Meeting of Odu'a Investment Company ed which will be held at the Board Room, Odu'a Investment			30.10	
Company Limited, Cocoa House, Dugbe, Ibadan, on Wednesday, 7th October, 2020 at 11.00 am					
This Admission Card must be produced by the Shareholders or his proxy in order to obtain entrance to the Annual General Meeting		g Number of S	Shares He	eld	

ABIOLA OLUFUNKE AJAYI (MRS) Company Secretary/Head of Legal



CORPORATE ADDRESS: ODU'A INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD.

Floors 20-23 Cocoa House, Oba Adebimpe Road, PMB 5435 Dugbe Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria Tel: +234 905 464 4944, +234 815 145 9359

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www.premierhotelibadan.com





Westlink Integrated Agriculture Limited (WIAL), a fully owned subsidiary of the Odu'a Group was incorporated under the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 18th day of April, 2018.

WIAL is successfully developing a commercially sustainable and scalable model for producing staple crops and tightly integrating market needs with nuclear farms and out-growers, taking

advantage of economies of scale, technology and extension services.

The company's current line of business and interests are in cultivation and processing of staple crops into industrial raw materials and branded products on the table.

Head Office: Westlink Integrated Agriculture Ltd, 22nd Floor, Cocoa House, Ibadan Farm Centre: Km 6 Sanka Road, Oke-Ola Imeko Community, Imeko, Ogun State

GSM: +234 802 386 5681, 0803 667 6927

E-mail: westlinkintegrated@gmail.com; wial@oduainvestment.com.ng

