COURTEVILLE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PLC.

...enabling systems

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

30th JUNE 2015

CONTENTS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	2015 ₦	2014 ₦
REVENUE	822,174,203	806,699,901
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	250,632,063	256,763,217
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	210,530,932	215,681,102
AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL	1,800,000,000	1,500,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID CAPITAL	1,776,000,000	1,480,000,000
SHARE PREMIUM	478,100,000	790,600,000
SHAREHOLDERS' FUND	3,413,757,317	3,202,937,280
TOTAL ASSETS	5,043,982,766	4,704,631,863

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

GP. CAPT. MURTALA OSUOLALE SALAMI (RETD)	-	CHAIRMAN
ADEBOLA AKINDELE	-	GMD/CEO
ROTIMI OLAOYE	-	DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR
ADEWALE SONAIKE	-	DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR
FEMI NIYI	-	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OYE OGUNDELE	-	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AFAM EDOZIE	-	DIRECTOR
ALHAJI MOHAMMED GOBIR	-	DIRECTOR
OLABISI AKINDELE (MRS)	-	DIRECTOR
LILIAN AJAYI	-	DIRECTOR
TOPE OSAZEE	-	DIRECTOR

REGISTERED ADDRESS

38, COMMERCIAL AVENUE
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www.courtevillegroup.com

COMPANY SECRETARY

JACKSON, ETTI & EDU & CO
RCO COURT
3-5, SINARI DARANIJO STREET
OFF AJOSE ADEOGUN STREET
VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS

NATURE OF BUSINESS

CONSULTING/BUSINESS SOLUTIONS DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR BANKERS

ECOBANK PLC
STERLING BANK PLC.
FIDELITY BANK PLC
FIRST BANK PLC
UNION BANK PLC
SKYE BANK PLC
FCMB PLC
UBA PLC

AUDITORS

THOMPSON AIYEGUNLE & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & TAX PRACTITIONERS)
11, ISAAC JOHN STREET
OFF IKORODU ROAD
FADEYI BUS STOP, LAGOS
TEL: 08033446618, 08087522197
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REGISTRARS

EDC REGISTRARS LTD
154 IKORODU ROAD
LAGOS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTE	2015 ₦	2015 ₦	2014 ₦	2014 ₦
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4		1,569,000,183		1,341,226,609
Intangible Assets	5		816,523,256		852,916,220
Other Intangible Assets	6		504,635,557		422,639,342
Long Term Investment	7		337,154,686		336,865,581
Long Term Receivables	8		411,608,730		411,560,730
Investment in Sierra-Leone			274,414,655		274,414,655
Deffered Taxation	17iii		28,576,827		28,576,827
Total Non-Current Assets			3,941,913,895		3,668,199,964
Current Assets					
Inventories	9	106,014,249		149,582,879	
Trade Receivables	10i	604,059,346		586,921,184	
Other Receivables	10ii	256,739,193		185,878,726	
Cash and cash equivalents	11	135,256,083		114,049,110	
Total Current Assets			1,102,068,871		1,036,431,899
Total Assets			5,043,982,766		4,704,631,863

	NOTE	2015 ₦	2015 ₦	2014 ₦	2014 ₦
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Share Capital	12		1,776,000,000		1,776,000,000
Share Premium	12		478,100,000		478,100,000
Retained Earnings	13		1,153,087,776		942,556,844
Other Reserves	14		6,569,541		6,280,436
Total equity			3,413,757,317		3,202,937,280
Non-current Liabilities		-		-	
Borrowings	15	562,933,827		440,363,985	
Total non-current Liabilities			562,933,827		440,363,985
Current Liabilities					
Trade Payables	16	13,186,194		16,462,486	
Other Payables	16	444,479,188		455,878,314	
Current portion of Borrowings	15	207,386,703		217,851,392	
Current Taxation	17i	402,239,536		371,138,406	
Total Current Liabilities			1,067,291,621		1,061,330,598
Total liabilities			1,630,225,448		1,501,694,583
Total equity and liabilities			5,043,982,766		4,704,631,863

....
Rotimi Olaoye (DMD, Fin & Admin/CFO)
FRC/2013/ICAN/000000002782

....
Adebola Akindele (GMD/CEO)
FRC/2013/ICAN/000000002780

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	NOTE	2015 ₦	2014 ₦
Revenue	18	822,174,203	806,699,901
Cost of Sales		(308,189,792)	(381,068,718)
Gross Profit		513,984,411	425,631,183
Other Income	19	52,413,854	50,789,089
Operating Costs	20	(248,017,001)	(198,402,947)
Interest Received		1,744,552	1,087,726
Operating Profit	21	320,125,817	279,105,051
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	22	(69,493,754)	(22,341,834)
Profit before taxation	21	250,632,063	256,763,217
Taxation	17ii	(40,101,130)	(41,082,115)
Profit for the Year		210,530,932	215,681,102
Available for sale	14	289,105	-
Total Comprehensive Income		210,820,037	215,681,102
Basic Earnings Per Shares(EPS) (Kobo)		5.93	6.07

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital ₦	Share Premium ₦	Retained Earnings ₦	Investment in Equity Instruments ₦	Total ₦
1st January, 2014	**1,776,000,000**	**478,100,000**	**695,939,699**	**15,355,700**	**2,965,395,399**
Profit for the period	-	-	317,657,145	-	**317,657,145**
Other Comp. Income	-	-		(9,075,264)	**(9,075,264)**
Dividend Paid	-	-	(71,040,000)	-	**(71,040,000)**
31st December 2014	**1,776,000,000**	**478,100,000**	**942,556,844**	**6,280,436**	**3,202,937,280**
1st January, 2015	**1,776,000,000**	**478,100,000**	**942,556,844**	**6,280,436**	**3,202,937,280**
Profit for the period	-	-	210,530,932	289,105	**210,820,037**
Balance at the end	1,776,000,000	478,100,000	1,153,087,776	6,569,541	**3,413,757,317**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2015 ₦	2014 ₦
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year before taxation	250,632,063	256,763,217
ADJUSTMENT FOR ITEMS NOT INVOLVING:		
MOVEMENT OF FUNDS		
Depreciation	88,177,535	43,864,562
Loss/(Profit) on Asset disposal		(599,970)
Interest Receivable	(1,744,552)	(1,087,726)
Amortization	36,392,964	36,392,964
Other Intangeable Written Off	33,313,061	16,567,891
	406,771,070	**351,900,938**
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL		
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	43,568,630	(15,528,479)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable & Others	(87,998,629)	(95,635,623)
Increase / (Decrease) in Creditors	(25,140,107)	(132,789,954)
	337,200,964	**107,946,882**
Taxation Paid	(9,000,000)	(13,000,000)
Dividend Paid	-	(71,040,000)
	328,200,964	**23,906,882**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment	(315,951,110)	(210,204,453)
Addition to Research & Development	-	-
Long Term investment		-
Long Term Receivable	(48,000)	(300,000)
Interest Received	1,744,552	1,087,726
Other Intangibles	(115,309,276)	(4,150,220)
Proceed from disposal of Fixed Assets		600,000
	(429,563,834)	**(212,966,947)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
Share Capital		
Share Premium	-	-
Borrowings	122,569,842	133,096,338
	122,569,842	**133,096,338**
(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	21,206,973	(55,963,727)
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at Beginning	114,049,110	97,103,157
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at Closing	135,256,083	41,139,430
FINANCED BY:		
Bank & Cash	135,256,083	41,139,430

1. General Information

Courteville Business Solution s Plc (formerly Courteville Investment Plc) was incorporated in Nigeria as a private Limited Liability Company on January 4, 2005 and commenced business on the same date. In 2008, the company became a public company and was quoted on the Nigeria Stock Exchange in April 2009. The company formally changed its name from Courteville Investment Plc to Courteville Business Solutions Plc on July 28, 2011. The principal activities of the company are the development of automated business solutions and other e - Commerce services such as the Egole Online Shopping Mall, WebPeople, PSEAMS, NIID, NAPAMS etc.

2. Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements a t 31st December 2014, have been drawn up using, in all material respects, the same accounting methods as those utilized in the 2013 Annual Financial Statements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the pr eparation of these financial statements are set out below. The accounting policies are consistently applied to all the years presented.

a. Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting S tandards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Financial Statements are presented in the currency of Nigerian Naira, and prepared under the historical cost basis except for Available for Sales Financial Assets measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise judgement and assumptions in the process of applying the accounting policies and reporting the amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results are likely to be different from the estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are subjected to review on an on-going basis. Any revision to the accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and any further years affected

b. Going Concern

The management of the company makes annual assessments of the ability of the company to continue as a going concern basis. As at 31 December 2014, the management has no intention to liquidate the entity or cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management is also not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

c. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sales of goods and services, in the ordinary course of the company's activities and is stated net of value-added tax (VAT). The company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

i. Commission

Revenue from commission represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable from state governments where AutoReg Business Solution service is in operation and it is recognized at invoice value after deducting value added tax and when the risk and reward of ownership are transferred.

ii. Interest Income & Dividend

Interest income revenue is recognized on time apportioned basis using effective interest rate method while dividend is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established and on the actual amount received.

d. Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment are initially stated at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Costs include expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets and cost of bringing the assets to its location and working condition.

Capital Work in Progress represents property under construction and is not depreciated; upon completion of the construction and when it is available for use , the associated costs of asset will be transferred to the relevant asset category and begin depreciation.

The cost of self constructed property includes:

- The cost of material and direct labour;
- Any other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use;
- In situations where the company has obligation to remove the asset or restore the site in which the asset is situated, an estimate of the present value of the cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site;
- Capitalized borrowing costs.

When part of items of property, plant and equipment has different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipments.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line method to write off the depreciable costs over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Property, Plant and Equipment is depreciated from the month the asset is available for use. The annual rates adopted for various asset categories are as follows:

	%
Leasehold Improvement	25
Land	Nil
Building	2
Elevator	5
Computers	33.33
Furniture & Fittings	25
Office Equipment	25
Motor Vehicles	25
Capital Work in Progress	Nil

Item of Property, Plants and Equipment are derecognized on disposal or when it is no economic benefits are expected from its use.

Gains or losses on disposal of plant, property and equipment are calculated with reference to the carrying amounts and are included in the income statement.

e. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent the cost incurred on the development of the AutoReg system and bringing it to specific use. These cost are capitalized and recognized as intangible assets only when the following criteria are met:

(a)It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset and use it or sell it
(b)The management has intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
(c)The ability to use or sell the intangible asset is available.
(d)The evidence of existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself can be demonstrated.
(e)There is adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
(f)The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

The directly attributable costs that are capitalized as intangible assets include the labour cost of the programmer and software developer and appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development costs that do not meet these criteria are expensed off as incurred. Development cost recognized as expenses are not subsequently recognized as intangible assets in later periods.
Other intangibles represent projects ventured into with a view to increasing the revenue base of the company. These costs are not amortized. On commencement of commercial operation of any of the projects, the associated cost of the project is identified, separated and amortized over the contract period to adequately match the revenue from the project to its attributed cost.
Assets are recognised as intangible assets only if they meet the recognition criteria and the definition of intangible asset; it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the intangible asset will flow to the entity and its cost can be measured reliably.
All intangible assets are, on recognition, measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment (if any).

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits associated with the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization of intangible assets is calculated on a straight line basis to write off the costs over their estimated useful life from the date they are available for use.

Development cost of AutoReg Platform	20 years
Other Intangible Assets	nil

The amortization method, useful life and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted for, where needed.

f. Impairment of Assets

The carrying values of investments, property and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recov erable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell, and the value in use. Value in use is assessed by reference to the estimated future cash flows, which are discounted to present value using an appropriate pre tax discount rate. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

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 have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods, a reversal of the impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement.

g. Financial Instruments

i. Recognition

The company only recognizes financial asset or financial liability when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

ii. Derecognition

- Financial Assets

The company derecognise a financial asset when, and only when:
a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or
b) It transfer the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition

Where the transfer does not result in the transfer of all the risks and rewards of ownership of transferred assets, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and recognise a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent period,
On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between:
-The carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and
-The consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognised in profit or loss.

- Financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liability (or part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognized in profit or loss.

iii. Classification

a)Financial Assets
The company's financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of both:
i)The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
ii)The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Measured at amortised cost
Financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
-The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
-The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Measured at fair value
Financial assets shall be measured at fair value unless measured at amortised cost.

b). **Financial liabilities**
The company classifies all its financial liability as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

iv. Measurements
At recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability, the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Subsequent measurements are done with reference with their initial classification

h. Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the First in First out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises suppliers' invoice price and where appropriate, freight and other charges incurred to bring the materials to their location and condition net of any trade discount or rebate. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

i. Receivables
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 of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or delinquency in payment (more than 30 days overdue), are the indicators that trade receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement within operating costs. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative costs In the income statement.

j. Payables
Trade 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 payments are due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognise initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

k. Share Capital
The Company has only one class of Shares - ordinary shares which are classified as equity. When new shares are issued, they are recorded in share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserve. Incremental costs directly attributed to the issue of ordinary shares and recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Shares Repurchase and Re-issue of Share Capital
When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury and are presented in the reserves for own shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in share premium.

l. Cash and Cash Equivalent
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months
or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

m. Current and Deferred Tax
Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax expense and deferred tax expense.
Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.
Current tax
Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates statutorily enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The Company is subject to the following types of current tax:

-Companies Income Tax - This relates to tax on revenue and profit generated by the Company during the year, to be taxed under the Companies Income Tax Act Cap C21, LFN 2004 as amended date.
-Education Tax - Education tax is based on assessable income of the Company and is governed by the Education Trust Fund (Establishment) Act LFN 2011.
Deferred tax
Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. However, if the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss, it is not accounted for.
Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

n. Borrowings

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

Borrowing cost

`Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, form part of the cost of that asset and, therefore, is capitalized. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense.

Where funds are borrowed specifically, costs eligible for capitalization are the actual costs incurred less any income earned on the temporary investment of such borrowings. Where funds are part of a general pool, the eligible amount is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure on that asset. The capitalization rate will be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the general pool.

Capitalization should commence when expenditures are being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. (may include some activities prior to commencement of physical production).

Capitalization should be suspended during periods in which active development is interrupted. Capitalization should cease when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. If only minor modifications are outstanding, this indicates that substantially all of the activities are complete.

o. Dividend

Dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared (i.e. approved by the shareholders).

p. Pension

The company operates a contributory pension scheme in which the employees and employer each contribute 7.5% of the employees' emoluments in line with Pension Reform Act, 2004.

q. Events after the Reporting Period

There were no events after the reporting period which could have had any material effect on the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December, 2014.

r. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Assets

Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets are recognised when the company has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, as a result of past event for which is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation in accordance with IAS 37.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the Company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring that has been communicated to affected parties. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

s. Segment Reporting

A segment is distinguished component of the company that is engaged either in providing products or services (Business Segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (Geographical Segment) which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those segments. The company operates two segments which are e-Commerce and Motor Vehicle Administration Documentation.

t. Operating Costs

Operating costs include salaries and wages, repair and maintenance cost, e.t.c. They are accounted for on an accrual basis.

u. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The company presents basic 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.

PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	LAND	BUILDING	ELEVATOR	MOTOR VEHICLES	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	COMPUTERS	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
AT COST									
1st January, 2015	**185,050,075**	**946,598,505**		**183,109,179**	**21,742,732**	**458,021,257**	**20,541,424**	**23,139,982**	**1,838,203,154**
Re -classification		(246,499,247)	18,026,837	-	-	48,334,160	125,388,125	54,750,125	-
Additions		305,829,685				6,999,425	793,000	2,329,000	315,951,110
Disposal				-	-	-	-	-	-
30th June 2015	**185,050,075**	**1,005,928,943**	**18,026,837**	**183,109,179**	**21,742,732**	**513,354,842**	**146,722,549**	**80,219,107**	**2,154,154,264**
ACC. DEPRECIATION									
1st January, 2015				**64,424,772**	**21,742,632**	**370,949,610**	**18,477,625**	**21,381,906**	**496,976,545**
Reclassification				-	-		-	-	-
Charged in the period	-	9,878,418	446,682	17,296,914		36,170,035	16,440,587	7,944,899	88,177,536
Adjusment									-
Disposal				-		-	-	-	-
30th June 2015	**-**	**9,878,418**	**446,682**	**81,721,686**	**21,742,632**	**407,119,645**	**34,918,212**	**29,326,805**	**585,154,081**
NETBOOK VALUE									
30th June 2015	**185,050,075**	**996,050,525**	**17,580,155**	**101,387,493**	**100**	**106,235,197**	**111,804,337**	**50,892,302**	**1,569,000,183**
31st December, 2014	**185,050,075**	**946,598,505**	**-**	**118,684,407**	**100**	**87,071,647**	**2,063,799**	**1,758,076**	**1,341,226,609**

		JUNE 2015 ₦	DECEMBER 2014 ₦
5	**Intangible Assets**		
	As at beginning of the year	852,916,220	925,702,147
	Amortization in the year	(36,392,964)	(72,785,927)
		816,523,256	**852,916,220**

These represent the costs incurred on the development of AutoReg Platform and will be amortized over the patent period on twenty (20) years

6	**Other Intangibles**	504,635,557	398,116,398

This represents the development costs incurred till date on projects ventured into with a view to increasing the revenue base of the company while on commencement of commercial operations of any of the projects, the associated costs of the project is identified, separated and amortized over the contract period to adequately match the revenue from the project to its attributed costs.

During the period, additional sum of ₦115,309,275.50 was incurred as addition to other Intangibles while the sum of ₦33,313,059.70 representing the cost incurred to date on projects that are no longer viable was written off.

7	**Long Term Investments**		
	Investment in equity instrument		
	Fair value as at January 1,2015	157,865,581	166,940,845
	Movement in fair value	289,105	(9,075,264)
	Fair value as at June 30, 2015	**158,154,686**	**157,865,581**
	Property (Forster Estate Limited)	179,000,000	**179,000,000**
		337,154,686	**336,865,581**

Property

This represents investment in Foster Estate. This venture is carried in conjuction with Synergy Capital and Advisory Limited.

8	**Long Term Receivables**	**411,608,730**	431,260,730

This represents the amount incurred on behalf of Foster Estate Ltd on the development of Foster Residential Estate which recoupable from the company.

9	**Inventories**		
	Hackney Permit	3,850,225	5,301,507
	Cards	18,129,158	41,537,734
	Stickers	79,510,523	95,393,638
	Bulk SMS	4,524,344	7,350,000
		106,014,249	**149,582,879**

The sum of ₦66,342,973 represents the amount of inventory consumed during the period and charged to Income Statements through cost of sale in Direct Cost.
The amount of inventory carried at net realizable value is nil.

10i	**Trade Receivables**	604,059,346	**586,921,184**

This represents the invoice value of trade receivables from State Governments in the states where AutoReg is in operation.

10ii	**Other Receivables**		
	Sundry Receivables	256,739,193	189,978,725
	Less Impairment loss		(31,787,811)
		256,739,193	**158,190,914**
	Total	**860,798,539**	**745,112,098**
11	**Cash & Cash Equivalents**		
	Cash	4,341,797	6,641,383
	Bank	129,180,575	105,674,015
	Short Term Deposit -Ecobank	1,733,712	1,733,712
		135,256,083	**114,049,110**

		No. Of Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares ₦	Share Premium ₦	Total ₦
12	**Share Capital**				
	Authorised Ordinary Share Capital	3,600,000,000	1,800,000,000	-	1,800,000,000
	At 1 January 2014				
	Issued & Fully Paid				
	Ordinary Share of 50k each	3,552,000,000	1,776,000,000	478,100,000	2,254,100,000
		3,552,000,000	**1,776,000,000**	**478,100,000**	**2,254,100,000**
12i	**Directors Shareholdings Interest:**	%		%	
	Gp. Capt. Salami (Retd)	0.03%	1,200,000	0.03%	1,200,000
	Mr. Adebola Akindele	43.01%	1,527,692,235	43.01%	1,527,692,235
	Alhaji Mohamed Gobir	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	Mr. Rotimi Olaoye	8.37%	297,452,400	8.37%	297,452,400
	Mr. Wale Sonaike	7.62%	270,694,800	7.62%	270,694,800
	Mr. Afam Edozie	0.22%	7,800,000	0.22%	7,800,000
	Mr. Femi Niyi	3.94%	139,872,600	3.94%	139,872,600
	Mr. Oye Ogundele	2.65%	94,107,800	2.65%	94,107,800
	Mrs. Olabisi Akindele	5.41%	192,108,000	5.41%	192,108,000
	Ms. Lilian Ajayi	-	-	-	-
	Mr. Tope Osaze	-	-	-	-
		71.25%	**2,530,927,835**	**71.25%**	**2,530,927,835**
12ii	**Shareholders with 5% and above**				
	Mr. Adebola Akindele	43.01%	1,527,692,235	43.01%	1,527,692,235
	Mr. Rotimi Olaoye	8.37%	297,452,400	8.37%	297,452,400
	Mr. Wale Sonaike	7.62%	270,694,800	7.62%	270,694,800
	Mrs. Olabisi Akindele	5.41%	192,108,000	5.41%	192,108,000
		64.41%	**2,287,947,435**	**64.41%**	**2,287,947,435**

		JUNE 2015	DECEMBER 2014
13	**Retained Earnings**		
	At the beginning	**942,556,844**	**695,939,699**
	Profit after taxation	210,530,932	317,657,145
	Dividend paid during the period		(71,040,000)
		1,153,087,776	**942,556,844**
14	**Other Reserves**		
	Fair value adjustment on investment in Equity Instruments		
	At the begining	6,280,436	15,355,700
	Movement during the period	289,105	(9,075,264)
	Closing Balance	**6,569,541**	**6,280,436**
15	**Borrowings**		
	Bank Loan	**770,320,530**	**681,952,069**
	Falling due within 1 year	207,386,703	287,248,683
	Falling due after 1 year	562,933,827	394,703,386
		770,320,530	**681,952,069**
	(a) The bank loan is secured by personal guarantee of the Executive Directors		
	(b) The fair value equal the carring amount of borrowing,so the impact of of discounting is not significant		
16	**Trade & Other Payables**		
	Trade Payable	13,186,194	12,532,006
	Other Payable	444,479,188	445,218,113
		457,665,382	**457,750,119**

		JUNE 2015	DECEMBER 2014
17	**Current Income Tax**		
	At the beginning	**371,138,406**	**257,815,581**
	Payment	(9,000,000)	(27,700,000)
	Charges for the year		
	Income Tax	37,594,810	130,059,308
	Education Tax	2,506,321	10,963,517
	At the closing	**402,239,536**	**371,138,406**
17 ii	**To Income Statement**		
	Charge for the year	40,101,130.29	141,022,825
	Deferred Tax Adjustment	-	(1,648,163)
	Net Charge for the year	**40,101,130**	**139,374,662**
17 iii	**Deferred Tax Liability**		
	At the Beginning	(28,576,827)	(26,928,664)
	Movement during the year	-	(1,648,163)
	At year end (Asset)/Liabilities	**(28,576,827)**	**(28,576,827)**
18	**Revenue**		
	Commission	766,340,530	764,094,598
	E-Commerce	55,833,673	42,605,303
		822,174,203	**806,699,901**
19	**Other Income**		
	Re-imbursable	52,413,854	50,189,119
	Profit on Disposal		599,970
		52,413,854	**50,789,089**
	This represent rehimbursibles from State Governments for cost of AutoReg material purchased on behalf of the Government.		
20	**Operating Cost**		
	Staff Cost	48,241,961	34,179,257
	Loss on disposal	13,946,481	10,006,406
	Repairs and Maintainance	4,131,944	16,994,897
	Transport and Traveling	88,177,536	43,864,563
	Depreciation	8,217,429	32,615,216
	Bad Debt	2,660,000	2,824,600
	Donations	-	-
	Other Admin Expenses	82,641,650	57,918,009
		248,017,001	**198,402,947**
21	**Profit before tax**		
	This is stated after charging:		
	Auditors remuneration	-	-
	Depreciation	88,177,536	43,864,563
	Directors Emoluments		4,860,725
22	**Interest Payable & Similar Charges**		
	Interest on Loan	66,869,147	20,073,339
	Bank Charges	2,624,607	2,268,495
		69,493,754	**22,341,834**