

*.....innovation, growth*

**AUDITED FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31ST  
MARCH 2021**



**Tripple Gee & Company Plc.** (Rc. 32706)

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## REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

In compliance with the provisions of section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (Cap C20) Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, we report as follows;

1. We have examined the scope and planning of the Audit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.
2. We have reviewed the External Auditors' Management letter for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 as well as the Management's response thereon, and
3. We have also ascertained that the accounting and reporting policies of the company for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 are in accordance with the statements of accounting standard, legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 were adequate and management's response to the External Auditor's queries was satisfactory. Consequently, the committee met on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 and adopted the Audited Financial Statements of the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.

Dated this 14th June, 2021

Mr. Olusegun Olusanya  
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018192  
for: Chairman, Audit Committee

### Members of the Audit Committee

- |                              |   |                   |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. MR EZEKIEL ONIMOLE        | - | CHAIRMAN          |
| 2. MR OLUSEGUN OLUSANYA      | - | MEMBER            |
| 3. CHIEF (MRS.) C. OKOYE     | - | MEMBER            |
| 4. MR. DAWODU M. OLASUNKANMI | - | MEMBER            |
| 5. MAZI SAMUEL MPAMAUGO      | - | MEMBER            |
| 6. MRS M A SODE              | - | COMPANY SECRETARY |

#### HEAD OFFICE:

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Opposite Trade Fair Complex,  
Km: 11 Badagry Express Road,  
P. O. Box 6418, Lagos, Nigeria  
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08055190713, 08055190722.  
E-mail: [contact@tripplegee.com](mailto:contact@tripplegee.com)  
Web: [www.tripplegee.com](http://www.tripplegee.com)

#### KADUNA OFFICE:

17A-21A Giwa Crescent,  
Off Katsina Road, Kaduna.  
Tel: 08055190713, 08055190700

#### DIRECTORS:

Mr. Sam I. Ayininuola (Chairman)  
Mrs. Adebimpe Giwa (Managing Director)  
Senator (Chief) Felix K. Bajomo  
Mr. Olusegun Olusanya  
Chief (Mrs.) Christy N. Okoye  
Alhaji Ali S. Madugu

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**TRIPPLE GEE AND COMPANY PLC**

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## **TRIPPLE GEE AND COMPANY PLC.**

### **CORPORATE INFORMATION:**

**DIRECTORS:**

1. MR. SAMUEL IDOWU AYININUOLA- **CHAIRMAN**
2. MRS M. ADEBIMPE GIWA-GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR
3. SENATOR (CHIEF) FELIX KOLAWOLE BAJOMO.
4. MR. OLUSEGUN OLUSANYA.
5. CHIEF (MRS) CHRISTY NKEM OKOYE.
6. ALHAJI ALI MADUGU.

**COMPANY SECRETARY:** MRS ADENIKE SODE  
MELVIN & CO.  
SUITE 1, FEDERAL SHOPPING COMPLEX  
EBUTE METTA. LAGOS

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** PLOT 9, KAREEM GIWA STREET,  
OPPOSITE INTER'L TRADE FAIR COMPLEX,  
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ABULE OSHUN, LAGOS.  
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**BRANCH OFFICE:-  
KADUNA OFFICE:** PLOT 17A-21A GIWA CRESCENT,  
OFF KATSINA ROAD BY INDEPENDENCE WAY  
KADUNA.  
TEL: 0805 5190 703.

**AUDITORS:** MESSRS OLUSOLA OLOJEDE & CO  
77, OBAFEMI AWOLOWO WAY  
M-A-N HOUSE, 4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR, IKEJA,  
LAGOS.

**REGISTRARS:** GTL REGISTRARS LTD  
274 MURTALA MOHAMMED WAY,  
EBUTE- METTA, LAGOS.

**MAIN BANKERS:**

- 1.) PROVIDUS BANK LTD  
VICTORIA ISLAND  
LAGOS.
- 2.) GTBANK PLC,  
ASPAMDA BRANCH,  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR COMPLEX.  
LAGOS.
- 3.) ZENITH BANK PLC,  
OKOTA BRANCH, ISOLO.  
LAGOS.

**TRIPPLE GEE & COMPANY PLC**

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

	<b>2021 N'000</b>	<b>2020 N'000</b>	<b>INCREASE/ (DECREASE) %</b>
Turnover	2,005,970	1,320,962	52%
Profit/ (Loss) on Ordinary Activities			
Before Taxation	128,646	55,198	133%
Provision for Taxation	(42,766)	(17,663)	142%
Profit/ (Loss) on Ordinary Activities			
After Taxation	85,880	37,535	129%
Share Capital	247,477	247,477	-
Total Equity	1,142,902	1,086,692	5%
Earnings Per Share (kobo)	17.35	7.58	129%
Dividend Per Share (kobo)	-	5.5	-
Net Asset Per Share (kobo)	230.91	219.60	5%
NSE Quoted Price/Share			
as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March (kobo)	70	64	9%



**Olusola  
Olojede  
&  
Co.**

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(Chartered Accountants) BN: IBZ025640

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of **Tripple Gee & Co Plc**

### Our Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Tripple Gee & Company Plc.** ('the Company') which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Tripple Gee & Company Plc ('the Company') as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 and of the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of Tripple Gee and Company Plc, in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) Professional Code of Conduct and Guide for Accountants (ICAN Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICAN Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Nigeria. The ICAN code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters below relate to the audit of the Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>➤ <b>Daewoo Bond Accrued Interest</b></p> <p>The Company has discontinued the accruing interest on the 400million Japanese Yen (JPY) zero coupon bond at 5% per annum issued in 2007. However, the aggregate liability of <b>N661million</b> as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019, which included the principal amount and accrued interest is still being carried in the Financial Statements pending when conclusive evidence will emerge to confirm full extinguishment of the entire liability.</p>	<p>We confirmed that the Company, having made many representations to the Regulatory Authorities, got a waiver to suspend accruing for interest on the financial instrument.</p>
<p>➤ <b>Tru-Data Project</b></p> <p>This is a software project that provides a positive identity verification, developed to encrypt and authenticate documents with a view to eliminating counterfeiting.</p> <p>The Company is a separate legal entity with an Authorised Share Capital of <b>N200million</b>. The take-off Issued Share Capital is <b>N50million</b>. Tripple Gee is a majority shareholders having 80% holding currently, while the remaining 20% belongs to other Subscribers.</p>	<p>We confirmed the Company's aggregate investments of over <b>N101million</b> as at the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021. We confirmed further that Board approval had been given for the new Company to take-off with effect from next financial year.</p>
<p>➤ <b>Machinery-in-Transit</b></p> <p>The Company, in pursuit of its strategic business opportunities such as capacity expansion and re-alignment of its packaging business, is in the process of acquisition of new Machinery to secure additional market share of its packaging business. It has secured <b>N437.5million</b> loan facility from Providus Bank to partly execute the procurement.</p>	<p>During our meeting with the Management and going through the minutes of Board meetings, we confirmed that loan facility of <b>N625million</b> was sourced from Providus Bank for the acquisition of new Machinery (<b>N500million</b>) and Land (<b>N125million</b>), secured on All-Assets Debenture over Company's fixed and floating Assets, shared pari-passu with Nexim Bank.</p>
<p>➤ <b>Investment in Associate (Gambou)</b></p> <p>The status of the investment has remained unchanged at <b>N165.8million</b> over the years.</p>	<p>We advised Management to re-constitute the Board of Gambou with a view to determining the fair value of the Tripple Gee's investment in the Associate.</p>

## **Other Information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Audit Committee's Report and Company Secretary's Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the financial statements and our report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 bear 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 relating to events or conditions that may cast significance doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we concluded 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 disclosures, and whether the Company's Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- I. We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- II. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company in so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- III. The Company's Financial Position and its Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Duro Olojede  
FRC/2013/ICAN/0000001797

For: **Olusola Olojede & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Lagos, Nigeria.**

Date: **18<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.**



**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**as at 31st March, 2021**

	NOTES	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non- Current Assets</b>			
Property Plant & Equipment	11	1,047,235	838,374
Other Intangible Assets	12	101,923	89,496
Investment in Associates		165,840	165,840
<b>Total Non- Current Assets</b>		<b><u>1,314,998</u></b>	<b><u>1,093,710</u></b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	13	353,294	355,194
Trade Receivables	14	195,312	141,434
Other Current Assets	15	855,093	265,058
Cash and Cash Equivalent	17	7,832	13,153
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b><u>1,411,532</u></b>	<b><u>774,839</u></b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b><u>2,726,530</u></b>	<b><u>1,868,549</u></b>

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC.**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)**  
**as at 31st March, 2021**

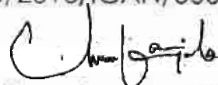
	NOTES	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share Capital	18	247,477	247,477
Retained Earnings b/f		100,516	62,981
Retained Earnings -Period		56,210	37,535
Others Components of Equity	20	319,121	319,121
<b>Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company</b>		<b>723,324</b>	<b>667,114</b>
Non-Controlling Interest		419,578	419,578
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b><u>1,142,902</u></b>	<b><u>1,086,692</u></b>
<b>LIABILITY</b>			
<b>Non- Current Liabilities</b>			
Long Term Borrowing	21	561,273	156,773
Long Term Provisions	22	241,035	241,035
<b>Total Non - Current Liabilities</b>		<b><u>802,308</u></b>	<b><u>397,808</u></b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade & Other Payables	23	577,263	250,635
Short Term Borrowings	21	115,075	50,127
Current Tax Payables	24	66,656	68,303
Short Term Provisions	22	22,325	14,981
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b><u>781,319</u></b>	<b><u>384,046</u></b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b><u>2,726,530</u></b>	<b><u>1,868,549</u></b>

The Financial Statements on Pages 9 to 39 were approved by the Board of Directors

on the **18<sup>th</sup> June, 2021** and signed on its behalf by:



**Mr. Samuel Idowu Ayininuola**  
 Chairman  
 FRC/2016/ICAN/00000015248



**Mr. Farayiola G. Nurein**  
 Ag. Chief Finance Officer  
 FRC/2020/002/00000020703



**Mrs. Adebimpe Giwa**  
 Group Managing Director/CEO  
 FRC/2020/002/00000022342

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
for the year ended 31st March, 2021

	NOTES	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
Revenue	5	2,005,970	1,320,962
Cost of Sales	6	(1,586,032)	(1,002,297)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>419,938</b>	<b>318,665</b>
Other Operating Income		-	-
Distribution and Administrative Expenses	7	(244,091)	(229,815)
<b>Result from operating activities</b>		<b>175,848</b>	<b>88,850</b>
Investment Income		-	3,223
Other Gain/Loss		(101)	1,787
Other Income		607	
Exchange rate difference		(783)	(13)
Finance Costs	9b	(46,926)	(38,649)
<b>Net Finance Cost/ Income</b>		<b>(47,202)</b>	<b>(33,652)</b>
<b>Profit Before Taxation</b>	8	<b>128,646</b>	<b>55,198</b>
Taxation	24	(42,766)	(17,663)
<b>Profit (Loss) after Tax Provision</b>		<b>85,880</b>	<b>37,535</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of Tax</b>		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year net of Tax</b>		<b>85,880</b>	<b>37,535</b>
Earnings Per Share (Kobo)	10	17.35	7.58

The notes on pages 16 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021**

	Equity Shares N'000	Revaluation Reserve N'000	Capital Reserve N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Total Equity N'000
<b>Balance -1st April 2016</b>	<b>247,477</b>	<b>197,886</b>	<b>121,235</b>	<b>148,713</b>	<b>715,311</b>
Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	10,239	10,239
Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	(13,383)	(13,383)
<b>Balance -1st April 2017</b>	<b>247,477</b>	<b>197,886</b>	<b>121,235</b>	<b>145,569</b>	<b>712,167</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	23,450	23,450
Dividend	-	-	-	(16,314)	(16,314)
<b>Balance -1st April 2018</b>	<b>247,477</b>	<b>197,886</b>	<b>121,235</b>	<b>152,705</b>	<b>719,303</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	27,613	27,613
Dividend	-	-	-	(14,761)	(14,761)
<b>Balance -1st April 2019</b>	<b>247,477</b>	<b>197,886</b>	<b>121,235</b>	<b>100,516</b>	<b>667,114</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	37,535	37,535
Dividend	-	-	-	(22,300)	(22,300)
Prior	-	-	-	(80,276)	(80,276)
<b>Balance -1st April 2020</b>	<b>247,477</b>	<b>197,886</b>	<b>121,235</b>	<b>100,516</b>	<b>667,114</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	85,880	85,880
Dividend	-	-	-	(29,670)	(29,670)
<b>Balance -1st April 2021</b>	<b>247,477</b>	<b>197,886</b>	<b>121,235</b>	<b>156,726</b>	<b>723,324</b>

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit for the year	128,646	55,198
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Depreciation of Fixed Asset	101,935	130,474
(Gain)/Loss on sale of Property Plant & Equipment	-	(1,787)
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	783	-
Loss/(Gain) on Investment	101	13
	<b>231,464</b>	<b>183,898</b>
Change in Inventories	1,900	(21,588)
Change in Trade & other Receivables	(53,878)	(28,015)
Change in Other Current Assets	(590,035)	53,532
Change in Non-Current Liabilities	(33,000)	(38,082)
Change in Trade and Other Payables	326,628	95,845
Change in Short Term Borrowing	64,948	2,127
Change in Short Term Provisions	7,344	1,780
<b>Cash Generated from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(44,630)</b>	<b>289,497</b>
Tax Paid	(22,144)	(8,887)
Gratuity Paid	(31,981)	(24,401)
<b>Net Cash flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(98,755)</b>	<b>256,210</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from Sales of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	2,471
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(310,800)	(230,035)
Development Cost	(12,427)	(26,708)
<b>Net Cash used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(323,227)</b>	<b>(254,272)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from Loans and Borrowings	456,706	(30,000)
Repayment of Loans and Borrowings	(10,374)	(10,150)
Dividend paid	(29,670)	(22,300)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>416,662</b>	<b>(2,450)</b>
<b>Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(5,320)</b>	<b>(512)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1st April	13,153	13,664
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31st March</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>13,153</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2021.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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## **Tripple Gee & Co Plc**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021**

#### **1. Reporting Entity**

Tripple Gee & Co Plc was incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAP 20), Laws of the Federation 2004, in 1980 as a Private Limited and was converted to a Public Limited Company in 1991 and listed on the second tier of the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The Company's principal activities continue to be production of security documents, financial instruments and flexible packaging items to both Private and Public Sectors of the Nigerian economy.

#### **2. Basis of Preparation**

##### **a. Statement of Compliance**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

##### **IFRS affecting amounts reported in the current year.**

- IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS 2- Inventories
- IAS 7- Statement of Cash Flow
- IAS 16- Property, Plant and Equipment
- IAS 18- Accounting for Revenue
- IAS 33- Earnings Per Share
- IAS 36- Impairment of Assets
- IAS 37- Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- IAS 38- Intangible Assets

**IAS 1** covers the form and content of Financial Statements. The main components are:

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Statement of Cash Flow
- Notes to the Financial Statements.

**IAS 2** covers Inventories which are Assets Held for Sale in the ordinary course of business. It includes goods purchased and held for resale, finished goods, work in progress, materials and supplies awaiting use in the production process. In determining the cost of inventories, weighted valuation method was used. Exchange rate differences in relation to inventories were expensed.

Inventory is stated in the Financial Statements at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

#### **b. Going Concern Status**

The Directors believe that there are no threats from any source that could negatively affect the company's business in the foreseeable future. Therefore these Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

#### **c. Financial Period**

These Financial Statements cover the financial period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 with comparatives for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, as required by IFRS.

#### **d. Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except where otherwise indicated.

#### **e. Functional and Presentation Currency**

These financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

#### **f. Use of Estimates and Judgement**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these statements.

Critical judgements applied in arriving at these estimates are based on the best information available to management at the time such estimates were made. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

### **3. Significant Accounting Policies**

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

#### **3a Turnover**

Turnover represents revenue from the sales of goods invoiced to the third parties in the course of ordinary activities and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

#### **3b Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and

condition. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is based on:

**Raw and packaging materials** - purchased cost on a first-in, first out basis including transportation and clearing costs

**Finished Products** - cost of direct materials and labour plus a reasonable proportion of production based on normal levels of activity

**Engineering Spares** - purchase cost including transportation and clearing costs  
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

### **3c Property, Plant and Equipment**

#### Recognition and Measurement

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment was determined with reference to the previous GAAP revaluation in 2003 by Messrs Jide Taiwo & Co (Estate Surveyors & Valuers). The Company elected to apply the optional exemption to use this previous revaluation as deemed cost at 1 April 2011, the date of transition.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, including borrowing cost gains and losses on disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are recognised as Profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### **3d Subsequent Costs**

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized 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 derecognized. The costs of the day- to- day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### **3e Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis based on the estimated useful life of each asset which reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, and it is so recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Land	-
Building	40 years
Plant and Machinery	10 years
Motor Vehicles	4 years
Loose Tools	5 years
Furniture and Fittings	8 years
Computers	4 years

### **3f. Other Intangible assets**

These represent quoted and unquoted investments in shares.

### **3g. Investment in Associate**

The carrying amount of Investment in Associate represents reasonable approximation of fair value

### **3h. Trade Receivables**

The Directors believe that the carrying amount of trade receivables is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

### **3i. Foreign Exchange Rate**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated and recorded in naira at the actual exchange rate as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated at rate of exchange prevailing at that date.

All differences arising from the conversion of the balances in foreign currencies to naira are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### **3j. Taxation**

The Tax Provision made is based on the taxable income for the year, using tax rate statutorily enacted at the Reporting Date.

### **3k. Earnings per Share**

A basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year.

### **3l. Impairment**

Financial Assets (including Receivables)

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently remeasurement 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. On initial recognition, financial assets is classified at amortized cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) and Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is measured at Amortized Cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL

- I. It is held within a business model whose objectives is to hold assets to collect contractual cashflow;
- II. Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI, if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- I. It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- II. Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value on OCI. This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI as declared above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

**Financial Assets at FVTPL:** These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

**Financial Assets at amortized cost:** These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss in derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

**Debt Investments at FVTOCI:** These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gain and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gain and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

**Equity Investment at FVTOCI:** These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gain and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The company's financial assets are mainly measured at amortised cost and they comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables due to related parties and other receivables.

#### I. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in bank and investments in money market instruments with maturity dates of less than three months and are risk-free net of bank overdraft. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

## II. Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables are amount due from customers for service rendered in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision of impairment. Discounting is ignored if insignificant. A provision for impairment of Trade Receivables is established where 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 debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or delinquency in payment, are the indicators that a 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 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income within the administrative cost.

The amount of the impairment provision is the difference between the asset's nominal value and the recoverable value, which is the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Changes to this provision are recognised under administrative costs. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision of trade receivables.

## III. Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's 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.

### Prepayments

Prepayments are payments made in advance relating to the following year and are recognised and carried at original amounts utilised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. Financial Liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Financial Liabilities are classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial Liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses including any interest expenses are recognised in profit or loss. Other Financial Liabilities are

subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or invoice price where discounting is not significant. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings.

Financial liabilities are presented as if the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded. Other financial liabilities which contractually will be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

**i. Trade Payables**

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

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

**ii. 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 profit or loss 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.

**iii. De-recognised of Financial Liabilities**

The Company derecognises liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligation are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**iv. Impairment of Financial Instruments**

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and the loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. For the loan 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 flow (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 the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

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 improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

#### **Offsetting of 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 the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **3m. Investment Income and Finance Costs**

Investment Income comprises of difference between the current market value of the quoted shares in blue-chip companies and the fair value of such shares at the previous financial statements.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings. Certain borrowing costs are capitalised as explained under the section on Property, Plant and Equipment. Others that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **3n. Provisions**

A provision is recognised 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.

#### **4. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)**

A number of new standards, Amendments to Standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning from January 1 2018 and early application is permitted; however, the Company has not applied the new or amended standards in preparing these Financial Statements. Those Standards, amendments to Standards, and Interpretations which may be relevant to the Company are set below:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments Effective 1 January 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers Effective 1 January 2018
IFRIC 22	Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration Effective 1 January 2018

### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**

On 24 July 2014, the IASB issued the final IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard, which replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

#### **Recognition and Measurement**

IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

The Company predominantly transacts its business on cash and carry basis except for a few corporate clients, especially in the banking industry which have agreed credit terms with the Company.

The Company has undertaken a review of the main types of commercial arrangements with customers under the new five-step model and has concluded that the application of IFRS 9 will not have a material impact on the profit or loss and financial position of the Company.

### **IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company has undertaken a review of the main types of commercial arrangements with customers under the new five-step model and has concluded that the application of IFRS 15 will not have a material impact on the profit or loss and financial position of the Company.

### **IFRIC 22: Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration**

The amendments provide guidance on the transaction date to be used in determining the exchange rate for transaction of foreign currency transactions involving an advance payment or receipt.

The amendments clarifies that the transaction date is the date on which the Company initially recognises the repayment or deferred income arising from the advance consideration. For transactions involving multiple payments or receipts, each payment or receipt gives rise to a separate transaction date.

The interpretation applies when a Company:

- pays or receives consideration in a foreign currency; and

- recognises a non-monetary asset or liability – e.g. non-refundable advance consideration before recognising the related item.

The amendments to the standard had no material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

## 5. Turnover

This represents the net value of goods invoiced to third party, as analysed below:-

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>=N='000</b>	<b>=N='000</b>
Printing Services	1,386,075	952,320
Packaging	619,895	368,642
	<u><b>2,005,970</b></u>	<u><b>1,320,962</b></u>

## 6. Cost of Sales

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>=N='000</b>	<b>=N='000</b>
Raw Materials Consumed	1,378,208	725,520
Salaries and Wages	71,265	123,593
Repairs and Maintenance	14,370	35,314
Electricity and Power	29,179	18,110
Transport and Travelling	2,300	1,882
Printing and Stationery	3,900	2,081
Entertainment	-	727
Telex and Telephone	1,113	1,065
Postage & Courier	3,271	2,422
Depreciation	82,427	91,583
	<u><b>1,586,032</b></u>	<u><b>1,002,297</b></u>

## 7. Distribution and Administrative Expenses

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>=N='000</b>	<b>=N='000</b>
Salaries and Wages	61,532	40,462
Directors Remuneration	7,848	18,742
Gratuity	27,075	28,360

Pension Contribution	7,028	6,690
Power	13,946	4,333
Repairs and Maintenance	4,171	7,217
Depreciation	19,508	38,891
General Administrative Expenses	102,983	85,120
	<u>244,091</u>	<u>229,815</u>

## 8. Profit before Taxation

a. Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Notes	2021 =N='000	2020 =N='000
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	11	101,935	130,174
Personnel Expenses	9a	139,823	250,755
Auditors' Remuneration		1,200	1,200
Directors' Remuneration		7,848	18,742
Finance Cost	9b	46,926	38,649
(Gain)/Loss on PPE Disposed		101	(1,787)
		<u>297,833</u>	<u>437,733</u>

### Directors' Remuneration

#### Fees:

Chairman (Non-Executive)	125	125
Others	500	500

## 9. Personnel Expenses

a. Staff costs including provision for pension and other long term employee benefits:

	2021 =N='000	2020 =N='000
Salaries, Wages and Benefits	132,795	164,055
Contributions to Defined Contribution Plan	<u>7,028</u> <u>139,823</u>	<u>6,690</u> <u>170,745</u>

## b. Finance Cost

Finance Charge	46,926	6,732
Interest on Daewoo Bond	-	31,918
	<u>46,926</u>	<u>38,649</u>

## c. Directors Emoluments

(i) Remuneration paid to Directors (excluding pension contribution and certain Benefits) of the Company was as follows:		
Fees	625	625
Other Emoluments	<u>16,258</u>	<u>23,241</u>
	<u>16,883</u>	<u>23,866</u>
(ii) The emoluments of the other directors fell in the following ranges		
N30, 000 – N150, 000	5	5
N150, 001 –N12, 000,000	1	1

## d. Gratuity Scheme

Tripple Gee & Co Plc has a non- contributory gratuity scheme whereby on separation, staff who have spent a minimum number of ten (10) years are paid a sum based on their qualifying emolument and the number of years spent in service of Tripple Gee & Co Plc. A sum of **N27.1million** was paid in the current financial year to the former Executive Vice Chairman, out of the balance of **N58.7Million** remaining from the previously approved lump sum of **N108 Million** by the Board of Directors for him on separation from the service of the Company.

e. The number of persons employed as at 31<sup>st</sup> March are:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Managerial	8	6
Supervisory	42	43
Junior Staff	<u>56</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>104</u>	<u>89</u>

## 10. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Share of **17.35 kobo (2020: 7.58 kobo)** is based on the Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders of **N85.88Million (2020: N37.53Million)** on the **494,953,200** Ordinary shares of 50 kobo each.

	2021	2020
	=N=	=N=
EPS (Kobo)	17.35	7.58

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC**

**11 NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2021.**

**PROPERTY PLANT  
AND EQUIPMENTS**

	FREEHOLD LAND	BUILDING	FACTORY PLANT & MACHINERY	MOTOR VEHICLE	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	COMPUTER	LOOSE TOOLS	TOTAL
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>COST/VALUATION</b>								
As at 1-4-2020	140,378	216,319	1,815,845	72,680	51,352	65,520	12,164	2,374,258
IFRS Adjustments								
Bal at 1-4-2020 (restated)	140,378	216,319	1,815,845	72,680	51,352	65,520	12,164	2,374,258
Additions	210,037	6,822	65,459	16,723	7,474	4,286	-	310,800
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31-3-2021	<u>350,415</u>	<u>223,141</u>	<u>1,881,304</u>	<u>89,403</u>	<u>58,826</u>	<u>69,806</u>	<u>12,164</u>	<u>2,685,058</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION &amp; IMPAIRMENT</b>								
As at 1-4-2020	-	74,638	1,303,106	51,730	40,197	55,063	11,153	1,535,887
IFRS Adjustments								
Bal at 1-4-2020 (restated)	-	74,638	1,303,106	51,730	40,197	55,063	11,153	1,535,887
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	5,579	79,189	9,896	2,581	4,466	224	101,935
As at 31-3-2021	-	<u>80,217</u>	<u>1,382,295</u>	<u>61,626</u>	<u>42,778</u>	<u>59,529</u>	<u>11,377</u>	<u>1,637,822</u>
<b>CARRYING AMOUNT</b>								
As at 31-03-2021	<u>350,415</u>	<u>142,924</u>	<u>499,008</u>	<u>27,777</u>	<u>16,048</u>	<u>10,276</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>1,047,236</u>
As at 31-03-2020	<u>140,378</u>	<u>141,681</u>	<u>512,740</u>	<u>20,951</u>	<u>11,155</u>	<u>10,457</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>838,374</u>

## 12. Other Investments

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Skye Bank – Quoted Shares	-	56
First Bank Plc- Quoted Shares	159	159
Investment in True Data Project	<u>101,764</u>	<u>89,281</u>
	<b><u>101,923</u></b>	<b><u>89,496</u></b>

There was an appreciation in the value of shares held in First Bank, which brought the market value of First Bank Plc to **N203,542**. For the sake of prudence however, the increase in value was not reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Skye Bank (Polaris Bank Ltd.) is no longer listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE).

The following summary therefore, shows the current position of shares in the two Banks as at end of financial year:

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Start of year:		
Skye Bank	56	56
First Bank Plc- Quoted Shares	<u>159</u>	<u>159</u>
	215	215
Provision for Impairment	56	-
End of year	<u>159</u>	<u>215</u>
<b>Investment in True Data Project</b>	<b><u>101,764</u></b>	<b><u>89,281</u></b>

## 13. Inventories

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Raw Materials	204,300	294,978
Finished Goods	78,808	60,216
Raw Materials in Transit	<u>70,186</u>	
	<b><u>353,294</u></b>	<b><u>355,194</u></b>

There was no write down of inventories to net realizable value during the year.

## 14a Trade Receivables

The carrying amount of Trade and other Receivables classified as Trade Receivables approximate Fair Value. Trade Receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30

days terms. Trade Receivables are reported net of allowance for impairment. The Company does not hold any collateral as security for its Trade and Other Receivables as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, is stated below:

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Trade Debtors	195,136	137,477
Others (Gambou)	176	3,957
	<u>195,312</u>	<u>141,434</u>

The Company's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to Trade Receivables is disclosed in **Note 25**. Out of the Trade Debtors figure of **N195,312 million**, as stated above, **N169,793 million** was within the Company's credit risk policy of 180 days.

The Company determines its recoverability of Trade Receivable after considering any changes in the credit quality of the Trade Receivables from the date credit is granted up to the reporting period.

#### 15. Other Current Assets

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Staff Vehicle Loan	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	11,161	-
Deposit for Raw Materials	24,114	-
Withholding Tax	252,245	-
Prepayments	2,439	184,256
Gratuity & Pension	31,588	3,120
Machinery in Transit	533,547	58,662
	<u>855,093</u>	<u>19,020</u>
		<u>265,058</u>

#### 16. Deposit for Imports

Deposits for imports represent foreign currencies purchased for Funding of letters of credit in respect of imported raw materials, spare parts and machinery.

#### 17. Cash and Cash Equivalent

The balances as at 31<sup>st</sup> March are as stated below:

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
At Bank	7,829	13,119
In hand	3	34
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<u>7,832</u>	<u>13,153</u>



## 18. Share Capital

### a) Authorised Ordinary Shares of 50k each

In number of shares	2021	2020
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

### b) Issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of 50k each

In number of shares	2021	2020
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April	494,953,200	494,953,200
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March	494,953,200	494,953,200

## 19. Dividends

### a) Declared Dividends

The following Dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the year:

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
5.5Kobo per qualifying Ordinary share	27,222	(5kobo - 2020) 22,300

### b) Proposed Dividends

After reporting date the following dividends were proposed by the Directors for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March. The Dividends have not been provided for and there are no income tax consequences.

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
7kobo: Per qualifying ordinary shares (2020: 5.5kobo)	34,647	27,222

## 20. Other Components of Equity

This represents the surplus on the revaluation reserve of freehold land and building, plant and machinery and capital reserve as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Share Premium	115,663	-
Capital Reserve	<u>203,458</u>	<u>319,121</u>
	<u>319,121</u>	<u>319,121</u>

## 21. Loans and Borrowings

The Company has contractual interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are measured at amortised cost.

Loans and borrowings are analysed into short and long term liabilities based on the time repayment obligation falls due as follows:

	2021 =N='000	2020 =N='000
Non-Current Liabilities	<u>561,273</u>	<u>156,773</u>

The Company has renegotiated its repayment plan of the NEXIM Bank Medium Term Direct Lending Facility in line with its Cash flow Projections. Payments are made on due dates as agreed. Also a long term loan of =N=437.5 million was granted by Providus Bank to acquire new Plant and Machinery to enhance growth and profitability.

	2021 =N='000	2020 =N='000
<b>Short Term Borrowings</b>		
Devonsley Finance Ltd.	-	19,850
Mr. Olusegun Olusanya	-	5,188
Mr. Sam Ayininuola	-	5,188
Proteus Law	10,000	-
GTB Quick Credit	4,207	-
Courtville Ltd	5,000	-
Providus Bank Overdraft	75,808	-
<b>True Data Short Term Loan:</b>		
Mrs. Christy Okoye	3,000	3,000
Senator Bajomo	2,500	2,500
ANBOS	8,559	8,402
Mr. Ayininuola (True Data)	3,000	3,000
Mrs. M. A. Giwa	-	-
Mr. Olusegun Olusanya	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<b><u>115,075</u></b>	<b><u>50,127</u></b>

## 22. Provisions

Provisions represent management's estimate of the Company's probable exposure to some liabilities which are classified as long term and short term as analysed below:

	2021 =N='000	2020 =N='000
<b>Short term:</b>		
Provision for Ex – Gratia Payment	1,287	4,099
Provision for Advert	-	2,693
Provision for Calendar	1,599	546
Provision for Dir. Fee	6,050	-

Audit/ Professional fee	3,250	3,880
Provision for AGM Expenses	2,140	3,114
Accrued General	8,000	650
	<u>22,325</u>	<u>14,981</u>

**Long Term:**

<b>Accrued Bond Interest</b>	<b><u>241,035</u></b>	<b><u>241,035</u></b>
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Approval had been given by Regulatory Authorities for the discontinuance of accrual of interest on the Liability from the current Financial Year. The Accrued Bond Interest in the current year is the portion for Daewoo Zero Coupon Bond, as Interest accruing to NEXIM had already been capitalized.

**23. a. Trade and Other Payables**

The carrying amount of trade and other payables as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, is analysed below:

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
Trade creditors	492,156	53,138
Staff Pension	17,620	
Unclaimed Dividends	4,081	14,898
Other Creditors and Accruals	<u>63,406</u>	<u>182,599</u>
	<b><u>577,263</u></b>	<b><u>250,635</u></b>

- f. A liability of **N16,205 Million** accruing to the former Executive Vice Chairman was included in "Other Creditors and Accrual" figure of **N63,406 Million** stated in **Note 23(a)** above.

**24. Current Tax Payable**

	2021	2020
	=N='000	=N='000
PAYE	4,743	8,153
VAT	12,024	39,499
Corporate Tax	7,123	2,988
Current Tax Provision	<u>42,766</u>	<u>17,663</u>
	<b><u>66,656</u></b>	<b><u>68,303</u></b>

**25. Financial Risk Management**

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk

- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

### **Risk Management framework**

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the result of which are reported to both Senior Management and the Audit Committee.

### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterpart to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Management has a well-tested procedure under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the Company extends credit facilities to such customer and this is reviewed regularly.

In monitoring customer credit risk, age analysis of customers is being regularly reviewed during management meetings.

### **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations to third parties as and when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without risking and damage to Company's reputation.

The Company has a clear focus on ensuring sufficient access to capital to finance growth and to refinance maturing debt obligations. As part of the liquidity management process, the Company has various credit arrangements in some banks and related parties which can be utilised to meet its liquidity requirements.

### **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return.

The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low to keep prices within profitable range, foreign exchange risks are managed by maintaining foreign denominated bank accounts and keeping Letters of Credit (LC) facility with Company's bankers.

### **Operational risk**

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

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

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

- Requirements for the appropriate segregation of duties including the independent authorisation of transactions
- Requirements for the reconciliations and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including adequate insurance cover

Compliance with the Company's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Company.

## **26. Related Parties**

Related parties include the Directors (whether executive or non-executive), their close family members and any employee who is able to exert a significant influence on the operating policies of the Company. All transactions with the Company are usually carried out at arm's length and conform to established Company procedures on procurement.

## **27. Major Suppliers**

The Company's Suppliers are both Local & Foreign and some of the major suppliers are:

### **Foreign:**

Security Paper Mills

Lumunicence  
Linktop Development Co. Ltd.  
Chespa s.p.  
Shanghai Witty  
AM Rotary  
RM Rotary  
Shanghai First Trust

**Local:**

Raskas Enterprise Nig Ltd  
DFN Druckfarben  
Darsef Enterprises Ltd  
Bhume Inks & Resun Ltd  
K Plus G Oil & Gas Ltd  
Tempo Paper & Pulp Packaging Ltd  
Euro Chemco Ventures Ltd.

The Company is not associated with its Suppliers.

**28. Subsequent Events**

The Directors are of the opinion that there were no post financial position events which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, and the Financial performance for the year ended on that date, which has not been adequately provided for or disclosed in these Financial Statements.

**29.** The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the **18<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.**

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC**  
**VALUE ADDED STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021**

	<b>2021</b>		<b>2020</b>	
	<b>N'000</b>		<b>N'000</b>	
Revenue	2,005,970		1,320,962	
Bought in Good and Services	(1,804,445)		(1,065,831)	
	<b>201,525</b>		<b>255,131</b>	
Exchange Difference	(883)		-	
Other Income	607		5,010	
<b>Value Added by Operating Activities</b>	<b>201,249</b>		<b>260,141</b>	
<b>Distribution of Value Added</b>		<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
<b>To Government as:</b>				
Taxes & Duties	(42,766)	(21)	(17,663)	(7)
<b>To Employees:</b>				
Salaries & wages & end of service benefit	132,796	66	170,745	66
<b>To Providers of Finance:</b>				
Dividend:	(29,670)	(15)	(22,300)	(9)
Finance cost	(46,926)	(23)	(38,649)	(15)
<b>Retained in the Business:</b>				
Depreciation	101,935	51	130,474	50
Retained earnings for the year	85,880	43	37,535	14
	<b>201,249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>260,141</b>	<b>100</b>

**TRIPPLE GEE COMPANY PLC**  
**FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021.**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
Revenue	2,005,970	1,320,962	784,795	742,560	601,722
Result from Operating Activities	175,848	88,850	33,824	51,809	49,488
Profit Before Taxation	128,646	55,198	35,804	37,804	15,589
Profit for the Year	85,880	26,682	27,613	23,450	10,239
Comprehensive Income for the year	156,726	100,516	165,557	152,705	145,569
<b>Employment of Funds:</b>					
Property Plant & Equipment	1,047,235	838,374	738,052	861,459	945,492
Intangible Asset	101,923	89,496	62,788	26,515	215
Investment in Associate	165,840	165,840	165,840	165,840	165,840
Inventories	353,294	355,194	333,606	285,835	239,449
Trade Receivables	195,312	141,434	113,419	127,674	226,017
Other Current Assets	855,093	265,058	318,590	264,082	286,083
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,832	13,153	13,664	33,760	14,980
Net Current Liabilities	(781,319)	(384,046)	(238,612)	(203,669)	(323,716)
Loans and Borrowing	(561,273)	(156,773)	(226,773)	(293,773)	(240,687)
Long Term Provisions	(241,035)	(241,035)	(128,842)	(128,842)	(181,928)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>1,142,902</b>	<b>1,086,692</b>	<b>1,151,732</b>	<b>1,138,882</b>	<b>1,131,745</b>
<b>Fund Employed:</b>					
Share Capital	247,477	247,477	247,477	247,477	247,477
Other Components of Equity	319,121	319,121	319,121	319,121	319,121
Non - Controlling Interest	419,578	419,578	419,578	419,578	419,578
Retained Earnings	156,726	100,516	165,556	152,705	145,569



	1,142,902	1,086,692	1,151,732	1,138,882	1,131,745
Earnings Per Share	17.35k	7.58k	5.58k	4.74k	2.07k
NSE Quoted Price/Share as at 31st March	0.70k	0.64k	0.70k	0.88k	1.24k