

DON'T
STAPLE**OS AA01**Statement of details of parent law and other
information for an overseas company

Companies House

☒ **What this form is for**
You may use this form to
accompany your accounts
disclosed under parent law.

☒ **What this form is NOT for**
You cannot use this form to register
an alteration of manner of company
with accounting requirements.

FRIDAY



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11/03/2022

#43

COMPANIES HOUSE

Part 1 Corporate company nameCorporate name of
overseas company ①

APICE GROUP LIMITED

UK establishment
number

B R 0 1 4 6 0 6

→ Filling in this formPlease complete in typescript or in
bold black capitals.All fields are mandatory unless
specified or indicated by *① This is the name of the company in
its home state.**Part 2 Statement of details of parent law and other
information for an overseas company****A1 Legislation**Please give the legislation under which the accounts have been prepared and
audited.② This means the relevant rules or
legislation which regulates the
preparation of accounts.

Legislation ②

Companies and Allied Matters Act and The Nigerian ST

A2 Accounting principles

Accounts

Have the accounts been prepared in accordance with a set of generally accepted
accounting principles?

Please tick the appropriate box.

☐ **No.** Go to **Section A3**.☒ **Yes.** Please enter the name of the organisation or other
body which issued those principles below, and then go to **Section A3**.③ Please insert the name of the
appropriate accounting organisation,
or body.Name of organisation
or body ③

Nigeria Generally Accepted Accounting Principle

OS AA01**Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company****A3****Audited accounts**

Audited accounts

Have the accounts been audited in accordance with a set of generally accepted auditing standards?

Please tick the appropriate box.

☐ No. Go to Part 3 'Signature'.☒ Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those standards below, and then go to Part 3 'Signature'.

❶ Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.

Name of organisation or body ❶

The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN)

Part 3**Signature**

I am signing this form on behalf of the overseas company.

Signature

Signature

X



X

This form may be signed by:
Director, Secretary, Permanent representative.

**Presenter information**

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name	Waqar Ahmed
Company name	ACOUNTAX UK LTD
Address	22-25 Portman Close
London	
Post town	
County/Region	
Postcode	W 1 H 6 B S
Country	England
DX	
Telephone	0208 5995 210

**Checklist**

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- ☐ The company name and, if appropriate, the registered number, match the information held on the public Register.
- ☐ You have completed all sections of the form, if appropriate.
- ☐ You have signed the form.

**Important information**

Please note that all this information will appear on the public record.

**Where to send**

You may return this form to any Companies House address:

England and Wales:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.
DX 33050 Cardiff.

Scotland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Fourth floor, Edinburgh Quay 2,
139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9FF.
DX ED235 Edinburgh 1

Northern Ireland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street,
Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8BG.
DX 481 N.R. Belfast 1.

**Further information**

For further information, please see the guidance notes on the website at www.gov.uk/companieshouse or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

This form is available in an alternative format. Please visit the forms page on the website at www.gov.uk/companieshouse

APICE GROUP LIMITED

(RC: 749,127)

(TIN NO: 02346901-0001)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST DECEMBER, 2020



Member of Affilica International, affiliates worldwide

Olufemi Jaiyesimi & Co.

(Chartered Accountants)

APICE GROUP LIMITED

(RC: 749,127)

(TIN NO: 02346901-0001)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST DECEMBER, 2020

OLUFEMI JAIYESIMI AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants,
NIGERIA.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020**

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APICE GROUP LIMITED

Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS:

Kola Olumayokun
Olusola Olumayokun

- Chairman
- Vice Chairman

**COMPANY SECRETARY/
LEGAL ADVISER:**

Soneye & Oyediran & Co.
(Attorneys at Law),
First Assurance House,
174B, Murtala Mohammed Way,
Adekunle, YABA,
Lagos.

REGISTERED ADDRESS:

Shekinah House.
1, Femi Shobowale Street,
Anthony Village,
Lagos.

BUSINESS OFFICE:

Shekinah House.
1, Femi Shobowale Street,
Anthony Village,
Lagos.

AUDITORS:

Olufemi Jaiyesimi and Company,
(Chartered Accountants),
16, Ogunsefunmi Street,
Anifowoshe,
IKEJA,
Lagos.

BANKERS:

Access Bank Plc.
Fidelity Bank Plc.
Jaiz Bank Plc.
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc.
Zenith Bank Plc.

APICE GROUP LIMITED

Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N	Change N	Increase/ (decrease) %
Major profit and loss account items:				
Turnover	200,199,670	213,510,461	(13,310,791)	(6.23)
Cost of sales	(149,788,611)	(162,050,455)	12,261,844	(7.57)
Other Income	-	-	-	-
Finance Income	9,339	90,240	(80,901)	(89.65)
Administrative expenses	(46,857,322)	(45,508,050)	(1,349,272)	2.96
Profit before income tax	3,563,076	6,042,196	(2,479,120)	(41.03)
Taxation expenses	(1,206,141)	(1,928,813)	722,672	(37.47)
Profit for the year	2,356,935	4,113,383	(1,756,448)	(42.70)
Major statement of financial position:				
Non-Current Assets	4,000	8,445	(4,445)	(52.63)
Current Assets	266,796,362	227,539,260	39,257,102	17.25
Total Assets	266,800,362	227,547,704	39,252,658	17.25
Non-Current Liabilities	66,827	-	66,827	-
Current Liabilities	182,147,914	145,319,018	36,828,896	25.34
Total Liabilities	182,214,741	145,319,018	36,895,723	25.39
Total Equity	84,585,620	82,228,685	2,356,936	2.87
Total Equity:				
Share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Deposit for shares	59,000,000	59,000,000	-	-
Retained earnings	24,585,620	22,228,685	2,356,936	10.60
Total Shareholders Fund	84,585,620	82,228,685	2,356,936	2.87
Profitability Ratio:				
Net Profit Margin	1.78	2.83	(1.05)	(37.1)
Return on Capital Employed	2.79	5.00	(2.22)	(44.3)
Liquidity Ratio:				
Current ratio	1.46	1.57	(0.10)	(6.5)
Investors Ratio:				
Earnings per share -Kobo	2.36	4.11	(1.76)	(42.7)
Net assets per share -Kobo	84.59	82.23	2.36	2.9
Dividend per share -Kobo	-	-	-	-

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****DIRECTORS:**

Kola Olumayokun	- Chairman
Olusola Olumayokun	- Vice Chairman

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors are pleased to present to the members of the Company, their report and the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2019.

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the Company are those of power support solutions, petroleum services, spares, project & material management, Food and Beverages.

2 RESULT FOR THE YEAR

	<u>2020</u>
	N
Revenue	200,199,670
Profit before Taxation	3,563,076
Profit after Taxation	2,356,935

3 PROPOSED DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend the payment of dividend for the year under review.

4 STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Company's affairs is satisfactory and there has been no material change since the balance sheet date.

5 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Details of these and movement therein during the period are shown in note 9 on page 29.

In the opinion of the Directors, there is no substantial difference between the present market value of the assets and the amounts stated in these accounts.

6 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company did not embark on any research and development during the year.

7 CHANGES ON THE BOARD

There have been no changes in the Board since the last Annual General Meeting.

8 DIRECTORS' INTEREST

The Directors' interest in the issued share capital of the Company as at 31st December, 2020 was as follows:

	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD			
	2020		2019	
	No of Shares held	% holdings	No of Shares held	% holdings
Kola Olumayokun	500,000	50	500,000	50
Olusola Olumayokun	500,000	50	500,000	50
	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>

9 SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

The shareholding position as at 31st December, 2020 was as follows:

	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD			
	2020		2019	
Nigerian citizens	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

10 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

None of the Directors has notified the Company for the purpose of Section 303 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, of any disclosable interest in contracts involving the Company as at 31st December, 2020 or at the date of this report.

11 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Directors have striven to maintain the corporate governance ethics and rules and regulations of the regulatory authorities during the year under review

12 CHARITABLE GIFTS

In compliance with Section 43(2) of the Companies and Allied Matter Act, 2020 the Company did not make any donations or gifts to any political party, political association or for any political purpose during the year under review.

13 ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

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

14 POST REPORTING DATE EVENTS

There were no post reporting date events which could have had material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as well as the profit for the year ended 31st December, 2020 which have not been adequately provided for.

15 EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES**i) Employment of Disabled Persons**

It is the policy of the Company that there should be no discrimination in considering application for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees whether or not disabled are given equal opportunities to develop.

ii) Health, Safety and Welfare

Employees' safety at work is taken seriously by management.

Fire extinguishers are provided in strategic areas and instructions on how to use them are properly displayed.

16 AUDITORS

Messrs. Olufemi Jaiyesimi & Co (Chartered Accountant), having indicated their willingness to continue in office, shall do so, in accordance with section 401 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matter Act, 2020.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.



SONEYE & OYEDIRAN & CO

Company Secretaries

Lagos, NIGERIA.

22nd April 2021

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENTS OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

Section 405 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss.

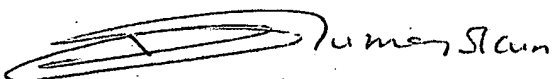
This responsibility includes:

- a) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matter Act.
- b) designing, implementation and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- c) preparing the Company's financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, that are consistently applied.

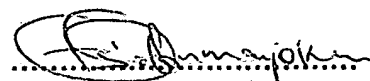
The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act.

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Financial affairs of the company and of its profit or loss. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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



.....
Kola Olumayokun
Chairman
(FRC/XXXX/XXXX/0000000XXXX)
22nd April 2021



.....
Olusola Olumayokun
Vice Chairman
(FRC/XXXX/XXXX/0000000XXXX)
22nd April 2021



Member of Affilica International, affiliates worldwide
Olufemi Jaiyesimi & Co.
 (Chartered Accountants)

Office: 16, Ogunsefunmi Street, Off Abeokuta Str.,
 Behind Forte Oil Station on Oba Akran Avenue,
 Anifowoshe, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria.
 Telephone: +234 815 239 3574, +234 802 302 1971
 Email: ojcconsulting@yahoo.com; j.femi@ojcconsulting.com
 Postal: P.O. Box 3882, Oshodi, Lagos, Nigeria.
 Website: www.ojcconsulting.com
 BN LAZ - 082384 | PAYER ID - 357070 | TIN - 10754832-0001

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT **TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF** **APICE GROUP LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **APICE GROUP LIMITED** which comprises, the statements of financial position as at 31st December 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cashflows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes, statement of value added and the five year financial summary. These financial statements are set out on pages 10 to 36 and have been prepared using the significant accounting policies set out on pages 14 to 25.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st December 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date, and comply with the applicable international Financial Reporting Standards in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No.6, 2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

Basis of our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) in the manner required by the Nigerian Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA code.

Other information other than the financial statements and auditors report

The Directors' report, and any other information contained therein are the responsibility of the directors.

Our opinion does not cover these reports and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance and/or conclusion thereon.

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

Directors' responsibilities and management for the financial statements

The Management and those charged with governance are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Act 2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgement and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

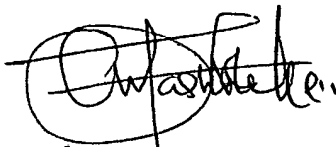
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting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

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

Compliance with the relevant legislation and regulations

In accordance with Section 407 (1) and (2) of the companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, we confirm that the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records, which have been properly kept.

In accordance with Section 407 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that we received all of the information and explanation that were required for the purpose of the audit.



Adebayo Fashola - (FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018441)
Engagement Partner
For: OLUFEMI JAIYESIMI AND CO
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, NIGERIA.
22nd April



APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

		31st December <u>2020</u> N	31st December <u>2019</u> N
	<u>Notes</u>		
Revenue	1	200,199,670	213,510,461
Direct expenses	2	<u>(149,788,611)</u>	<u>(162,050,455)</u>
Gross Profit		50,411,059	51,460,006
Other Income	3	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Income		50,411,059	51,460,006
Administrative expenses	4.1	(45,618,482)	(43,844,927)
Selling and distribution expenses	4.2	(705,360)	(1,426,400)
Operating Profit		<u>4,087,217</u>	<u>6,188,679</u>
Finance income	5a	9,339	90,240
Finance cost	5b	(533,481)	(236,723)
Profit before taxation	7	<u>3,563,076</u>	<u>6,042,196</u>
Taxation	6a	(1,206,141)	(1,928,813)
Profit for the year		<u>2,356,935</u>	<u>4,113,383</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>2,356,935</u></u>	<u><u>4,113,383</u></u>
Earning per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Basic & diluted Earnings per share (kobo)	8	<u><u>2.36</u></u>	<u><u>4.11</u></u>
Dividend per share (kobo)		<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Notes	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	4,000	4,001
Deferred Taxation Assets	10	-	4,444
Total non- Current Assets		4,000	8,445
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	11	176,921,393	141,700,133
Trade and Other receivables	12	86,338,799	85,405,926
Cash and cash equivalents	13	3,536,170	433,202
Total Current Assets		266,796,362	227,539,260
TOTAL ASSETS		266,800,362	227,547,704
LIABILITIES:			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Borrowings	14b	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	10	66,827	-
Total non- Current Liabilities		66,827	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade and other payables	15	179,995,181	144,180,072
Current Income tax liabilities	6c(i)	2,152,733	1,138,946
Total Current Liabilities		182,147,914	145,319,018
TOTAL LIABILITIES		182,214,741	145,319,018
EQUITY:			
Ordinary share capital	16	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deposit for shares	17	59,000,000	59,000,000
Retained earnings	18	24,585,620	22,228,685
TOTAL EQUITY		84,585,620	82,228,685
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		266,800,362	227,547,703

The financial statements, accounting policies and the notes were approved by the board on 22nd April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Kola Olumayokun
Chairman
(FRC/XXXX/XXXX/0000000XXXX)



Olusola Olumayokun
Managing Director
(FRC/XXXX/XXXX/0000000XXXX)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Share Capital N	Deposit for Shares N	Total Share Capital N	Other Reserves N	Retained Earnings N	Total Equity N
Balance as at 1st January 2019	1,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	-	18,115,302	78,115,302
Transactions with outside parties:						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,113,383	4,113,383
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners of the business:						
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st December 2019	1,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	-	22,228,685	82,228,685
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,356,935	2,356,935
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus share issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st December 2020	1,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	-	24,585,619	84,585,619
Note(s)	16	17			18	

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

		31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
	<u>Notes</u>		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash generated from operations	19	3,748,193	771,106
Tax paid	6c(ii)	(121,083)	(485,696)
Net Cash from operating activities		3,627,110	285,410
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	-	-
Purchase of other financial assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from other financial assets		-	-
Interest Income	5a	9,339	90,240
Net Cash from investing activities		9,339	90,240
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Share Capital	16	-	-
Deposit for shares	17	-	-
Finance cost	5b	(533,481)	(236,723)
Net Cash from financing activities		(533,481)	(236,723)
Total cash movement for the year		3,102,968	138,928
Cash at the beginning of the year	4	433,202	294,273
Total Cash at end of the year	4	3,536,170	433,202

The accounting policies and notes on pages 14 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES****1 General Information**

Apice Group Limited was incorporated on 23rd May 2008, as a Private Limited Company and commenced business operations on the 1st June 2008. The issued share capital is held 100% by Nigerian investors.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The address of its registered office is Shekinah House No 1, Femi Shobowale Street, Anthony Village, Lagos.

These financial statements are presented in Naira ('N'), which is the company's presentation currency. The Company's Board of Directors approved these financial statements on 22nd April, 2021.

2 Basis of preparation**2.1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standard's Board (IASB), the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Act, No 6, 2011.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost concept, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is Nigerian Naira. The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira and have been rounded to the nearest whole number except where otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period
- or Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Non-current assets are due to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting period.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.6 Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have no doubt that the company would remain in existence in the next 12 months

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements****Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty****Introduction and overview**

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Estimates of useful lives and residual value

The estimates of useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment impact the annual depreciation charge. The useful lives and residual values are based on management experience and the condition of the assets. Consideration is given to management's intended usage policy for the assets in the future and potential market prices of similar assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company reviews other non-financial assets for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable, or at least at every reporting date, when there is any indication that the asset might be impaired. The Company is of the opinion that there is no impairment indicator on its non-financial assets as at the reporting date.

Income taxes

Taxes are paid by the Company under a number of different regulations and laws, which are subject to varying interpretations. In this environment, it is possible for the tax authorities to review transactions and activities that have been reviewed in the past and scrutinize these in greater detail, with additional taxes being assessed based on new interpretations of the applicable tax law and regulations. Accordingly, management's interpretation of the application tax law and regulations as applied to the transactions and activities of the Company may be challenged by the relevant taxation authorities. The Company's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant tax law and regulations is appropriate and that the tax position included in these financial statements will be sustained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a loan or receivable has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Also, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value, using an observable market price. If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in debtor's rating), a reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****4 Summary of significant accounting policies**

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

a) Property, plant and equipment**i) Recognition and measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost price less accumulated depreciation calculated from the date of commissioning and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost price is based on the purchase price and expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Item of property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work in progress. The cost of construction recognised includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working conditions for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

ii) Subsequent costs

Modifications and capacity enhancing investments on any assets are capitalised as cost and amortised over the remaining life of the asset. Also the cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day to day servicing and maintenance of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised as an expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on items of property, plant and equipment to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated useful life on straight line basis. No depreciation is charged on items of property, plant and equipment until they are in the manner that management intent. Where property, plant and equipment consist of components with different useful lives they are accounted for as separate items.

The principal annual rates used to write down the cost of the assets are as follows:

Type of asset

Plant and Machinery	25%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Motor Cycles	25%
Office Equipment	25%
Computers and Printers	33%
Furniture and fittings	20%

The assets depreciable methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary. The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

iv) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss component of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within other or operating expenses in the year that the asset is derecognised.

b) Investment Property

Investment property is recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the investment property will flow to the Company and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and cost incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the investment property or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Investment property is carried at cost, less depreciation and any impairment losses.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****c) Intangible assets**

Software acquired by the company is stated at cost less accumulated and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expenses as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of the software is 3 years. This is reassessed annually.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they have separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

e) Financial Instruments**1) Financial assets**

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent re-measurement of financial assets is determined by their designation that is revisited at each reporting date.

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The company's financial assets comprise of held-to-maturity financial assets cash and cash equivalent and other receivables.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether its financial assets have been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income where there is objective evidence of impairment.

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two components: those 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 those purpose of generating a profit short-term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin, or a security is included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term profit taking existing or if so designated by management at inception as held at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are:

- held to match liabilities that are linked to changes in fair value of these assets. The designation of these assets at fair value through profit or loss eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair basis.

ii) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payment and fixed maturity that the company has to positive intent and ability to hold a maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****e) Financial Instruments (continued)****ii) Held-to-maturity financial assets (con'td)**

Held to maturity investment are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A sale or reclassification of all held to maturity investments would result in the reclassification of all held to maturity investments as available for sale and prevent the company from classifying investment securities as held to maturity for the current and the following two financial years. However, sales and reclassifications in any of the following circumstances would not trigger a reclassification:

- sales or reclassification that are so close to maturity that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value.
- sales or reclassification after the company has collected substantially all the asset's original principal.
- sales or reclassification attributable to non-recurring isolated events beyond the company control that could not have been reasonably anticipated.

iii) Available for sale financial assets

Non derivative financial assets classified as available for sale comprise principally the company strategic investment in entities not qualifying as subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value, other than those arising due to exchange rate fluctuations and interest calculated using the effective interest rate, recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the available for sale reserve. Exchange differences on investments denominated in a foreign currency and interest calculated using the effective rate method is recognised in profit or loss. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available for sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment including any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income, is recognised in profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of available for sale financial assets are recognised on settlement date with any changes in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognised in the available for sale reserve. On sale the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the available for sale reserve to profit or loss.

iv) Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses.

The cost of inventory is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and comprises cost of raw materials factory stock, finished goods, fuel and diesel other direct costs incurred in bringing inventory to its present location and condition.

v) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment for trade 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 the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivables is impaired.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount, if the receivable is more than one year is equal to the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest applicable to similar borrowers. The amount of the provision is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

vi) Loans and Receivables

Loans and Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and bank balance in the statements of financial position.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****e) Financial Instruments (continued)****vi) Loans and Receivables -(cont'd)****Recognition and measurement**

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result an event that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact in the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or group of financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indication that the debtor is experiencing financial difficulty, default in interest or principal payments, or the probability that they will enter bankruptcy and where there is an indication of a decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount is reduced and the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating) the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

vii) Other receivables

Other receivables are other loans and advances that are neither loans and advances and cash and cash equivalents. They comprise of interest receivable and other receivables. They are initially recognised at fair value when there is evidence that the contractual cash flow in the asset will flow to the company. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

viii) Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

ix) De-recognition of financial assets

The company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On de-recognition of a financial assets in its entirety, the difference between the assets carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost include trade and other payables, bank overdraft and long-term loans.

Recognition and measurement

Trade payables are initially recognised at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Bank debt and long-term debt are recognised initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is within one year or less. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****e) Financial Instruments (continued)**

Trade and other payable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

ii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The company de-recognise financial liabilities when, and only when, company obligation are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognise and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

iii) a) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, as the proceeds received, net of any transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently recorded at amortised cost. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted in statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

b) Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributed to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, added to the cost of those assets, until such a time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

3) Categories of financial Instruments

All the Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

The Company's Financial instruments are categorised as follows:

Financial assets	Notes	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
Trade receivables	12	63,309,650	72,044,220
Other receivables	12	22,829,149	13,361,706
Staff loan	12	200,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	3,536,170	433,202
		<u>89,874,969</u>	<u>85,839,127</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	15	66,461,014	35,181,898
Other payables	15	80,020,132	76,389,408
Payables to related parties	15	-	-
		<u>146,481,146</u>	<u>111,571,306</u>

f) Offsetting financial instruments

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

g) Provisions

A provisions is recognised only if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****g) Provisions (cont'd)**

obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be insignificant. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

h) Employee benefit**i) Short term employee benefits**

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. The company recognises wages, salaries, bonuses and other allowances for current employees in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the employees render such services.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term benefits if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Defined contribution scheme

The company operates a defined contribution plan as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act, 2014. Under the defined contributory scheme the company contributes 10% while the employees contribute 8% of their annual basic, housing and transport allowances to the scheme. Once the contributions have been paid, the company retains no legal and constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan.

The company's obligations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as operating (employee benefits) when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available.

Pension Fund Administrators manage pension funds in accordance with National Pension Commission (PENCOM) regulations.

i) Taxation**i) Current income tax**

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

ii) Current and deferred income tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current in the statement of financial position.

j) Share capital and share premium

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Any amounts received over and above the par value of the shares issued are classified as 'share premium' in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

k) Dividends on ordinary share

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted when they are approved by the company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the shareholders. Dividends for the year that are approved after the statements of financial positions date are disclosed as an event after the statement of financial position date.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****l) Related party transactions**

Related parties include the related companies, the directors and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the company. Key management personnel are also considered 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 that entity. The company considers two parties to be related if, directly or indirectly one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Where there is a related party transaction with the company, the transaction are disclosed as to the type of relationship that exists with the company and the outstanding balances necessary to understand their effects on the financial position and the mode of settlement.

m) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represent amounts receivable from products supplied or sold, net of discount, returns and excluding value added tax (VAT) and when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred and title passed to the customer.

Sales of services

Sales arises from both domestic and foreign sales to third parties. Revenue from sale of services is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Delivery occurs when a customer's has been delivered with the goods specified in the invoice.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Company's financial statements using the effective interest rate method.

Other Income

Other income refers to all other income apart from the sales of the company's products which the company receives.

n) Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the official rates of exchange on the transaction date. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are retranslated at the official rates prevailing at that day while non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the applicable official rates of exchange on the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses are included in the profit or loss of the period in which they arise.

Exchange difference on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

o) Earnings per share

The company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held (if any). Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held (if any), for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

p) 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 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 recognizes as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****5 Financial risk management****5.1 Financial risk factors**

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risk: credit risk and liquidity risk. The objective of the Company's risk management programme is to minimise potential adverse impacts on the Company's financial performance.

The Company does not have written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors meet periodically to analyse and formulate measures to manage the Company's exposure to market risk, including principally changes in interest rate and currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk. Generally, the Company employs a conservative strategy regarding its risk management. As the directors of the Company consider that the Company's exposure to market risks is kept at a minimum level, the Company has not used any derivatives or other instruments for hedging purposes.

The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Company's financial instruments consists of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, bank overdraft, cash and cash equivalents and loans.

a) Credit risk

Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from cash and cash equivalents as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company uses policies to ensure that sales of products are to customers with appropriate credit history.

The granting of credit is controlled by credit limits and the application of certain terms of sales. Apice Group Limited provision of security guards, while some are expected to make payments within a month after services are delivered. At the year end, Apice Group Limited Company assessed some debtors balances to be possibly impaired due to non-performance, and has made adequate allowances in the financial statements.

As at 31st December 2020, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these customers.

The payment terms are not structured for all related party transactions and the amounts receivable from these related parties are deemed to be fully recoverable and not impaired, except where the related party is facing bankruptcy.

As a result, impairment losses were not recognised with respect to amounts due from related parties during the period covered by the first IFRS financial statements (31 December 2019: Nil).

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables approximates the amount recognised on the statement of financial position. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

The table below analysis the company's financial assets into relevant maturity grouping as at the reporting date.

Financial Assets:

		31st December 2020				
	Notes	Neither past due nor impaired N	Up to 90 days N	91 - 150 days N	Impairment Allowance N	Total N
Trade receivables	12	63,309,650	-	-	-	63,309,650
Other receivables	12	22,829,149	-	-	-	22,829,149
Staff advance	12	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
		<u>86,338,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,338,799</u>

Financial Assets:

		31st December 2019				
	Notes	Neither past due nor impaired N	Up to 90 days N	91 - 150 days N	Impairment Allowance N	Total N
Trade receivables	12	72,044,220	-	-	-	72,044,220
Other receivables	12	13,361,706	-	-	-	13,361,706
Staff advance	12	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>85,405,926</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,405,926</u>

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they due.

Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining sufficient cash reserves to operational needs at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limit on any of its borrowing facilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by effective working capital and cash flow management.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****5.1 Financial risk factors (continued)****Maturity analysis:**

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

		31st December 2020			
		Less than 1 year N	Between 1 and 2 years N	Between 2 and 5 years N	Total N
Financial Liabilities:	Notes				
Trade and other payables	15	66,461,014	-	-	66,461,014
Other payables	15	80,020,132	-	-	80,020,132
Payables to related parties	15	-	-	-	-
		<u>146,481,146</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>146,481,146</u>
		31st December 2019			
		Less than 1 year N	Between 1 and 2 years N	Between 2 and 5 years N	Total N
Financial Liabilities:	Notes				
Trade and other payables	15	35,181,898	-	-	35,181,898
Other payables	15	76,389,408	-	-	76,389,408
Payables to related parties	15	-	-	-	-
		<u>111,571,306</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>111,571,306</u>

Financial liabilities exclude provisions, WHT payable, and VAT payable (Note) as these are not financial instruments.

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuating foreign exchange rates as a result of the Company's exposure to foreign-currency-traded investments.

This risk is being managed through periodic matching of currency flows and currency risk sharing agreement clause in the Company's foreign-currency-traded investment contracts.

d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value and cash flow of a financial instrument will fall or rise due to changes in the interest rates. And as a result, the following financial assets and liabilities which are held at fair value will be directly impacted by changes in interest rates.

5.2 Fair value estimation measurement**i) Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

Financial instruments not measured at fair value include trade receivables, other receivables, cash and bank balances, trade and other payables, and balances with related companies

Due to their short term nature, the carrying values of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

ii) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

As at 31st December 2020 and 2019, the Company did not have any financial instruments measured at fair value, accordingly, no analysis on fair value hierarchy is presented.

5.3 Capital risk management

The Objective in managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maximise returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders as well as maintaining the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, capital returned to shareholders, new shares issued, or debt raised.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****Financial risk factors (continued)****5.3 Capital risk management -(cont'd)**

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on a monthly basis using the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as the sum of all equity components on the statement of financial position.

The Company's return on capital as at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	31st December 2020	31st December 2019
	N	N
Returns from operating activities	2,356,935	4,113,383
Total shareholders' equity	84,585,620	82,228,685
Return on capital	3%	5%

Furthermore, the company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	31st December 2020	31st December 2019
	N	N
Total Liabilities	182,214,741	145,319,018
Less Cash and cash equivalent	(3,536,170)	(433,202)
Adjusted net debts	178,678,572	144,885,816
Total Equity	84,585,620	82,228,685
Adjusted net debts to equity ratio	2.11	1.76

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
1 Revenue		
Revenue comprises:		
Power Support Solutions	200,199,670	213,510,461
Other Income	-	-
	<u>200,199,670</u>	<u>213,510,461</u>
2 Cost of sales		
Purchases of components & spares	48,106,917	33,820,229
Installation materials cost	126,280,785	77,906,093
Other direct expenses	10,622,169	10,225,302
	<u>185,009,871</u>	<u>121,951,623</u>
Opening stock	141,700,133	181,798,964
Closing stock	(176,921,393)	(141,700,133)
	<u>149,788,611</u>	<u>162,050,455</u>
3 Other Income		
Dividend Income	-	-
Insurance Claims received	-	-
Profit on disposal of assets	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
4 Expenses by nature		
4.1 Administrative expenses:		
Personnel expenses	Note 4.3 31,476,428	30,488,796
Rent	3,200,000	3,200,000
Electricity & Diesel	672,925	945,329
Printing and Stationery	42,350	130,300
Telephone & Internet expenses	808,541	1,087,240
Medical expenses	1,220,214	1,242,680
Insurance	533,405	463,665
Motor running expenses	1,429,750	1,171,600
Entertainment and PR	342,875	266,000
Security Expenses	1,920,000	1,920,000
Registration & Licence	217,930	594,114
Repairs and maintenance	766,300	278,450
Office Expenses	590,187	485,983
Newspaper & Periodicals	97,577	58,800
Professional & legal fee	2,000,000	1,200,000
Auditors remuneration	300,000	300,000
Depreciation and amortisation charges	-	11,970
	<u>45,618,482</u>	<u>43,844,927</u>
4.2 Distribution cost:		
Advertisement/sales promotion	-	-
Transportation & Travelling	705,360	1,426,400
	<u>705,360</u>	<u>1,426,400</u>

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
4.3 Personnel Expenses		
Director's remuneration	6,500,000	6,500,000
Salaries and wages	23,721,573	22,028,692
Employer's Contribution	1,254,855	1,910,104
Staff training	-	50,000
	<u>31,476,428</u>	<u>30,488,796</u>
Expenses by nature summarised as follows:		
Cost of Sales	149,788,611	162,050,455
Administrative expenses	45,618,482	43,844,927
Marketing and distribution cost	705,360	1,426,400
	<u>196,112,452</u>	<u>207,321,782</u>
5 Finance income and expenses		
a) Finance income:		
Interest income - Fixed deposit	-	-
- Current account	9,339	90,240
	<u>9,339</u>	<u>90,240</u>
b) Finance cost:		
Bank charges	533,481	236,723
Interest expense on overdraft & loans	-	-
	<u>533,481</u>	<u>236,723</u>
Net finance income/(cost)	<u>(524,142)</u>	<u>(146,483)</u>
6 Taxation		
a) Income tax expense:		
Current:		
Income tax	1,063,609	1,741,773
Education tax	71,262	121,083
Under/(over) provision in prior year	-	-
	<u>1,134,870</u>	<u>1,862,856</u>
Deferred:		
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	71,271	65,957
Tax expense	<u>1,206,141</u>	<u>1,928,813</u>
The current tax charge has been computed at the applicable rate of 30% (31st December 2020: 30%) plus education levy of 2% (31st December 2020: 2%) on the profit for the year after adjusting for certain items of expenditure and income which are not deductible or chargeable for tax purposes. Non-deductible expenses include items such as donation and certain provisions which are not allowed as deductions by the tax authorities. Tax exempt income include income such as export profits and gain on disposal of assets which are not taxable.		
b) Reconciliation of total tax expense		
The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the company as follows:		
Accounting profit	<u>3,563,076</u>	<u>6,042,196</u>
Company Income Tax at 30%	1,068,923	1,812,659
Education Tax at 2% of adjusted profit	71,262	121,083
Tax effect of non-deductible	-	3,591
Capital allowance	(5,314)	(74,477)
Effect of deferred tax charged/(credit)	71,271	65,957
	<u>1,206,141</u>	<u>1,928,813</u>

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
6 Taxation (Cont'd)		
c) Current Income tax liabilities		
i) Tax payable		
The movement in tax payable is as follows:		
As at 1st January	1,138,946	(238,214)
Provision for the year Note 6a	1,134,870	-
Prior under provision for taxation	-	1,862,856
Payment during the year Note 6c(ii)	(121,083)	(485,696)
Withholding tax credit reclassification	-	-
As at 31st December	2,152,733	1,138,946
ii) Tax paid		
Balance at beginning of the year	(1,138,946)	238,214
Reclassification of withholding tax receivables	-	-
Current tax for the year	(1,134,870)	(1,862,856)
Balance at the end of the year	2,152,733	1,138,946
As at 31st December	(121,083)	(485,696)
7 Profit before Income tax		
Profit before income tax is stated after charging or (crediting):		
Depreciation	-	11,970
Auditor's remuneration	300,000	300,000
Directors' remuneration	6,500,000	6,500,000
Personnel expenses	24,976,428	23,988,796
Net foreign exchange loss	-	-
8 Earning per share		
Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.		
Profit attributable to shareholders of the company	2,356,935	4,113,383
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	1,000,000	1,000,000
Basic Earning per share (Naira)	2.36	4.11

Diluted EPS is the same as the Basic earning per share as there are no potential securities convertible to ordinary shares.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****9 Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment movement analysis

31st December 2020					
	Generator	Motor Vehicles	Computers & Printers	Furniture & Fittings	Total
Cost or Valuation:	N	N	N	N	N
At 1st January 2020	1,700,000	5,440,000	1,432,340	5,322,599	13,894,939
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2020	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>5,440,000</u>	<u>1,432,340</u>	<u>5,322,599</u>	<u>13,894,939</u>
Depreciation:					
At 1st January 2020	1,699,000	5,439,000	1,431,340	5,309,629	13,878,969
Charge for the year	-	-	-	11,970	11,970
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2020	<u>1,699,000</u>	<u>5,439,000</u>	<u>1,431,340</u>	<u>5,321,599</u>	<u>13,890,939</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31st December 2020	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

31st December 2019					
	N	N	N	N	N
At 1st January 2019	1,700,000	5,440,000	1,432,340	5,322,599	13,894,939
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2019	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>5,440,000</u>	<u>1,432,340</u>	<u>5,322,599</u>	<u>13,894,939</u>
Depreciation:					
At 1st January 2019	1,699,000	5,439,000	1,431,340	5,309,629	13,878,969
Charge for the year	-	-	-	11,970	11,970
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2019	<u>1,699,000</u>	<u>5,439,000</u>	<u>1,431,340</u>	<u>5,309,629</u>	<u>13,890,939</u>
Carrying amount					
At 1st December 2019	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>12,970</u>	<u>15,970</u>
At 31st December 2019	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>12,970</u>	<u>4,001</u>

10 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

31st December 2020				31st December 2019			
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	
Property, equipment & Software	-	66,827	66,827	4,444	-	4,444	
Tax losses carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>66,827</u>	<u>66,827</u>	<u>4,444</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,444</u>	

b) Movements in temporary differences during the period

31st December 2020				31st December 2019			
	Opening	Recognised in Profit or loss	Closing	Opening	Recognised in Profit or loss	Closing	
Property, equipment & Software	(4,444)	71,271	66,827	(70,401)	65,957	(4,444)	
Tax losses carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>(4,444)</u>	<u>71,271</u>	<u>66,827</u>	<u>(70,401)</u>	<u>65,957</u>	<u>(4,444)</u>	

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
11 Inventories		
Stock of Material of components & spares	176,921,393	141,700,133
Consumables	-	-
	<u>176,921,393</u>	<u>141,700,133</u>
No provision for obsolete stock were made during the year.		
12 Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	63,309,650	72,044,220
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-
Trade receivables - Net	<u>63,309,650</u>	<u>72,044,220</u>
Other receivables	22,829,149	13,361,706
Staff advance**	200,000	-
Prepayments	-	-
	<u>86,338,799</u>	<u>85,405,926</u>
**Staff advance are cash payments made by the company to its employees for personal expenses. The company expects all staff advances to be paid back within a year.		
13 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	-
Cash at bank	3,536,170	433,202
Domiciliary account balance	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	<u>3,536,170</u>	<u>433,202</u>
There is no material difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of cash equivalents.		
Fixed deposit	-	-
Bank account	3,536,170	433,202
As at 31st December	<u>3,536,170</u>	<u>433,202</u>
For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent comprise of: cash in hand, cash at bank, and bank overdraft.		
Cash and cash equivalent	3,536,170	433,202
Bank overdraft	-	-
As at 31st December	<u>3,536,170</u>	<u>433,202</u>
Financial assets by category		
The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:		
Trade and other receivables	86,338,799	85,405,926
Cash and bank	3,536,170	433,202
	<u>89,874,969</u>	<u>85,839,127</u>

14 Borrowings**a) Short term Loan:**

Bank Overdraft

Term Loan

As at 31st December**b) Long term loan:**

Director's loan

All borrowings are domiciled in Naira and are non-current in nature i.e. they are payable in more than 12 months.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
15 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	66,461,014	35,181,898
Other payable	80,020,132	76,389,408
Accrued expenses**	33,514,035	32,608,766
	<u>179,995,181</u>	<u>144,180,072</u>
All trade payables are due within twelve (12) months		
** Accrued expenses consist of PAYE, Pension, audit fees and other expenses.		
Financial liabilities by category		
The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:		
Trade payables	66,461,014	35,181,898
Other payables	80,020,132	76,389,408
	<u>146,481,146</u>	<u>111,571,306</u>
16 Share capital		
Authorised:		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of N1.00 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid:		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of N1.00 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
17 Deposit for shares		
Balance as at 1st January	59,000,000	59,000,000
Deposit during the year	-	-
Repayment/reclassification during the year	-	-
Balance as per Balance Sheet	<u>59,000,000</u>	<u>59,000,000</u>
18 Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of the year	22,228,685	18,115,302
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Profit for the year	2,356,935	4,113,383
	<u>24,585,619</u>	<u>22,228,685</u>
19 Cash generated from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,563,076	6,042,196
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of fixed assets	-	11,970
Interest income	(9,339)	(90,240)
Interest expense	533,481	236,723
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(35,221,260)	40,098,831
(Increase)/decrease in trade & other receivables	(932,874)	(28,106,348)
Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	35,815,109	(17,422,027)
Net cash generated from operations	<u>3,748,193</u>	<u>771,106</u>

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

	31st December 2020 N	31st December 2019 N
20 Information regarding directors and employees		
a) The aggregate emoluments of the directors were:		
Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors	-	-
Remuneration paid to Executive Directors	6,500,000	6,500,000
	<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>6,500,000</u>
Amount paid to the Chairman	3,500,000	3,222,700
Amount paid to the highest paid director	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Scale of other directors emolument		
N0 - N3,000,000	1	1
N3,000,001 - N4,000,000	1	1
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Directors with no emoluments		
Directors with no emoluments waived their right to receive remuneration from the company.		
b) Staff numbers and costs		
The average number of persons employed (excluding directors), in the company during the year:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Management	4	4
Engineers	16	23
	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>
The aggregate payroll cost of these persons were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	23,721,573	22,028,692
Pension Cost/NSITF	1,254,855	1,910,104
Staff Welfare & Other benefits	-	50,000
	<u>24,976,428</u>	<u>23,988,796</u>
The table below shows the number of employees of the company which fell within the bands stated:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Under N500,000	0	5
N500,001 - N1,000,000	14	18
N1,000,001 - N1,500,000	6	4
	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>

21 Related parties transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The company's related parties includes the Managing Director, Directors and their close family members.

All transfers of goods and services between the company and it related parties are to carried out at arms length.

There was no transactions carried out with the related parties during the reporting period.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****22 Contingent liabilities**

There were no capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2019 - Nil).

23 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments as at 31st December 2020 (2019 - Nil)

24 Compliance with regulatory bodies

There was no penalty for non-compliance matters with respect to regulatory bodies for the year ended 31st December, 2020

25 Events after reporting period**Corona Virus (COVID-19) Pandemic**

The outbreak of Corona Virus (Covid-19) that occurred towards the end of 2019 was declared a global pandemic by World Health Organisation (WHO) on 11th March, 2020. The Virus has taken its toll on not just human life, but businesses and financial markets. The disruption of business activities has affected individuals and organization's in various ways.

The directors of the company are of the opinion that these events are non-adjusting in line with the requirement of IAS 10 and will not have material effect on the operation of the company. Hence, the financial statement position and results of operations as of and for the year have been prepared as a going concern and the company would continue in operations for a foreseeable future.

There were no other post reporting date events which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the company as at 31st December 2020 (2019 : Nil)

26 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in line with the current year's presentation wherever this has been deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the International Reporting Standards.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED**

	31st December 2020	%	31st December 2019	%
	N		N	
Revenue				
Sales	200,199,670		213,510,461	
Other Income	-		-	
Finance Income	9,339		90,240	
	<u>200,209,009</u>		<u>213,600,701</u>	
 Bought in materials and services:	 (164,636,024)		 (176,821,016)	
 Value Added	 <u><u>35,572,984</u></u>	 <u><u>100</u></u>	 <u><u>36,779,685</u></u>	 <u><u>100</u></u>
 Applied as follows:				
 To pay employees:				
Wages, salaries and other benefits	31,476,428	88.5	30,488,796	82.9
 To Pay provider of capital:				
Finance cost	533,481	1.5	236,723	0.6
 To pay government:				
Income tax expenses	1,134,870	3.2	1,862,856	5.1
 To provide for enhancement of assets and growth:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	11,970	0.0
Deferred tax expense	71,271	0.2	65,957	0.2
Profit retained for the year	2,356,935	6.6	4,113,383	11.2
	<u><u>35,572,985</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>36,779,685</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020

	2020	IFRS	2018	2017	2016
	N	N	N	N	N
Assets employed:					
Property, plant & equipment	4,000	4,001	15,971	19,100	79,100
Deferred tax assets	-	4,444	70,401	-	-
Current assets	266,796,362	227,539,260	239,392,815	197,994,850	178,846,170
Non-current liabilities	(66,827)	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	(182,147,914)	(145,319,018)	(161,363,885)	(121,544,146)	(104,983,044)
Net assets	84,585,620	82,228,687	78,115,302	76,469,804	73,942,225
Capital employed:					
Ordinary share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deposit for shares	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000
Retained earnings	24,585,620	22,228,685	18,115,302	16,469,804	13,942,225
Total equity	84,585,620	82,228,685	78,115,302	76,469,804	73,942,225
	0	3	1	00	00
		IFRS			
Revenue	200,199,670	213,510,461	147,601,496	298,605,935	226,611,702
Profit before income tax	3,563,076	6,042,196	2,204,052	3,641,711	6,398,979
Income tax expense	(1,206,141)	(1,928,813)	(558,555)	(1,114,132)	(2,019,272)
Profit/(loss) for the year	2,356,935	4,113,383	1,645,497	2,527,579	4,379,707
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2,356,935	4,113,383	1,645,497	2,527,579	4,379,707
Per share data					
Earning per share (Naira)	2.36	4.11	1.65	2.53	4.38
Net asset per share (Naira)	84.59	82.23	78.12	76.47	73.94

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing net assets of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

APICE GROUP LIMITED**Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

			31st December 2020		31st December 2019
	Notes	N	N	N	N
REVENUE	1		200,199,670		213,510,461
Cost of sales	2		(149,788,611)		(162,050,455)
Gross Margin			50,411,059		51,460,006
Other income	3		-		-
Finance income	5a		9,339		90,240
Gross profit			50,420,398		51,550,246
Less: OVERHEADS:					
Personnel expenses:	4.3				
Director's remuneration		6,500,000		6,500,000	
Salaries and wages		23,721,573		22,028,692	
Employer's Contribution		1,254,855		1,910,104	
Staff training		-		50,000	
		(31,476,428)		(30,488,796)	
Administrative Expenses:	4.1				
Rent		3,200,000		3,200,000	
Electricity & Diesel		672,925		945,329	
Printing and Stationery		42,350		130,300	
Telephone & Internet expenses		808,541		1,087,240	
Insurance		533,405		463,665	
Motor running expenses		1,429,750		1,171,600	
Entertainment and PR		342,875		266,000	
Subscription and dues		1,920,000		1,920,000	
Registration & licence		217,930		594,114	
Repairs and maintenance		766,300		278,450	
General expenses		590,187		485,983	
Newspaper & Periodicals		97,577		58,800	
Professional & legal fee		2,000,000		1,200,000	
Auditors remuneration		300,000		300,000	
Depreciation and amortisation charges		-		11,970	
		(14,142,053)		(13,356,131)	
Distribution cost:	4.2				
Advertisement/sales promotion		-		-	
Transportation & Travelling		705,360		1,426,400	
		(705,360)		(1,426,400)	
Finance Cost:	4b				
Bank charges		533,481		236,723	
Interest expense on overdraft & loans		-		-	
		(533,481)		(236,723)	
			(46,857,322)		(45,508,050)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			3,563,076		6,042,196

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