

**OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2020**

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Financial report for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

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# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Corporate information

### Directors

<b>Chairman</b>	Mr. G. Oyeboode MFR	
<b>Managing Director</b>	Dr. G. D. Hefer	(South African)
<b>Finance Director/Chief Financial Officer</b>	Mr. A. Arhainx	(French)
<b>Non-Executive Directors</b>	Dr. L. J. J Boedt Chief D.U. Edebiri OON Mr. P.A.E Eguasa JP Mr. H.Fabri Mr. Ph.de Traux de Wardin Mr. R. Helsmoortel Mr. S. F. Claeys	(Belgian)   (Belgian) (Belgian) (Belgian) (Belgian)
<b>Independent Director</b>	Mr. A. Ighodalo	
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Chief P. C. Obi KSC	

<b>Registered office and principal place of business</b>	Okomu Oil Palm Estate Okomu-Udo Edo State
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<b>Independent auditors</b>	Crowe Dafinone Chartered Accountants 15 Elsie Femi Pearce Street Victoria Island, Lagos Lagos State
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### Bankers

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>- Nigerian</b> | Access Bank Plc<br>Polaris Bank Limited<br>Zenith Bank Plc |
| <b>- Foreign</b>  | Banque Cantonale de Fribourg<br>Freiburger Kanonal Bank    |

<b>Solicitors</b>	Chief Charles Adogah & Co (Solicitors & Advocates) 34 Oziegbe Street, New Benin Benin City
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<b>Registrars</b>	Cardinalstone Registrars Ltd. 358, Herbert Macaulay Way Yaba, Lagos
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<b>Managing agent</b>	Socfinco F.R. S.A Square des Places 3 1700 Fribourg Switzerland
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<b>RC No.</b>	30894
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# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Results at a glance

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000	%
Revenue	23,410,680 =====	18,867,271 =====	24
Profit on continuing operations before taxation	8,845,550	7,523,187	18
Companies income tax charge	(1,065,031) -----	(2,473,550) -----	(57)
Profit on continuing operations after taxation	7,780,519 =====	5,049,637 =====	54
Other comprehensive income (net)	(275,195) =====	318,711 =====	
Total comprehensive income	7,505,324 =====	5,368,348 =====	40
Net assets	34,777,784 =====	29,180,280 =====	19
Employees' expenses	1,105,391 =====	1,094,367 =====	1
	No.	No.	
Number of employees	455 ===	474 ===	
Basic earnings per 50 kobo share (Naira)	8.16 =====	5.29 =====	
Net asset per 50 kobo share (Naira)	36.46 =====	30.59 =====	

# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Chairman's report (continued)**

Distinguished Shareholders, Guests of Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to the 41<sup>st</sup> Annual General Meeting of our Company. It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report and financial results for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

### **The Operating & Economic Environment for 2020**

The dominant word on everybody's lips in 2020 was Covid-19. The pandemic has had devastating effects, not only upon us as humans, but also upon the world as a whole, plunging Countries into recession, closing businesses and leading to the deaths of millions around the globe. Nigeria was also not spared. The Country was plunged into recession as a result of the lockdowns; this being exacerbated later by the #ENDSARS protests, together with a devastating drop in the crude oil price and a resultant forex squeeze that has continued to strangle those businesses that managed to survive the lockdowns. Subsequent inflation rates of at least 15% locally, together with ongoing devaluations, have led to a very tenuous situation in the country.

Notwithstanding the scale of the turmoil wrecked upon the world by the infection, our company miraculously escaped the clutches of the virus, virtually unscathed. However, not totally so. Despite the company's ongoing anti-Covid-19 preventative regime to minimize the virus' scourge, sadly the company reported 3 Covid-19 related deaths in 2020. Our hearts and thoughts go out to the families of those who sadly passed away. May their souls rest in eternal peace.

On the business front, although the worldwide lockdown necessitated the closure of tyre factories worldwide and our rubber factory had to reduce its shifts from two to one for three months, production was still able to proceed throughout the period of the lockdown. There were also no stoppages on the palm side either and harvesting and processing was not hindered at all throughout the year by Covid-19. In fact, commodity prices for both of our company's products actually increased during 2020. Land borders also remained closed and assisted us to sell our crude palm oil (CPO) into the local market without having to compete with illegal imports.

### **Operating Results**

The past year saw a 22% increase in CPO prices year on year (YoY) whilst rubber prices increased by 9% (YoY). CPO production was nearly 8% higher than for the same period 2019, whilst rubber production was 1% higher (YoY), even with the factory having to run on a single shift during the lockdown period. Consolidated turnover for the year increased YoY by 24%. Direct costs increased by 49% YoY, mainly because the costs from the Extension 2 plantation were now included under the operating costs, as opposed to being capitalized, since most of the biological assets have now matured.

The Company paid 57% less Company income tax YoY, mainly as a result of increases in capital allowances applicable during this period.

Despite the head winds mentioned above as a result of the virus, I am happy to announce that our company registered a total comprehensive income for 2020 of N7.78 billion, this being 40% higher than in 2019.

### **Dividends**

The Board of Directors have, therefore, recommended a dividend of ₦ 7.00 per 50 kobo ordinary share (2019: ₦ 4.00 per 50 kobo ordinary share) held, subject to the payment of withholding tax at the appropriate rate.

# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Chairman's report (continued)**

### **Operational Performance by Sector**

#### **Palm**

As at the end of 2020, total oil palm area was 19,060ha, out of which 1,883ha were immature plantings. No replanting took place in 2020, but 1,702ha of palm became mature in Extension 2 in December 2020. Total agricultural palm plantation costs for the year were 48% higher YoY, for the reason stated earlier herein above (costs transferred from capex to opex in Ext 2).

CPO processing costs from the oil mill were 49% higher than in 2019, due to the breakdown of the turbine which could not be repaired for nearly a year because of the Covid-19 lockdown which prevented the company from importing spares and mechanics from overseas for this period. During the turbine downtime, the oil mill was forced to run on generators which were costlier than power normally generated by the turbine. The turbine was able to be repaired by the end of the year.

Total book costs for all oil palm products were up 40%, YoY, for the reasons stated earlier herein.

#### **Rubber**

A total of 7,335ha of rubber was recorded at the end of 2020, consisting of 2,192ha of immature area. No immature rubber was put into bearing in 2020. Dry rubber production increased by 24% YoY, whilst rubber agricultural plantation costs were nearly 8% lower than those for 2019.

The rubber factory processed around 1% more dry rubber in 2020, compared with the prior year.

Factory processing costs were 14% lower YoY and the total rubber book cost for 2020 was 1.5% higher than 2019 book costs.

### **Consolidated Financial Results**

During the year under review, the results of the Company recorded a combined revenue totalling N23.4 billion, 24% higher than 2019's consolidated revenues.

Earnings before tax (EBT) was 18% higher YoY and taxes were 57% lower YoY leading to a consolidated net profit for 2020, as stated earlier, of N7.38 billion, this being 34% higher than 2019, mainly as a result of higher product prices and lower tax commitments.

### **Environment Sustainability, Health, Education & Safety for 2019**

Our company became the first in Edo State to be re-certified under the internationally recognized Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification scheme. This is a huge achievement for our company, under the prevailing circumstances of Covid-19 restrictions, and again proves that our international peers, worldwide, independently re-confirm that our practices at Okomu main estate conform to internationally recognized standards, including those of sustainable environmental conservation, health, education, community, worker, legal and safety practices.

The Company also successfully completed all other statutory Federal and State environmental audits in 2020, as well as the re-certification of our ISO9001:2015, ISO14001:2015 and ISO45001 (previously ISO18001:2007) for product quality, environmental sustainability and health and safety, respectively.

# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Chairman's report (continued)**

Social impact assessments (SIA) were completed in 2020 on our communities including their locations, socioeconomic conditions, community engagement processes, participatory social and health impacts, impact evaluations and a social management plan. High conservation value areas (HCVs) within all areas of the Company continue to be well monitored, according to independent RSPO audits, with more than 10% of the Company's total land area being classified as such and a notable achievement in the area of conservation. In fact, the Edo State Ministry of Environment used the company's HCV areas for their forestry officer training course in 2020 because of the company's ability to manage her HCVs so well.

The Company spent N66.6 million in 2020 (2019: N66.2 million) on staff health, safety and welfare programmes.

The Company was also very proud that it did not lose any employees due to industrial accidents in 2020 (2019: 0).

### **Employees**

Due mainly to natural attrition, and the deaths due to Covid-19, the number of staff as at the end of 2020 decreased from 1,431 to 1,388.

The Company, even under Covid-19 restrictions, managed to train her staff and invested N31.5 million in employee skills training programmes in 2020 (2019: N45.5 million).

### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, the company proceeded with her renowned corporate social responsibility (CSR) programme for her neighbouring communities (please feel free to check the programmes out on our Company homepage at [www.okomunigeria.com](http://www.okomunigeria.com), and our Face Book page), as done in the previous years. Annual disbursements for training, the erection of building projects, bursaries, recipients for the skills acquisition programme, and the like, were made to our local communities and/or Government departments amounting to N255.4 million (2019: N183.6 million) in 2020.

As part of the company's mission to ease the burden of Covid-19 on her communities during the lockdown, she also provided a palliative of food items consisting of, amongst others, truckloads of rice, banga and yams each for all her neighbouring communities.

### **Future Expansion & Development Plans for 2021**

Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, delays in the completion of the first of the two 30t/hour oil mills in Extension 2 arose as personnel were locked down and ports ground to a halt. It is now envisaged that the first oil mill will be completed and ready for commissioning by July 2021, if no further delays arise. Furthermore, the second 30t/hr oil mill has been fabricated in Malaysia and the first containers are scheduled to be in Nigeria around May 2021. This mill should, barring any delays, be commissioned in the first quarter of 2023.

The 5Mw turbine was also beset with delays due to the pandemic but should be commissioned by the middle of March 2021 if no further delays due to the pandemic arise. The turbine will generate enough power for both Okomu and Extension 1, together, basically for free thereafter for most of the year.



# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Chairman's report (continued)**

A third line has been installed to ensure that throughput in the existing oil mill is not disrupted at any time and will be running during the 2021 peak in order to assist with the fruit coming from Extension 2 until the Extension 2 mill has been commissioned.

The memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Okomu National Park (ONP) wherein the park has partnered with the Company to co-manage the buffer zones and HCVs bordering the ONP has progressed and the park's management plan strategy will gain momentum in 2021.

As part of the company's ongoing commitment to smallholder farmers, it has been in negotiations to partner with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) which will hopefully initiate smallholder programmes, together with the Edo State Government. The possibility of starting 2,000 to 2,500ha by end 2021 is the goal of the Company at present, hopefully in collaboration with local communities under the Company's footprint.

### **Conclusion**

In closing, Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe I can proudly stand here today and state that, despite all that has happened in 2020, your company seems to have stood strong in these difficult times. The results are probably one of the best ever recorded, what with shareholders receiving a dividend, unlike in many cases with other companies; the company having grown and continuing to show resilience even in the toughest times. My Board and I are confident that our company, as it heads into 2021, will do even better next year and shareholders can expect to see the benefits of our Extension 2 plantation coming through as the 9,000ha are processed on site from the middle of next year onwards.

Lastly, I would like to thank the management, staff, contractors, communities and all other stakeholders who, under the most trying conditions, once again, supported our Company this year. My Board and I would also like to thank all the Board committees, and, last, but not least, you, our valued shareholders, who have been our rock. Thank you all for your attendance at our Annual General Meeting this year and I wish you well for 2021, but most of all, please stay safe.

Thank you.

Mr. G. Oyebode MFR  
Chairman  
FRC/2013/NBA/0000000254

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Directors' report

The directors' present their annual report together with the audited financial statements report for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

### Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are the cultivation of oil palm, processing of fresh fruit bunches into crude palm oil for resale, rubber plantation and processing of rubber lumps to rubber cake for export.

### Results for the period

These are as set out on page 28 of these financial statements.

### Future prospects & review

The review of the company's activities for the year is as set out within the Chairman's statement. The reports should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

### Dividend

The directors recommend, in respect of the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, the declaration of a dividend of ₦ 7.00 per 50 kobo ordinary share (2019: ₦ 4.00 per 50 kobo ordinary share) subject to the deduction of withholding tax at the appropriate rate.

### Directors' responsibilities

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council Act No. 6 of 2011 requires the directors to prepare the financial statements, in respect of each financial year, that give a true and fair view of the statement of the financial position of the company as at the end of the year and of the statement of profit and comprehensive income generated by the company for the year ended on that date together with the relevant notes to the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors were required to:

- select suitable significant accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ensure that the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed and in the case of any material departures from there, ensure that these have been fully disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is deemed inappropriate to assume that the company shall continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any point in time, the financial position of the company to enable them ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council Act No. 6 of 2011, the requirements and regulations of the Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission together with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, and for therefore ensuring that all reasonable steps have been taken for prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Creditors payment policy

The company's code in respect of its practices on payments are to settle the supplier's accounts in accordance with the individual contractual terms of business agreed with each organisation to whom it is liable. Credit taken on trade payables amounted to 61 days of credit on average during the year (2018: 105 days).

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Directors' report (continued)

### Management and Technical Service Provider

Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc received technical support from Socfinco FR SA. The agreements are made with the approval of the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP).

### Property, plant and equipment

These are set out in note 21 to the financial statements.

### Bearer biological assets

These are set out in note 22 to the financial statements.

### Research and development

The activities of the company did not necessitate any expenditure on research and development during the year under review as the research into its biological assets are carried out by the technical partners as part of the provisions of the technical support.

### Directors

The members of the Board of Directors during the year under review comprise:

- Mr. G Oyeboode MFR Chairman
- Dr. G. D. Hefer Managing Director (South African)
- Mr. A. Arhainx Finance Director (French)
- Chief D.U Edebiri OON
- Mr. H. Fabri (Belgian)
- Mr. R. Helmoortel (Belgian)
- Dr. L. J. J. Boedt (Belgian)
- Mr. P. A. E. Eguasa JP
- Mr. A. Ighodalo
- Mr. Ph.de Traux de Wardin (Belgian)
- Mr. S. F. Claeys (Belgian)

### Directors retiring

In accordance with Section 285 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, one-third of the directors shall retire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, and these directors, being eligible, hereby offer themselves for re-election. The directors retiring are Mr. Ph.de Traux de Wardin, Mr H. Fabri and Mr S.F Claeys. Mr A. Ighodalo, as an Independent Non-Executive Director retires after completing 9 years, as required by the Act.

### History of the share capital

Year	Authorised share capital number	Value	Issued & fully paid shares	Value	Remarks
		₦		₦	
1989	68,000,000	34,000,000	50,700,000	500,000	Initially the share of the company was 10k/share
1989	68,000,000	34,000,000	50,700,000	25,350,000	By Ord. Resolution passed on 27/04/1990, 340,000,000 ord. Shares of 10k was consolidated and divided into 68,000,000 shares of 50k each.
1991	68,000,000	34,000,000	55,200,000	27,600,000	Listed on Stock Exchange on 8 March 1991
1992	68,000,000	34,000,000	66,240,000	33,120,000	
1993	80,000,000	40,000,000	79,884,000	39,120,000	Bonus shares of 1 for 5 held issued and fully paid

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Directors' report (continued)

### History of the share capital (continued)

Year	Authorised share capital		Issued & fully paid shares	Value N	Remarks
	Number	Value N			
1994	80,000,000	40,000,000	79,884,000	39,744,000	
1995	80,000,000	40,000,000	79,884,000	39,744,000	
1996	80,000,000	40,000,000	79,884,000	39,744,000	
1997	200,000,000	100,000,000	105,984,000	52,992,000	Increase in Share Capital and Rights issue of 1 for 3 held
1998	200,000,000	100,000,000	105,984,000	52,992,000	
1999	200,000,000	100,000,000	105,984,000	52,992,000	
2000	200,000,000	100,000,000	105,984,000	52,992,000	
2001	600,000,000	300,000,000	317,970,000	158,985,000	Increase in Authorised Share capital & a rights issued of 2 for 1 held
2002	600,000,000	300,000,000	317,970,000	158,985,000	
2003	600,000,000	300,000,000	317,970,000	158,985,000	
2004	600,000,000	300,000,000	317,970,000	158,985,000	
2005	600,000,000	300,000,000	317,970,000	158,985,000	
2006	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	Bonus issue of 1 for 2 held
2007	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	
2008	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	
2009	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	
2010	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	
2011	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	
2012	600,000,000	300,000,000	476,955,000	238,476,000	
2013	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	Increase in share capital & Bonus issue of 1:1
2014	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	
2015	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	
2016	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	
2017	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	
2018	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	
2019	1,200,000,000	600,000,000	953,910,000	476,956,000	

### Directors' interest

The directors' interest in the ordinary shares of 50 kobo each that are fully paid up as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings and/or notified by them for the purposes of Sections 301 of the Companies and Allied Matter Acts, 2020 are as follows:

Held as at:	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2020		31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019	
	Direct Number	Indirect Number	Direct Number	Indirect Number
Mr. G. Oyeboode MFR	35,938,136	5,730,978	35,938,136	5,730,978
Mr. P.A.E. Eguasa JP	9,165,000	-	9,165,000	-
Mr. A. Ighodalo	-	921,284	-	921,284
	=====	=====	=====	=====

### Shareholding

The shares of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc are 62.69% owned by Socfinaf S.A which is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg and 37.31% by a diversified spread of Nigerian individuals and institutional shareholders. Other than Socfinaf S.A, no other shareholder holds more than 5% of the issued share capital of the company.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Directors' report (continued)

<b>Employment of physically challenged persons</b>	The company's policy is to give equal consideration to all persons, including the physically challenged persons, in all matters of employment, after taking cognisance of their special aptitudes or challenges. Employees who become physically challenged during the course of their employment are given reasonable alternatives, having regard to their disabilities. There was no physically challenged person in the employment of the company.		
<b>Employee Involvement and training</b>	The company provides all of the appropriate training for its employees through the acquisition of the relevant experience that they obtain whilst working and through their attendance at other relevant external courses. The company incurred ₦ 31.5 million (2019: ₦ 45.5 million (note 10) in providing training during the year.		
<b>Health, safety and welfare</b>	Health and safety regulations are in force within the company and are displayed on various notice boards within the premises. The company has three staff clinics and also provides medical facilities to all levels of employees. The company incurred ₦ 66.6 million (2019: ₦ 66.2 million) during the year.		
<b>Corporate governance</b>	The corporate governance report and the directors' responsibilities are set out on pages 13 to 21 and form an integral part of this report.		
<b>Charitable donations</b>	The company did not make any charitable donations during the year (2019: nil).		
<b>Corporate social responsibilities</b>	The company made corporate social responsibilities of ₦ 252.3 million during the year (2019: ₦ 183.6 million). These comprised:		
		2020	2019
		₦ '000	₦ '000
	• Community projects	252,202	180,572
	• Scholarships given	3,150	3,060
		—————	—————
		255,352	183,632
		=====	=====
<b>Corporate Responsibility for financial reports</b>	In accordance with Section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 each and all of the directors, as at the date of the approval of this report confirm that:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- So far as he is or they are aware, that the audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit state of material facts, which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statements are made, and</li> <li>- The audited financial statement and all other financial information included in the statements fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of the operation of the company as of and for the periods covered by the audited financial statements.</li> </ul>		

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Directors' report (continued)

### Analysis of shareholding

	Range	No. of holders	Percent	Unit	Percent
1	-50	649	4.02	14,638	0.00
51	-100	478	2.96	42,147	0.00
101	-500	3,327	20.61	1,176,616	0.12
501	-1000	3,594	21.26	2,892,368	0.30
1001	-5000	5,365	33.24	12,828,037	1.34
5001	-10000	1,189	7.37	8,761,086	0.92
10001	-50000	1,138	7.05	25,346,078	2.66
50001	-100000	177	1.10	12,748,725	1.34
100001	-500000	158	0.98	33,821,406	3.55
500001	-1000000	23	0.14	16,923,659	1.77
1000001	-953910000	44	0.27	839,355,240	87.99
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16,142</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>953,910,000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Audit Committee

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the company established an audit committee comprising of an equal number of the representatives of both the Directors and the Shareholders. The members of the Committee are: Chief D.U. Edebiri OON, Mr. L. A. Ohenhen, Mr. P. A. E Eguasa, Mr. M. Igbrude, Mr. A. Imadu and Dr. Luc Boedt. Mr. L. A. Ohenhen acted as the Chairman of the Committee.

### Company Secretary

The Company Secretary (P.C.OBI & CO.) representative Mr Chibuike Onwusoro passed away on the 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2021. The Board is yet to appoint his successor, but the company P.C. Obi & Co, whom Mr. Onwusoro worked for, will temporarily oversee these duties.

### Independent Auditors

In line with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, Messrs. Crowe Dafinone (Chartered Accountants) having rendered audit services to the Company for the last ten (10) years hereby resign in accordance with that code. The Board of Directors hereby recommend that the shareholders approve the appointment of Messrs. Ernst and Young, Chartered Accountants as the External Auditors for the Company effective for the audit of the 2021 financial year.

### By Order of the Board

**Chief Paul C. Obi**  
**FRC/2014/NBA/00000009236**  
**P.C. Obi & Co.**  
**Company Secretary**  
**15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021**

# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Report of the Board Appraisal**

### *Report of the External Consultant on The Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc's Board of Directors Appraisal*

We have completed our procedures for The Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc's board of directors' appraisal for the year ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Code of Corporate Governance 2011 for public companies in Nigeria.

The scope of our review focused on all the relevant sections of the SEC's Code.

Based on our review, as well as analysis of board members self-evaluation questionnaires, we are of the opinion that the board's performance complied with the requirements set out in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Code of Corporate Governance 2011 for public companies in Nigeria.

Our review procedures were in accordance with the limited scope of our engagement and might not necessarily identify all irregularities that may exist in the underlying information.

This report should not be construed as expression or approval of matters not specifically mentioned therein.

The review was concluded in January 2021. The key findings and specific recommendations for improvements have been articulated and included in our detailed report to the board of directors.

Yours faithfully,

Ngozi Ogwo  
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004923

15<sup>th</sup> March , 2021

# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Corporate governance**

The Board is responsible to the shareholders for the management and control of the company's activities and is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance as set out in the National Code of Corporate Governance. It is the Board's view that the company has fully complied with the provisions of the Code during the year.

This section together with the Directors' report on pages 7 to 11 provides the details of how the company applied the principles and complied with the provisions of the Code.

## **Board composition and balance**

During the year, the Board comprised a Non-Executive Chairman, one Independent Non-Executive Director, seven Non-Executive directors and two Executive Directors.

The posts of Chairman and Managing Director are separate and independent. The Chairman is responsible for the working and leadership of the Board and for the balance of its membership. The Managing Director is responsible for leading and managing the business within the authority delegated by the Board.

The Board considers that during the year the company was in full compliance with the code, which requires that the membership of the Board should not be less than 5 persons and should be a mix of executive and non-executive directors headed by a Chairman with at least one independent director.

It is part of the Board's plan to ensure that it has a blend of skills experience and independence that is required to provide leadership and to shape the overall strategic development of the company.

## **Functioning of the Board**

The Directors receive management information, including financial, operating and strategic reports, in advance of Board meetings. The Board receives presentations from non-board members on matters of significance which help to give the Board greater insight into the business of the company. The company's solicitors and Company Secretary provide the Board with ongoing reports that cover legal and regulatory changes and developments.

The Board has a formal schedule of matters specially reserved to it for decision making, although its primary role is to provide leadership and to review the overall strategic development of the company as a whole. In addition, the Board sets the company's values and standards and ensures that the company acts ethically and that its obligations to its shareholders are understood and met. The Board is specifically responsible for the:

- Approval of the company's strategy and its budgetary and business plans;
- Approval of the significant investments and decisions;
- Review of the performance, assessed against the company's strategy, objectives, business plans and budgets;
- Approval of the annual results, interim management statements, accounting policies and the appointments and, subject to shareholder approval, remuneration of the external auditors;



# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Corporate governance (continued)**

### **Functioning of the Board (continued)**

- Approval of the dividend policy, the interim dividend and the recommendation of the final dividend;
- Changes to the company's capital structure and the issue of any securities;
- Establishing the company's risk policies, system of internal control, governance and approval authorities;
- Executive performance and succession planning, including the appointment of new directors; and
- Determine the standards of ethics and policy in relation to business practice, health, safety, environment, social and community responsibilities.

At its meetings during the year, the Board discharged the duties above and received updates on the following financial performance indicators; key management changes; material new projects; financial plans; legal and regulatory updates, and in particular, it continued with development work in the future expansion project of the company. In addition to formal reports passed to the directors, the directors are expected to take responsibility for identifying their own individual needs and to take appropriate steps to ensure that they are properly informed about the company and their responsibilities as a Director.

The Board has delegated authority to certain committees to carry out specified objectives which are defined by their terms of reference. Additional information on the responsibility of each the Board Committees are outlined on pages 15 to 18.

### **Board performance and evaluation**

In the year under review, the company's consultants Grant Thornton, Chartered Accountants undertook an annual independent evaluation of the Board and Board committee performance and also ascertained whether there were areas where performance and procedures might be further improved. The outcome of the Board evaluation was highly enlightening and very satisfactory. The summary of the report is as set out on page 12.

### **Board training**

The company's policy encourages directors to attend different training programmes and seminars that enhances their professional skills and informs them of new developments in the company's business and operating environment. The costs of such training are borne by the company.

### **Directors' conflicts of interest**

The Directors have and are aware of the statutory duty to avoid a situation in which they have, or could have, an interest that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the interests of the Company. They will not be in breach of that duty if the relevant matter has been authorized in accordance with the Articles by the other Directors. The Board has adopted a set of guiding principles on managing conflicts and has approved a process for identifying current and future actual and potential conflicts of interest.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Corporate governance (continued)

### Board resignation

Changes in the composition of the Board is as set out in the Directors report on page 8.

### Board appointments

The Board has a written policy in respect of the appointment of new members. The policy sets out the basis of selection, the process of examining and evaluating the curriculum vitae together with personal interviews by the Chairman and members of the Board. An induction process is held prior to the formal acceptance of the person on the Board.

### Board meetings

During the year the Board held four scheduled meetings. The names of the Directors and the record of attendance at the scheduled Board committee meetings that were convened in the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:-

S/N	Name of Director	Board of Directors	Audit committee	Risk management committee	Governance/ Remuneration Committee
Number of meetings held		4	4	3	4
1.	Mr. G. Oyebo	4 C	-	-	-
2.	Dr. G. Hefer	4 E	4 +	3 +	4 +
3.	Dr. L. J. J Boedt	4	3	-	-
4.	Mr. P. A. E Eguasa	4	4 C	3 C	4
5.	Mr. P. De Traux de Wardin	4	-	-	4
6.	Mr. H Fabri	4	-	-	-
7.	Mr. R. Helsmoortel	4	-	-	3
8.	Chief D. U Edebiri	4	4	3	4
9.	Mr. A. Ighodalo	4 I	-	-	4 C
10.	Mr. A. Arhainx	4 E	4+	-	4 +
11.	Mr. S F. Claeys		-	3	-
- Non member		C Chairman	E Executive	I Independent	

All Board members not separately designated are nonexecutive.

+ In attendance, not being a member.

In line with the provisions of Section 267(1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the record of directors' attendance at board meetings shall be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board and Committee meetings are structured to allow open discussion. All directors receive detailed papers in advance of Board meetings. When unable to be physically present in person, Directors may attend by audio or video conference. When directors are not able to attend Board or committee meetings, their comments on the paper to be considered at that meeting are relayed in advance to the Chairman of that meeting, or an alternate is produced were applicable.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Corporate governance (continued)

The Company Secretary, whose appointment is a matter reserved for the Board, is responsible for advising and supporting the Chairman and the Board on company law and corporate governance matters and for ensuring that Board procedures are duly followed. The officer is also responsible for ensuring that there is a smooth flow of information to enable effective decision making. All directors have access to the advice and services of the company's legal counsel and the Company Secretary and through him, have access to independent professional advice in respect of their duties at the company's expense.

## Years of service

<u>Board</u>		<u>Years</u>
Chairman	- Mr. G. Oyeboode MFR	29
Managing Director	- Dr. G. D. Hefer	14
Executive	- Mr. Arnaud Arhainx	1
Independent	- Mr. A. Ighodalo	9

## Non-Executive

Chief D. U. Edebiri, OON	12
Mr. H. Fabri	31
Mr. R. Helsmoortel	12
Dr. L. J. J. Boedt	25
Mr. P. A. E. Eguasa JP	29
Mr. Ph. De Taux de Wardin	23
Mr. S. F. Claeys	8

## External auditors

Messrs. Crowe Dafinone	10
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## External Corporate Governance

Grant Thornton	7
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## Board committees

The Board has delegated certain authority to the committees each of whom has formal terms of reference, which are available on request or can be obtained from the Company Secretary. The principal committees of the Board are as follows:

- Risk Management Committee
- Audit Committee
- Governance/Remuneration Committee

The Chairman is not a member of any Committee of the Board.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Corporate governance (continued)

### Risk Management Committee

The Committee comprises of three non-executive directors who are shown below:

Mr. P.A.E. Eguasa	Director	Chairman
Chief D.U Edebiri, OON	Director	Member
Mr. S. F. Claeys	Director	Member

The Risk management committee is charged with the responsibility for acknowledging and identifying risk in the workplace and the operating environment, evaluating and prioritizing such risks that may arise and advising the company on how to avoid, modify and manage all of the risks the company may encounter. During the year, the committee was chaired by Mr. P. A. E Eguasa with two other non-executive directors as members. The committee met 3 times in 2020.

### Audit Committee

The Committee comprises of three non-executive directors and three elected members of the shareholders as shown below:-

Mr. P.A.E. Eguasa	Director	Chairman
Mr. L.A. Ohenhen	Shareholder	Member
Mr. M. Igbrude	Shareholder	Member
Rev. A. Imadu	Shareholder	Member
Dr. L. J. J. Boedt	Director	Member
Chief D.U Edebiri, OON	Director	Member

It was chaired by Mr. L. A. Ohenhen from October, 2019 to October, 2020 and Mr. P.A. E. Eguasa from October 2020 to October 2021. The committee met four times during the year. At these meetings, the Managing Director, the Finance Director, the representative of External Auditors (attended twice), the Internal Auditor and the company secretary were all in attendance. The Board considers that the members of Audit committee collectively have sufficient recent and relevant financial experience to carry out the functions of the Committee.

The Board has delegated to the committee the responsibility for overseeing the financial reporting, internal risk management and control functions and for making recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment of the company's internal and external auditors. The committee is authorized to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and, where necessary, to obtain external legal or other independent professional advice.

The Committee's principal activities during the year included:

- Reviewing the half year and annual financial statements with particular reference to accounting policies, together with significant estimates and financial reporting judgements and the disclosures made therein.
- Monitoring the financial reporting process;
- Reviewing management representations made to the external auditors;
- Reviewing the company's procedures to ensure that all relevant information is disclosed;
- Discussing any issues arising out of the full year audit with the external auditors (in the absence of management where appropriate);
- Making recommendations to the Board with regard to continuing the appointment and remuneration of the external auditors;

## OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

### Corporate governance (continued)

- Overseeing the company's relations with the external auditors and the effectiveness of the process;
- Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls and their applications;
- Monitoring and reviewing the internal audit function, reviewing all reports prepared by the internal auditors and assessing management's responses to such reports; and
- Reviewing and assessing the efficiency of the company's internal control and risk management systems.

To enable it to carry out its duties and responsibilities effectively, the committee relies on the information and support from the management across the business.

The committee also considers on an ongoing basis the independence of the external auditors and has established policies to consider the appropriateness or otherwise of appointing the external auditors to perform non-audit services, including consideration as to whether the auditors are the most suitable supplier of such services.

### Governance/Remuneration Committee

This Committee comprises four non-executive directors and an Independent Director as shown below:

Mr. Asue Ighodalo	Independent director	Chairman
Mr. Ph. De Taux de wardin	Director	Member
Mr. R. Helsmoortel	Director	Member
Mr. P.A.E. Eguasa	Director	Member
Chief D.U Edebiri, OON	Director	Member

The Company Secretary provides the secretarial and related advisory services to the committee as necessary.

The committee's principal responsibilities are to determine the company policy on senior management remuneration and approve appropriate salary packages of the senior Nigerian Management staff and non-executive Board allowances. The committee (excluding the non-executive chairman) determines the level of fees payable to the Non-Executive Chairman as well as establishing the criteria for Board and Board committee membership.

Given the central part that remuneration plays in the success of the company, in terms of recruitment, motivation and retention of high-quality employees, the committee is consulted on the remuneration packages of the Senior Nigerian Management staff. The committee also reviews the remuneration of other members of the company's Non-Executive Board.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Corporate governance (continued)

### Relations with shareholders

The company recognizes the importance of maintaining regular dialogue with its shareholders hence the institution of a comprehensive programme to maintain the ongoing two-way dialogue between the company and shareholders as it helps to ensure that the Board is aware of shareholders' views on a timely basis. This programme is carried out through the office of the Company Secretary. The company has established a web portal on the company's website at [www.okomunigeria.com](http://www.okomunigeria.com) for its shareholders to ensure access to the relevant historical financial information.

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) provides the Board with a valuable opportunity to communicate with the shareholders and is generally attended by all the Directors. Shareholders are given the opportunity to ask questions during the meeting and to meet the directors following the conclusion of the formal part of the meeting. The directors aim to give as much notice of the AGM as possible which will be at least 21 clear days, as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004 and the relevant of the Code of Corporate Governance. In accordance with the Articles, electronic and proper proxy appointments and voting instructions must be received not later than 7 days before a general meeting.

### Internal Control and Risk Management

The Board has overall responsibility for establishing and maintaining the company's system of risk management and internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the company's assets and for reviewing the effectiveness of this system. However, such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Key elements of the company's system of risk management and internal controls are:

- The regular review and assessment of the performance of the business in relation to risk management and internal control by the Board and its subcommittees;
- The company's risk management policy which sets out the process for identifying, evaluating and managing the key risks to the company's business objectives, supported by an appropriate organisational structure and clearly defined management responsibilities;
- The company's risk committee which reports to the Board and is tasked with the review, discussion and challenges of key risks reported, the ongoing development of internal controls and the monitoring of internal audits and other sources assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls.

The audit committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the system of risk management and internal control. In performing its review of effectiveness, the Audit Committee considers the following reports and activities:

- Internal audit reports on the review of priority controls across the company and the monitoring of management actions arising there from;
- Management's own assessment of the performance of the system of risk management and internal control during 2020; and
- Reports from the external auditors on issues identified during the course of their work.

The Board, having reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal control, can confirm that necessary actions have been, or are being taken to remedy any significant failings or weaknesses identified.

## **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

### **Corporate governance (continued)**

#### **Complaints management policy**

The company has a Complaints Management Policy and Framework in place in accordance with SEC Directives on the resolution of complaints. This policy has been uploaded on the company's website for public access.

#### **Gender diversity**

The Board is aware of the need to ensure equal and fair opportunities to all persons regardless of gender or physical attributes. The Board is currently examining its policies to ensure a more focused approach in recruiting and promoting women within its organisation.

No. of women employed were:	No.
Management	1
Others	383
	<u>384</u>
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#### **Employees**

The company continues to promote an equal opportunity, merit-based environment for all of its employees.

#### **Prohibition of insider trading**

The company's Code of Conduct (in accordance with the extant Nigerian laws and rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange) prohibits employees and Directors from insider trading, dealings and stock tipping when in possession of price-sensitive, non-public information relating to the company's business and from sharing or using such insider information.

#### **SEC Code of Corporate Governance for public companies in Nigeria**

The company complied with the SEC Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies in Nigeria.

#### **Whistleblowing**

The company encourages its employees to report the concerns which they feel the need to be brought to the attention of management. Whistle-blowing procedures, which are displayed on the company's notice boards, are available to employees who are concerned about possible impropriety, security breaches, or any other issue and who may wish to ensure that appropriate action is taken without fear of victimization or reprisal.

# **OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC**

## **Corporate governance (continued)**

### **Code of conduct**

The company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct is readily available to all employees, and in particular to ensure that employees have a single reference point (which is available in local language as appropriate) which details the company's commitment and approach to ethical business conduct.

### **Going concern**

The Board of Directors has undertaken a thorough review of the company's budget and forecasts that the management has produced which are detailed and realistic cash flow projections. These cash flow projections, when considered in conjunction with the company's anticipated undrawn facilities and cash (including consideration of reasonable possible changes in trading performance), demonstrate that the company has sufficient working capital for the foreseeable future. Consequently, the directors believe that the company has adequate resources to continue its operational existence. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

**Chief Paul C. Obi**  
**FRC/2014/NBA/00000009236**  
**P.C. Obi & Co.**  
**Company Secretary**  
**By the Authority of the Board**  
**Okomu-Udo**  
**Edo State**

**15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021**



# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Report of the Audit Committee

In compliance with the provisions of Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we, the members of the Audit Committee of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc, having carried out our functions under the Act, confirm that the accounting and reporting policies of the company as contained in the audited financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.

We confirm that the external auditors, Messrs Crowe Dafinone, Chartered Accountants have issued an unqualified opinion on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 were adequate and we confirm that the responses by the management to the external auditors' findings on Management matters were satisfactory.

**Mr. P. A. E. Eguasa**  
**FRC/2020/002/00000010321**  
Chairman, Audit Committee

Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021

### Members of the Audit Committee:

Mr. P. A. E Eguasa (JP) MBA (Finance and Accounting)	-	Chairman	(Director)
Mr. L. A. Ohenhen (JP)	-	Member	
Mr. M. Igbrude	-	Member	
Rev. A. Imadu	-	Member	
Chief D. U. Edebiri OON	-	Member	(Director)
Dr. L. J.J. Boedt	-	Member	(Director)

The Company Secretary (P.C.OBI & CO.) representative, Mr. Chibuike Odim Onwusoro passed away on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2021. The Board is yet to appoint his successor, but the company P.C. Obi & Co., whom Mr Onwusoro worked for, will temporarily oversee these duties.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## **CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 60(2) OF INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES ACT NO. 29 OF 2007**

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regard to the financial reports for the year ended 31 December, 2020 that: -

- a) We have reviewed the reports
- b) To the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain;
  - (i) Any untrue statement of material effect, or
  - (ii) Omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statements were made;
- c) To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the company as of the reporting date and for the year presented in the report.
- d) We:-
  - (i) Are responsible together with the Board of Directors, for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
  - (ii) Have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company is made known to such officers by others within entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
  - (iii) Have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls as the date within 90 days prior to the report;
  - (iv) Have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the company's internal control based on our evaluation as of that date;
- e) We have disclosed to the External Auditors and Audit Committee:-
  - (i) Significant deficiencies in the design and operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data and have identified for the company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
  - (ii) Any fraud whether or not material, that involved management or other employees who have significant role in the company's internal controls.
- f) We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weakness.

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**Dr. Graham D. Hefer**  
**Managing Director/CEO**  
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002460  
15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021

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**Mr. Arnaud Arhainx**  
**Chief Finance Officer**  
FRC no  
15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021

## ***INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC***

### ***Report on the financial statements***

#### ***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc which comprise, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020, the statement of the changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, other explanatory notes, the statement of value added and the financial summary. These financial statements are set out on pages 28 to 68 and have been prepared using the significant accounting policies set out on pages 32 to 45.

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

#### ***Basis for opinion***

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

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

#### ***Independence***

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

#### ***Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report***

The directors' report and other information contained therein are the responsibility of management and directors. Our opinion does not cover these reports and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. It is our responsibility to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with the knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on our work we conclude that there is such material misstatement within the other information and reports, we are required to report that fact in accordance with Section 407(5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF  
OKOMU OILPALM COMPANY PLC (continued)**

**Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment, were of significant importance in the performance of our audit of the financial statements. These matters were fully addressed during the audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

**Revenue**

The primary determinant and key performance indicator of performance is the revenue generated given the nature of its business. The total revenue this year increased significantly to ₦ 23.4 billion from ₦ 18.9 billion in 2019.

***Our audit tests performed and responses thereon***

We have reviewed the documentation and tested the accounting systems and internal controls pertaining to the processing and delivery of goods, the receipt and recording of the contractual income in respect of such revenue. The results of the tests provided sufficient evidence that reliance could be placed on such systems.

We have also obtained written representation from management, particularly confirming that the override of the systems by management did not occur.

We have accordingly placed reliance on these systems.

We carried out substantive tests in respect of the revenue and the trade receivables that existed as at the reporting date and obtained written confirmation from the related parties on the volume and value carried out through these related parties. We also confirmed that the sales to related parties were at arm's length and all of the revenue that was earned met the requirements of IFRS 15 and other relevant standards.

We also reviewed the sectoral analysis of the Revenue and the basis of the allocation of revenue and costs to determine if the bases were appropriate and had been properly applied. Appropriate tests were made to ensure compliance with the sectoral policy.

No evidence of any error or misstatement in respect of the amounts disclosed as revenue or the related debts or its sectoral allocation came to our attention.

**Biological assets**

***Bearer biological assets***

The company's bearer biological assets comprise the natural production assets in the form of rubber and oil palm trees. The summary of the costs incurred up to the reporting date is set out in note 22.

We carried out tests on the current bearer biological assets to obtain assurance as to their cost. The amounts incurred in creation of the immature parts of the plantation were subject to tests of accuracy and authenticity.

The value of these assets as at the reporting date was ₦ 19.4 billion (2019: ₦ 18.2 billion).

***INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF  
OKOMU OILPALM COMPANY PLC (continued)***

***Directors and management's responsibility for the financial statements***

The directors and the management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011. These responsibilities includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate significant accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial statements, the management and 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 management and the directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

***Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 the internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the significant accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and directors.

***INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF  
OKOMU OILPALM COMPANY PLC (continued)***

***Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)***

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention to such in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit and remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in the manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

***Report on other legal and regulatory requirements***

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

In accordance with Section 407(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that we received all of the information and explanations that were required for the purpose of the audit.

**Lagos, Nigeria  
15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021**

**Igho Dafinone, FCA  
FRC/2012/ICAN/0000000622  
Engagement Partner  
for: Crowe Dafinone  
Chartered Accountants**

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020

	Notes	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
Revenue	5, 6	23,410,680	18,867,271
Other works performed by the entity capitalised	7	2,061,655	2,552,986
Changes in inventories of the finished goods and work in progress	8.1	631,645	(296,029)
Raw materials and consumables	8	(5,288,204)	(4,325,299)
External charges	9	(4,725,743)	(3,784,600)
Employees' expenses	10	(1,105,391)	(1,094,367)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	21	(1,435,653)	(1,325,260)
Depreciation and impairment charges on bearer biological assets	22	(867,298)	(369,293)
Administrative expenses	11	(4,051,224)	(3,065,881)
Other income	12	278,185	194,786
<b>Operating profit before tax, finance and other related costs</b>		<b>8,908,652</b>	<b>7,354,314</b>
Finance income	15	7,127	348,889
Gain on disposal of assets	16	-	9,383
Finance costs	17	(70,229)	(189,399)
<b>Profit from continuing operations before other comprehensive income and taxation</b>	18	<b>8,845,550</b>	<b>7,523,187</b>
Companies income tax charge	19.1	(1,065,031)	(2,473,550)
<b>Profit from continuing operations after taxation</b>		<b>7,780,519</b>	<b>5,049,637</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Actuarial gain/loss	32	(393,135)	455,301
Deferred tax on actuarial gain/loss	19.2	117,940	(136,590)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>7,505,324</b>	<b>5,368,348</b>
Basic earnings per 50 kobo ordinary share (Naira)	20	8.16	5.29

The general information, critical information and the significant accounting policies that are set out on pages 32 to 45 and the notes on pages 32 to 66 form integral parts of the financial statements.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Statement of financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

	Notes	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	21	19,516,703	13,922,995
Bearer biological assets	22	19,395,413	18,201,055
		<u>38,912,116</u>	<u>32,124,050</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	23	4,811,443	3,734,734
Trade receivables	24	10,422	57,066
Advance to suppliers	24.2	5,716,858	4,177,038
Intercompany receivables	25	518,525	98,465
Other receivables	26	475,117	720,378
Cash and bank equivalents	27	4,567,367	2,684,061
		<u>16,099,732</u>	<u>11,471,742</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>55,011,848</u></b>	<b><u>43,595,792</u></b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital	28 (b)	476,955	476,955
Share premium	29	1,867,096	1,867,096
Revenue reserves	30.1	32,631,725	26,759,026
Non-distributable reserves	30.2	(197,992)	77,203
		<u>34,777,784</u>	<u>29,180,280</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	19.4	1,566,660	1,684,600
Post-employment benefits obligations	32	1,421,027	935,379
Borrowings	33	10,941,202	8,264,436
		<u>13,928,889</u>	<u>10,884,415</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	34	2,250,858	1,252,738
Intercompany payables	35	161,517	16,055
Other payables	36	60,455	51,680
Accruals	37	2,423,027	353,619
Borrowings	33	429,405	709,435
Tax payable	19.3	979,913	1,147,570
		<u>6,305,175</u>	<u>3,531,097</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>20,234,064</u></b>	<b><u>14,415,512</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>55,011,848</u></b>	<b><u>43,595,792</u></b>

The general information, critical information and the significant accounting policies that are set out on pages 32 to 45 and the notes on pages 32 to 66 form integral parts of the financial statements.

Mr. G. Oyebo MFR  
Chairman  
FRC/2013/NBA/00000002546

Dr. G. D. Hefer  
Managing Director  
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002460

Mr. A. Arhainx  
Chief Finance Officer  
FRC/2021/006/00000022972

Approved by the Board of Directors on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021



# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

	Note	Share Capital N '000	Share premium N '000	Non distributable reserves N '000	Revenue reserves N '000	Total N '000
<b>Equity as at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019</b>		<b>476,955</b>	<b>1,867,096</b>	<b>(241,508)</b>	<b>26,411,611</b>	<b>28,514,154</b>
<b>Transactions with shareholders</b>						
Dividends paid	31	-	-	-	(2,861,730)	(2,861,730)
Interim dividend paid	31	-	-	-	(1,907,820)	(1,907,820)
Statute barred dividend					67,328	67,328
		<b>476,955</b>	<b>1,867,096</b>	<b>(241,508)</b>	<b>21,709,389</b>	<b>23,811,932</b>
Profit for the year		-	-	-	5,049,637	5,049,637
Actuarial gain	32	-	-	455,301	-	455,301
Deferred tax on actuarial gain	19.2	-	-	(136,590)	-	(136,590)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>318,711</b>	<b>5,049,637</b>	<b>5,368,348</b>
<b>Equity as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>		<b>476,955</b>	<b>1,867,096</b>	<b>77,203</b>	<b>26,759,026</b>	<b>29,180,280</b>
<b>Equity as at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020</b>		<b>476,955</b>	<b>1,867,096</b>	<b>77,203</b>	<b>26,759,026</b>	<b>29,180,280</b>
<b>Transactions with shareholders</b>						
Dividends paid	31	-	-	-	(1,907,820)	(1,907,820)
		<b>476,955</b>	<b>1,867,096</b>	<b>77,203</b>	<b>24,851,206</b>	<b>27,272,460</b>
Profit for the year		-	-	-	7,780,519	7,780,519
Actuarial gain	32	-	-	(393,135)	-	(393,135)
Deferred tax on actuarial gain	19.2	-	-	117,940	-	117,940
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(275,195)</b>	<b>7,780,519</b>	<b>7,505,324</b>
<b>Equity as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>		<b>476,955</b>	<b>1,867,096</b>	<b>(197,992)</b>	<b>32,631,725</b>	<b>34,777,783</b>

The movement from distributable revenue profits to non distributable profits arises from the requirements of Section 380 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 which do not allow the distribution of dividends from gains arising from the revaluations of non-current assets and actuarial gains on post-employment benefits.

The general information, critical information and the significant accounting policies that are set out on pages 32 to 45 and the notes on pages 32 to 66 form integral parts of the financial statements.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

	Notes	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Profit on continuing operations before tax	18	8,845,550	7,523,187
<b>Adjustments for items not involving movement of cash</b>			
Depreciation on plant, property and equipment	21	1,435,653	1,325,260
Depreciation of bearer biological assets	22	867,298	369,293
Gratuity provision		171,926	252,730
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		11,320,427	9,470,470
<b>Movement in working capital</b>			
Increase in inventories		(1,076,709)	(585,854)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		46,644	(17,045)
Increase in advance from customers		(1,539,820)	(3,472,746)
Inter-company receivables		(420,060)	349,057
Other receivables		245,261	(182,131)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		1,006,895	(304,735)
Increase/(decrease) in accruals		2,069,408	33,695
Retirement benefits paid		(79,413)	(27,824)
Intercompany payables		145,462	16,055
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>11,718,095</b>	<b>5,278,942</b>
Tax paid	19.3	(1,232,688)	(3,855,199)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<b>10,485,407</b>	<b>1,423,743</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	21	(7,029,361)	(1,856,060)
Pre-cropping expenditure incurred	22	(2,061,656)	(2,552,986)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(9,091,017)</b>	<b>(4,409,046)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Loans and borrowings		2,396,736	6,242,152
Dividends paid	31	(1,907,820)	(4,769,550)
Statue barred dividend received		-	67,328
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net cash inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>488,916</b>	<b>1,539,930</b>
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) in the year</b>		<b>1,883,306</b>	<b>(1,445,373)</b>
Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year		2,684,061	4,129,434
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the year*</b>	27	<b>4,567,367</b>	<b>2,684,061</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>

\* Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year comprise cash and bank balances only.

The general information, critical information and the significant accounting policies that are set out on pages 32 to 45 and the notes on pages 32 to 66 form integral parts of the financial statements.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

### 1. General information

The company was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 1979. It was converted to a public limited company on 19<sup>th</sup> September, 1997 under the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN, 2004.

#### 1.1 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. Management has no doubt that the company would remain in existence after 12 months. The company has no intention or need to substantially reduce its business operations. The management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the company due to sufficient capital adequacy and projected liquidity, based on historical experience that its short-term obligations will be refinanced in the normal course of business. Liquidity ratio and continuous evaluation of current ratio of the company is carried out by the company to ensure that there are no impediments to the operations of the company.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are as set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

##### **Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards**

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). Further standards may be issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and may be subject to interpretations issued by the IFRIC.

##### **Use of significant estimates, assumptions and management's judgement**

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles under IFRS, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

##### **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira because it is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2021. The shareholders of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc do not have the right to amend the issued financial statements after they have been approved by the Board and accepted by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

The financial statements have been prepared using a rounding level to the nearest ₦ 1000.

**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)**

**Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the fair value basis that has been applied to certain non-current assets.

**2.1.1 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

**New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective**

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments were issued in respect of periods beginning on (or after) 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020. The company has elected not to adopt them in these financial statements. The nature and effect of each new standard, interpretation and amendment yet to be adopted by the company are as detailed below.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
<b><i>IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</i></b>	<p>IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discounted probability-weighted cash flows</li> <li>an explicit risk adjustment, and</li> <li>a contractual service margin (“CSM”) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period.</li> </ul> <p>The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9. An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers. There is a modification of the general measurement model called the ‘variable fee approach’ for certain contracts written by life insurers where policy holders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach the entity’s share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model. The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features</p>	1 January 2021

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc. The company operates two lines of business.

#### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

##### (a) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc is the Nigerian Naira. The financial statements are also presented in Naira.

##### (a) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement under 'finance income or costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement under 'other (expenses)/income – net'. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss.

The company has applied IAS 21 for the treatment of foreign currency translation.

#### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment

##### **Recognition and measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Prior to the assets being brought into operation the amounts incurred are recorded as part of capital work-in-progress.

##### **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

##### **Depreciation**

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less any residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

<u>Class of asset</u>	<u>Rate</u> %
Building	5
Mill Machinery and Equipment	10
Crawlers and Equipment	20
Agricultural Equipment	20
Workshop Equipment	20
Tools	20
Power Supply Equipment	20
Miscellaneous Equipment	12.5
Nursery Equipment	12.5
Radio Communication & Survey Equipment	12.5
Water Supply	12.5
Light Vehicles and Lorries	25
Tractors and Trailers	20
Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	12.5 & 20
	=====

The company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. Also, when parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment and depreciated based on their different useful lives. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized when replaced. Residual values, method of amortization and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Items classified as capital work in progress are not depreciated.

#### **Impairment of property, plant and equipment**

Where an indication of impairment exists, an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

All repairs, maintenance and renewal expenses shall be charged to the statement of income during the period in which they are incurred.

Capital Work in progress (CWIP) is stated at cost. When the asset is ready for intended use, CWIP shall be transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with company's policy. Interest costs on borrowings to finance the construction of property, plant & equipment shall be capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

#### **Disposal**

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in other income.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in other reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Bearer biological assets

Biological assets comprise the land and associated natural assets situated on such. These assets are initially recognized at their historic cost. The historic cost comprises the amounts incurred from the stage of pre-cropping, land clearing, agricultural labour, the costs of materials and the other expenditure incurred to bring the biological assets to the point of maturity.

Each group of biological assets is grouped into the year in which the cultivation of the biological assets commences. The groups of assets are segregated according to the year and the product type. The biological assets are first recognised as immature until classified as mature.

Biological assets are recognised as mature when the following events occur:

- Palm Oil plantations are treated as mature when 60% of palm per block are bearing fruits with an average weight of 3kg or more.
- Rubber plantations are treated as mature when 40% of the trees can be tapped during the year.

Bearer plants are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributed to the planting and nurturing of the bearer plant prior to the asset being tapped and harvested, the amounts incurred are recorded as immature plantation. All other costs incurred for maintenance after recognition as matured plantation are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Class of asset	Rate
Palm plantation	5%
Rubber plantation	5%

Useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Items classified as immature plantations are not depreciated.

#### Impairment of Biological bearer plant

Where an indication of impairment exists, the asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

All maintenance expenses shall be charged to the statement of income during the period in which they are incurred.

Immature plantation shall be stated at cost. When ready for tapping and harvesting the costs shall be transferred to matured plantation and depreciated in accordance with company's policy.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Bearer biological assets (continued)

##### **Disposal**

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of the asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in other income.

#### 2.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### 2.6.1 Classification

The classification is based on both the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the characteristics of the financial assets contractual cash flow. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit, fair value through comprehensive income and amortised cost.

##### **Non-derivative financial assets**

##### ***(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets or liabilities held for trading. A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise, they are classified as non-current.

##### ***(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income***

Fair value through other comprehensive income is the classification for instruments for which an entity has a dual business model i.e., the business model is achieved by both holding the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows and through the sale of the financial assets. The characteristics of the contractual cash flows of instruments in this category must still be solely payments of principal and interest.

The changes in fair value of FVOCI debt instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). Any interest income, foreign exchange gains/losses and impairments are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Fair value changes that have been recognised in OCI are recycled to profit or loss upon disposal of the debt instruments.



# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

##### 2.6.1 Classification (continued)

##### Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

##### *Amortised cost*

Amortised cost applies to instruments for which an entity has a business model to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows. The characteristics of the contractual cash flows are that of solely payments of the principal amount and the interest.

##### 2.6.2 Recognition and measurement

##### *(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of income. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the consolidated statement of income within “other gains and losses (net)” in the period in which they arise. Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the balance sheet date, which are classified as long-term. Interest swaps and warrants are classified as current.

##### *(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

A financial asset is classified as subsequent measured at FVOCI if it:

- meet the SPPI criterion; and
- is held in a business model in which assets are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flow and for sale.

##### *(c) Financial assets measured at amortised cost*

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flow where those cash flow represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debts instruments in this category are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transactions costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortised costs is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

##### *Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment for trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 365 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

##### 2.6.2 Recognition and measurement (continued)

###### *Trade and other receivables (continued)*

The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount net of any costs that may be incurred in recovering the debt. The recoverable amount, if the receivable is more than one year is equal to the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest applicable to similar borrowers. The amount of the provision is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

Bad accounts shall be written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative expenses in profit or loss.

###### *Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts*

Cash and cash equivalents shall comprise cash, bank current accounts, and bank deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, cash at bank, short term bank deposits, domiciliary account balances and bank overdraft.

#### (d) *Amortised cost*

##### *Non-derivative financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities at amortized cost include trade and other payables, bank overdraft-, short- and long-term borrowings.

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

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

##### *Borrowings*

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, as the proceeds received, net of any transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently recorded at amortized 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.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

##### 2.6.2 Recognition and measurement (continued)

###### (d) *Amortised cost (continued)*

###### *Trade and other payables*

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

###### *Deposit for shares*

Deposits received from existing shareholder, against future allotment is included in non-current liabilities in company's financial statements in the period in which they are received.

##### 2.6.3 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

##### 2.6.4 Offsetting financial instruments

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

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

#### 2.7 Inventories

Agricultural inventories held at the reporting date in respect of both rubber and oil palm is valued at the net realisable value. Agricultural inventories are passed to the manufacturing processes at these values.

Palm oil products, rubber products and work in progress that are subject to the manufacture or refining process are valued at the value of direct materials and the labour plus appropriate amount attributable to production overheads based on the normal levels of production capacity.

All inventories are evaluated for any impairment in value whether arising from a deficit of net realisable value, obsolescence or other technical factors. The risk crystallising from the risk of impairment from whatever cause is recognised in the profit and loss account as a charge against profit.

#### 2.8 Finance income and finance cost

##### *Finance income*

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss on the date that the company's right to receive payment is established.

##### *Finance cost*

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and deferred consideration. They are recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Borrowing cost*

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

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

#### 2.10 Income tax

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

##### *Current tax*

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

Tax payable is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act (as amended) and the Education Tax Decree (as amended) on the profits as adjusted for that purpose.

Withholding taxes are recognised as a taxable asset on the occurrence of the receipt of the evidence of withholding tax certificates from the tax authority.

Withholding tax for which the tax certificates are available and for which no recovery is foreseen by the Directors, through the offset against the company's income tax liability is charged against the profits of the company through the tax charge in the year the loss is foreseen.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax liabilities on a net basis.

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

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Employee benefits

##### *(a) Defined Contribution scheme*

The company operates a defined contributory pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The employer's contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. The employer and the employee contributes 8% and 10% respectively of the employees' total emolument. The fund is independently managed by a Pension Fund Administrator in line with the Act. The company has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid.

##### *(b) Defined benefit gratuity scheme*

The service gratuity plan provided a defined terminal benefit to the employees based on the salary and years of employment and was calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the service gratuity scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and past service cost. The plan was unfunded.

Actuarial gains and losses were recognized in full in the period in which they occurred, in other comprehensive income and cumulated in other reserves without recycling to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Current service cost, the recognized element of any past service cost and the interest expense arising on the pension liability are included in the comparative period in the same line items in profit or loss as the related compensation cost.

#### 2.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. A grant without specified future performance conditions is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable. A grant that imposes specified future performance conditions is recognised in income when those conditions are met. Government grants are presented separately from the assets to which they relate. Government grants recognised in income are presented separately in the notes. Government grants received before the income recognition criteria are satisfied are presented as a separate liability in the statement of financial position. No amount is recognised for those forms of government assistance that cannot reasonably have a value placed on them. However, the entity discloses information about such assistance.

#### 2.13 Revenue

Revenue from sales of agricultural produce and refined palm oil related products is recognised net of discount and taxes at the point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. Depending on the terms of the contract with the customer, control transfers either upon delivery of the goods to a location specified by the customer and acceptance of the goods by the customer, or upon delivery of the goods on board vessels or tankers for onward delivery to the customer.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Revenue (continued)

Revenue is recognised when performance is complete, measurement is possible, and collection is assured. Performance would be regarded as being achieved when all of the following criteria have been met:

- Company's performance is complete; and significant risk and reward of ownership has been transferred to the buyer.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- The benefit of the revenue will actually flow to the company.
- The company can reliably measure all costs relating to the transaction, past and future. The seller retains no continuing managerial involvement or control over the products sold. Collection is not an issue because of the advance payment. Advance payment establishes the presence of an arrangement. Performance criteria must be met for revenue to be recognised.

#### 2.14 Leases

##### Recognition and measurement as a lease

Upon the commencement of a lease, the lessee recognises a right of use asset and lease liability (IFRS 16.22).

##### Description

Right-of-use-assets

##### Initial measurement

At cost (initial measurement of the lease liability) plus initial direct costs of any lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received underlying asset.

##### Subsequent measurement

Cost Model:

Cost less accumulated depreciated and accumulated impairment. The right-of-use-assets asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and useful life, except if ownership transfers to the lease at the end of the lease term or cost reflects that the lease will exercise a purchase option in the useful life of the asset used in these instances.

##### Description

Lease liability

##### Initial measurement

All the present value of the lease payments that are not aid at the commencement date. Payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If not use the lease's incremental payment made.

##### Subsequent measurement

Lessee shall measure the lease liability by:

Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest (finance cost) on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made.

Lease liability is subsequently measured to reflect changes in:

- i. the lease term (using a revised discount rate)
- ii. the lease of a purchase option (using revised discount)

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Leases (continued)

##### Accounting by lessor

Lessor shall classify each lease as an operating lease or finance lease.

Leases of items by the company where the company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

#### 2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any premium received over and above the par value of the shares is classified as 'share premium' in equity.

### 3. Financial risk management

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- market risk (including foreign exchange, interest rate, and price).
- credit risk; and
- liquidity risk

The objective of the company's risk management programme is to minimise potential adverse impacts on the company's financial performance.

##### Risk management framework

Risk management is carried out in line with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as set the overall risk appetite for the company. Specific risk management approaches are defined for respective risks such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity. The company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Risk management is the responsibility of the Managing Director, which aims to effectively manage the financial risk of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc, according to the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The company's financial instruments consist of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, bank overdraft, cash and cash equivalents and loan.

#### (a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the company's income or the value of the company's holdings of financial instruments.



# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 3. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

##### Risk management framework (continued)

#### (a) Market risk (continued)

##### (i) *Currency risk*

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risks from some of its commercial transactions and recognised assets. The company buys and imports some of the raw materials used for production, the payments for which are made in Euro and US Dollars. The company makes payments and collects receipts primarily in Nigerian Naira. Periodically however, receipts and payments are made in other currencies, mostly in Euro.

Management's approach to managing foreign exchange risk is to hold foreign currency bank accounts which act as a natural hedge for these transactions.

##### (ii) *Price risk*

The company is not exposed to price risk as it does not hold any equity instruments.

##### (iii) *Interest rate risk*

The company's interest rate risk arises from trade finance. The company's policy on managing interest rate risk is to negotiate favourable terms with the banks to reduce the impact of exposure to this risk and to obtain competitive rates for its overdrafts and trade finances.

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company is exposed to credit risk from cash and cash equivalents as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The company uses policies to ensure that sales of products are to customers with appropriate credit history. The granting of credit is controlled by credit limits and the application of certain terms of sale. The continuous credit worthiness of the existing customers is monitored periodically based on history of performance of the obligations and settlement of their debt. Appropriate provision for impairment losses is made for specific credit risks. At the year end, Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc considered that there were no material credit risks that had not been covered by doubtful debt provisions.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties. None of the counterparties renegotiated their terms in the reporting period.

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

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 3. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

##### Risk management framework (continued)

##### (b) Credit risk (continued)

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

	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due			Impaired
	1-30 days N '000	30-60 days N '000	61-360 days N '000	Over 360 days N '000		
<b>31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>						
<b>Financial assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	4,567,367	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	10,422	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>4,577,789</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>						
<b>Financial assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,684,061	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	57,066	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2,741,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

##### Impaired losses

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year is as follows:

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
Balance as at 1 <sup>st</sup> January,	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December,	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 3. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

##### Risk management framework (continued)

##### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining sufficient cash reserves to operational needs at all times so that the company does not breach borrowing limits on any of its borrowing facilities. The company manages liquidity risk by effective working capital and cash flow management.

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

	Less than 1 year N '000	Between 1 and 2 years N '000	Over 2 years N '000	Total N '000
<b>31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade payables	2,250,858	-	-	2,250,858
Borrowings (principal and interest)	429,405	389,462	10,551,740	11,370,607
	<u>2,680,263</u>	<u>389,462</u>	<u>10,551,740</u>	<u>13,621,465</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade payables	1,252,738	-	-	1,252,738
Borrowings (principal and interest)	709,435	389,462	7,874,974	8,973,871
	<u>1,962,173</u>	<u>389,462</u>	<u>7,874,974</u>	<u>10,226,609</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

#### 3.2 Capital management

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

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

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

The gearing ratios at the end of the year are as follows:

	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2020 N	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019 N
Total borrowings	11,370,607	8,973,871
Less cash and cash equivalents	(4,567,367)	(2,684,061)
	<u>6,803,240</u>	<u>6,289,810</u>
	=====	=====
Total equity	34,777,784	29,180,280
	=====	=====
Gearing ratio	20%	22%
	===	===

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 3. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 3.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

##### (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2020		31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019	
	Carrying value ₦	Fair value ₦	Carrying value ₦	Fair value ₦
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Cash and bank balances	4,567,367	4,567,367	2,684,061	2,684,061
Trade receivables	10,422	10,422	57,066	57,066
Intercompany receivables	518,525	518,525	98,465	98,465
	<u>5,096,314</u>	<u>5,096,314</u>	<u>2,839,592</u>	<u>2,839,592</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade payables	2,250,858	2,250,858	1,252,738	1,252,738
Borrowings	11,370,607	11,370,607	8,973,871	8,973,871
Intercompany payables	161,517	161,517	16,055	16,055
	<u>13,782,982</u>	<u>13,782,982</u>	<u>10,242,664</u>	<u>10,242,664</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

##### (b) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 requires disclosures for all financial instruments measured at fair value.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liabilities, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

##### (c) Fair valuation methods and assumptions

###### (i) Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances represent cash held with various banks of the various jurisdictions in which the company operates. The fair value of these balances is their carrying amounts.

The following table presents the company's assets that are measured at fair value at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

	Level 1 ₦ '000	Level 2 ₦ '000	Level 3 ₦ '000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	4,567,367	-	-
Trade receivables	10,422	-	-
	<u>4,577,789</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====

**3. Financial risk management (continued)**

**3.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

**(c) Fair valuation methods and assumptions**

**(ii) Cash and bank balances (continued)**

The following table presents the company's assets that are measured at fair value at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019.

	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
	<b>₦ '000</b>	<b>₦ '000</b>	<b>₦ '000</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	2,684,061	-	-
Trade receivables	57,066	-	-
	<u>2,741,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, company, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily NSE equity investments classified as trading securities or available for sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, unquoted equities) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. For unquoted equities where the fair value cannot be reliably estimated, they are carried at cost.

Unquoted equities where the fair value cannot be reliably determined are carried at cost.

**3.4 Financial instruments which are carried at other than fair value**

The carrying value of all financial assets and financial liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value. No further disclosure is required.

**4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

**Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. No significant accounting judgments and estimates was made by the management in the preparation of this financial statements.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 5. Segment information

IFRS 8 'Operating segments requires the operating segments to be based on the company's internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM has been determined to be the Board of Directors which includes executive directors and other key management. It is the Board of Directors that has responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the company.

The company's reportable segment has been identified on a product basis based on the manufacturing and distribution of palm and rubber products. The company is a two-segment business.

There are no individual customer sales greater than 10% of sales of the company except the export sales of rubber which are sold to Sogescol FR SA.

Revenue is generated from both local and international sales. The analysis based on the geographical location of the customer is as set out below:

#### Segment information

For management purposes, the company's revenue can be derived through its product type and the final geographical location of its customers.

The company's plantation carries on the business of oil palm and rubber cultivation. These are processed and the refined palm oil products and its by products are sold locally. The processed rubber product is exported.

#### (i) Analysis of the revenue by product:

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
Palm oil products	20,429,411	15,798,765
Rubber products	2,908,301	2,994,917
Services	72,968	73,589
	<u>23,410,680</u>	<u>18,867,271</u>
	=====	=====

#### (ii) Profitability by product

	Palm Oil		Rubber		Services	
	2020 N '000	2019 N '000	2020 N '000	2019 N '000	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
(i) Total revenue	20,429,411	15,798,936	2,908,301	2,994,746	72,968	73,589
Profit from continuing operations before tax, finance cost and other related cost	7,774,166	6,158,301	1,106,719	1,167,328	27,767	28,685
Finance income	6,239	293,294	888	55,595	-	-
Finance cost	(61,477)	(159,219)	(8,752)	(30,180)	-	-
Taxation/tax credit	(1,061,241)	(2,462,082)	-	-	(3,790)	(11,468)
Gain on disposal of assets	-	7,888	-	1,495	-	-
Profit on continuing operations	<u>6,657,687</u>	<u>3,838,182</u>	<u>1,098,855</u>	<u>1,194,238</u>	<u>23,977</u>	<u>17,217</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
(ii) Profit analysis by product		
Derived from palm oil	6,657,687	3,838,182
Derived from rubber	1,098,855	1,194,238
Services	23,977	17,217
	<u>7,780,519</u>	<u>5,049,637</u>
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>6. Revenue</b>		
The turnover by geographical destination and operations is:		
Local (sales)	20,502,379	15,872,354
Local (services)	72,968	73,589
Export (rubber)	2,908,301	2,994,917
	<u>23,410,680</u>	<u>18,867,271</u>
	=====	=====
<b>7. Other works performed by the entity capitalised</b>		
Biological assets: Palm immature	1,721,433	2,226,339
Biological assets: Rubber immature	340,222	326,647
	<u>2,061,655</u>	<u>2,552,986</u>
	=====	=====
Other work capitalised relates to overhead costs incurred on immature biological assets during the year. The relevant expenditure on the immature biological assets enhances the productive capacity of the biological assets and are capitalised because such expenditure gives rise to future economic benefits (in accordance with the accounting standard).		
	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>8. Raw materials and consumables</b>		
Upkeep of mature plantation	509,974	416,078
Harvesting and collection	614,355	448,416
Purchases of rubber lumps	190,828	72,668
Consumables	3,973,047	3,388,137
	<u>5,288,204</u>	<u>4,325,299</u>
	=====	=====
<b>8.1 Charges in inventory of finished goods and work in progress</b>		
	631,645	(296,029)
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
This represents net movement in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress.		
<b>9. External charges</b>		
Transport	1,484,031	958,220
Hire of external labour	3,236,190	2,826,380
Technical assistance	5,522	-
	<u>4,725,743</u>	<u>3,784,600</u>
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>10. Employees' expenses</b>		
Staff salaries (Excluding directors' remuneration):	509,017	438,153
Staff welfare	39,447	38,612
Pension - employer's contribution	27,656	25,193
Training	31,495	45,546
Gratuity	171,926	252,730
Production bonus	133,453	137,493
Other allowances	192,397	156,640
	<u>1,105,391</u>	<u>1,094,367</u>
	=====	=====

<b>11. Administrative expenses</b>		
Management fees*	1,191,747	1,020,937
Directors remuneration	87,942	84,580
Security and safety expenses	527,245	409,133
Repairs and maintenance	518,792	433,607
Rent and rates	644,906	23,849
Professional and legal fees	147,856	103,072
Auditors remuneration	30,000	28,000
Corporate social responsibilities	255,352	183,632
Subscription	9,063	23,393
Overseas travel	66,467	89,130
Third party taxes	-	6,500
Power & electricity	235,083	166,189
Bad debt written off	-	157,630
Medical	66,629	66,197
Others	270,142	270,032
	<u>4,051,224</u>	<u>3,065,881</u>
	=====	=====

\*Management fees comprises of management and technical fees for the year. The management fees are 3% of the profit before tax of the company while the technical fees are 3% of net sales of the company inclusive of withholding and VAT.

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>12. Other income</b>		
Insurance claim (note (i))	99,204	23,483
Sales of other products (note (ii))	120,549	119,835
Others	58,432	49,433
Technical assistance	-	2,035
	<u>278,185</u>	<u>194,786</u>
	=====	=====

*(i) Insurance claims compensation*

Insurance claims represent compensation received from the insurance company in respect of damages caused as a result of breakdown of Siemen Gas Turbine which occurred 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 but received in 2020 as well as all other work-related incidents.

*(ii) Sale of other products*

This represents what the company is reimbursed by its clientele and staff when petroleum products (diesel and kerosene) are used by its clients, suppliers or staff.

*(iii) Others*

This relates to income received from contractors for hire of equipment, medical bills for contractors and rent received.



# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>13. Sectorial analysis</b>		
<b>13.1 Cost of sales</b>		
Oil Palm	6,680,497	4,426,181
Rubber	1,017,448	1,459,925
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,697,945	5,886,106
	=====	=====
<b>13.2 Gross profit</b>		
By products:		
Oil Palm	13,821,882	11,446,173
Rubber	1,890,853	1,534,992
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,712,735	12,981,165
	=====	=====
<b>14. Information regarding directors and employees</b>		
a) <b>Director's emoluments</b>		
Fees	71,742	68,380
Other emoluments and expenses	16,200	16,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	87,942	84,580
	=====	=====
b) <b>Emoluments:</b>		
Chairman	12,400	11,546
	=====	=====
Highest paid director	12,400	11,546
	=====	=====
c) <b>Scale of other directors' remuneration (excluding the chairman)</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
N 150,000 - N 700,000	-	-
N 3,000,001 - N 10,000,000	8	8
	==	==
d) <b>Employees remunerated at higher rate:</b>		
N 200,000 - N 500,000	-	-
N 500,001 - N 1,000,000	213	267
N 1,000,001 and above	242	207
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	455	474
	===	===
e) <b>Average number of persons employed</b>	455	474
	===	===
	<b>N '000</b>	<b>N '000</b>
<b>15. Finance income</b>		
Interest income on placement of funds	6,331	94,594
Foreign exchange gains	796	1,886
Interest income from dividend	-	252,409
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,127	348,889
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>16. Gain on disposal of assets</b>		
Sale of scrap	- ==	9,383 =====
<b>17. Finance costs</b>		
Interest on long term loans	52,064	151,899
Foreign exchange losses	18,165	37,500
	70,229 =====	189,399 =====
<b>18. Profit from continuing operations before other comprehensive income and taxation</b>	<b>8,845,550</b> =====	<b>7,523,187</b> =====
Is stated after charging/crediting):		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,435,653	1,325,260
Depreciation on bearer biological assets	867,298	316,893
Auditors' remuneration	30,000	28,000
Directors' emoluments and expenses	87,942	84,580
Finance costs (note 17)	70,229	189,399
Finance income (note 15)	(7,127)	(348,889)
	=====	=====
<b>19. Taxation</b>		
<b>Income taxes relating to continuing operations</b>		
<b>19.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Expense in respect of the current year	998,467	1,090,661
Education tax	66,564	161,396
Under provision in prior years	-	1,221,493
	1,065,031	2,473,550
<b>Deferred taxation (Charged in other comprehensive income)</b>		
Deferred tax (assets)/expenses recognised in the current year	(117,940)	136,590
Total income tax expense recognised in current year	947,091 =====	2,610,140 =====
<b>The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:</b>		
Profit before tax	8,845,550	7,523,187
Expected income tax expense calculated at 30% (2019: 30%)	2,653,665	2,256,956
Education tax expense calculated at 2% (2019: 2%) of assessable profit	66,564	161,396
Effect of revenue/expenses that are not deductible or chargeable in determining the taxable profit	(1,655,198)	(1,166,295)
Deferred tax relating to actuarial (loss)/gains	(117,940)	136,590
Adjustment recognised in the current year in relation to prior years	-	1,221,493
	947,091 =====	2,610,140 =====
Effective tax rate	10% ===	35% ===

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 19. Taxation (continued)

#### 19.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss (continued)

The tax rate used for 2019 and 2018 reconciliation above is the company income tax rate of 30% which is based on the current provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN 2001, as amended. The rate of 2% for education tax is based on the current provisions of the Tertiary Education Tax Act, CAP E4, LFN 2004.

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>19.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:	-	-
Arising from actuarial losses/gain on staff retirement benefit plan	(117,940)	136,590
	=====	=====
<b>19.3 Current tax payable</b>		
As at the beginning of the year	1,147,570	2,529,219
Income tax expense recognised in current year	1,065,031	1,252,057
Payments during the year	(1,232,688)	(3,855,199)
Under provision in prior years	-	1,221,493
	=====	=====
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	979,913	1,147,570
	=====	=====

#### 19.4 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The analysis of the deferred tax liabilities after the offset presented in the statement of financial positions:

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
As at the beginning of the year	1,684,600	1,548,010
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(117,940)	136,590
	=====	=====
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December,	1,566,660	1,684,600
	=====	=====
<b>Split as follows:</b>		
Income tax	1,651,513	1,651,513
Actuarial valuation	(84,853)	33,087
	=====	=====
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December,	1,566,660	1,684,600
	=====	=====

### 20. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per 50kobo ordinary share	8.16	5.29
	=====	=====
Profit from continuing operation	7,780,519	5,049,635
	=====	=====
No of shares in issue	953,910	953,910
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 21. Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery & equipment N '000	Building N '000	Land N '000	Palm mill N '000	Rubber mill N '000	Vehicle N '000	Furniture & equipment N '000	Work-in- progress N '000	Total N '000
<b>COST</b>									
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2020	2,661,641	4,462,900	2,051,165	8,074,639	1,319,993	2,529,065	391,027	1,652,651	23,143,081
Additions	77,677	47,264	-	526,505	13,963	308,888	19,721	6,035,343	7,029,361
Reclassification/transfer	194,605	1,511,474	-	2,320,953	15,174	-	14,544	(4,056,750)	-
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>	<b>2,933,923</b>	<b>6,021,638</b>	<b>2,051,165</b>	<b>10,922,097</b>	<b>1,349,130</b>	<b>2,837,953</b>	<b>425,292</b>	<b>3,631,244</b>	<b>30,172,442</b>
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2019	2,541,959	4,199,126	2,051,165	6,864,583	1,122,835	2,434,471	350,050	1,724,917	21,289,106
Additions	86,555	13,826	-	116,447	100,436	96,679	17,787	1,424,330	1,856,060
Reclassification/transfer	33,127	249,948	-	1,093,609	96,722	-	23,190	(1,496,596)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(2,085)	-	-	(2,085)
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>	<b>2,661,641</b>	<b>4,462,900</b>	<b>2,051,165</b>	<b>8,074,639</b>	<b>1,319,993</b>	<b>2,529,065</b>	<b>391,027</b>	<b>1,652,651</b>	<b>23,143,081</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>									
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2020	2,098,922	1,357,186	-	3,263,400	625,811	1,646,990	227,777	-	9,220,086
Charge for the year	252,081	245,103	-	476,104	86,954	344,816	30,595	-	1,435,653
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>	<b>2,351,003</b>	<b>1,602,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,739,504</b>	<b>712,765</b>	<b>1,991,806</b>	<b>258,372</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,655,739</b>
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2019	1,835,548	1,139,983	-	2,838,401	549,564	1,331,336	202,079	-	7,896,911
Charge for the year	263,374	217,203	-	424,999	76,247	317,739	25,698	-	1,325,260
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(2,085)	-	-	(2,085)
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>	<b>2,098,922</b>	<b>1,357,186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,263,400</b>	<b>625,811</b>	<b>1,646,990</b>	<b>227,777</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,220,086</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>									
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>	<b>582,920</b>	<b>4,419,349</b>	<b>2,051,165</b>	<b>7,182,593</b>	<b>636,365</b>	<b>846,147</b>	<b>166,920</b>	<b>3,631,244</b>	<b>19,516,703</b>
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>	<b>562,719</b>	<b>3,105,714</b>	<b>2,051,165</b>	<b>4,811,239</b>	<b>694,182</b>	<b>882,075</b>	<b>163,250</b>	<b>1,652,651</b>	<b>13,922,995</b>

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	Oil palm Plantation N '000	Rubber Plantation N '000	Total N '000
<b>22. Bearer biological assets</b>			
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>As at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020</b>	<b>15,294,962</b>	<b>5,603,529</b>	<b>20,898,491</b>
Additions	1,721,434	340,222	2,061,656
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>	<b>17,016,396</b>	<b>5,943,751</b>	<b>22,960,147</b>
<b>As at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019</b>	<b>13,068,623</b>	<b>5,433,523</b>	<b>18,502,146</b>
Additions	2,226,339	326,647	2,552,986
Disposals	-	(156,641)	(156,641)
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>	<b>15,294,962</b>	<b>5,603,529</b>	<b>20,898,491</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
<b>As at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020</b>	<b>1,327,176</b>	<b>1,370,260</b>	<b>2,697,436</b>
Charge for the year	678,955	188,343	867,298
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>	<b>2,006,131</b>	<b>1,558,603</b>	<b>3,564,734</b>
<b>As at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019</b>	<b>1,182,365</b>	<b>1,302,419</b>	<b>2,484,784</b>
Charge for the year	144,811	172,082	316,893
Impairment	-	52,400	52,400
Disposals	-	(156,641)	(156,641)
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>	<b>1,327,176</b>	<b>1,370,260</b>	<b>2,697,436</b>
<b>Carrying amount:</b>			
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020</b>	<b>15,010,265</b>	<b>4,385,148</b>	<b>19,395,413</b>
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019</b>	<b>13,967,786</b>	<b>4,233,269</b>	<b>18,201,055</b>
	<b>Palm Plantation N '000</b>	<b>Rubber Plantation N '000</b>	<b>Total N '000</b>
<b>(i) Analysis by maturity (2020)</b>			
Mature plantation	14,573,140	2,208,256	16,781,396
Immature plantation	437,125	2,176,892	2,614,017
	<b>15,010,265</b>	<b>4,385,148</b>	<b>19,395,413</b>
<b>(ii) Analysis by maturity (2019)</b>			
Mature plantation	12,312,380	2,396,599	14,708,979
Immature plantation	1,655,406	1,836,670	3,492,076
	<b>13,967,786</b>	<b>4,233,269</b>	<b>18,201,055</b>

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>23. Inventories</b>		
Raw materials and consumables	390,501	97,863
General stores and agricultural consumables	2,287,407	2,121,304
Finished goods	504,779	592,633
Goods-in-transit (inbound)	1,211,215	922,934
Goods-in-transit (outbound)	417,541	-
	<u>4,811,443</u>	<u>3,734,734</u>
	=====	=====

## 24. Trade receivables

<b>24.1</b>	Trade receivables	10,422	57,066
		=====	=====

Trade receivables represent the amounts due from the trade customers as at the end of the year. The company's operational policy is not to give credit, but those with a significant volume of business are allowed and they have an average credit period of between 7 to 15 days.

Trade receivables are those that are neither past due nor impaired and are credit worthy debtors with past payment records with the company. The majority of the trade receivables arise from customers who have a business relationship with the company that is greater than 2 years.

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>24.2</b> Advances to suppliers	5,716,858	4,177,038
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

Included in advances to suppliers is an amount of 5.55 billion ( \$14.42 million) made to Besteel Berhad for the construction of the new oil mill out of which is funded through a letter of credit of \$3.89 million from Zenith Bank Plc.

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>25. Intercompany receivables</b>		
Sogescol (note 39(i))	518,037	91,637
Sodimex (note 39(iii))	-	5,689
Brabanta	-	651
AMD Agro	488	488
	<u>518,525</u>	<u>98,465</u>
	=====	=====

## 26. Other receivables

Staff loans and advances	126,890	125,778
Other receivables	347,619	594,460
Prepaid rent	140	140
Value added tax	468	-
	<u>475,117</u>	<u>720,378</u>
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>26. Other receivables (continued)</b>		
(a) <b>Government grants</b>		
Export Expansion Grant as at 31 <sup>st</sup> January	1,050,883	1,050,883
Less: Impairment		-
Less: write off	(1,050,883)	(1,050,883)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Export Expansion Grant as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	-	-
	=====	=====

The management assessed the recoverability of the total government export expansion grant and concluded that the amount may not translate to any economical value for the company in near future. The export expansion grant receivable was therefore written off during the year and the balance of N 157,630 million written off to profit or loss for the year.

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>27. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash balances	7,564	8,826
Bank balances	4,559,803	2,675,235
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	4,567,367	2,684,061
	=====	=====

## 28. Share capital

### (a) Authorised:

1.2 billion ordinary shares of 50kobo each	600,000	600,000
	=====	=====

The members, by an ordinary resolution which was passed on the 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 increased the company's authorised share capital from N 300,000,000 to N 600,000,000 by the creation of 600,000,000 ordinary shares of N 0.50 each. The filing of the notification shares with Corporate Affairs Commission was completed on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2013.

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
(b) <b>Issued called up share capital</b>		
953,910,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	476,955	476,955
	=====	=====

At the Annual General Meeting of the company, which was held on 5<sup>th</sup> of June 2013, the shareholders approved the amount of N 228,478,000, which was standing to the credit of the company be distributed among the existing shareholders in proportion to the respective holdings as bonus shares in the ratios of one share for every one ordinary share held as at 14<sup>th</sup> May 2013.

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>29. Share premium</b>		
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	1,867,096	1,867,096
	=====	=====

Share premium is the excess of value paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 30. Reserves

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>30.1 Revenue reserves</b>		
Retained earnings as previously stated	26,759,026	26,411,611
Dividend paid (31)	(1,907,820)	(2,861,730)
Interim dividend paid	-	(1,907,820)
Unclaimed dividend (i)	-	67,328
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24,851,206	21,709,389
Retained profit for the year	7,780,519	5,049,637
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,631,725	26,759,026
	=====	=====

- (i) This relates to unclaimed dividends declared for the years 2001 up to 2006. Section 379 – 386 of Companies and Allied matters Act, Cap C20 LFN 2004, stipulates that where dividends remain unclaimed for more than twelve (12) years, the amounts unclaimed by the investor/shareholder revert back to the company.

Year	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
2001	2,500	2,500
2002	1,500	1,500
2003	17,000	17,000
2004	9,000	9,000
2005	34,500	34,500
2006	2,828	2,828
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	67,328	67,328
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 30.2 Non-distributable reserves

As at 1 <sup>st</sup> January	77,203	(241,508)
Addition during the year:		
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(393,135)	455,301
Deferred tax on actuarial loss/gain	117,940	(136,590)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	(197,992)	77,203
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The non-distributable reserves relate to the net actuarial (losses)/gains on the employee retirement benefit obligation.

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>31. Dividend paid</b>		
Dividends paid during the year comprises:		
Final dividend 2018 (₦ 3.00 per share)	-	2,861,730
Interim dividend 2019 (₦ 2.00 per share)	-	1,907,820
Final dividend 2019 (₦ 2.00 per share)	1,907,820	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Paid during the year to 31 <sup>st</sup> December,	1,907,820	4,769,550
	=====	=====



# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
<b>32. Post employment benefit obligations</b>		
Present value of unfunded obligation		
Liability in the balance sheet	1,115,948 =====	1,390,680 =====
Movement in the present value of the gratuity scheme is as follows:		
Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	935,379	1,165,774
Current service cost	41,475	54,785
Interest cost	130,451	197,945
Remeasurement (gain)/losses arising from past service cost including curtailment gains	393,135	(455,301)
Benefits paid	(79,413)	(27,824)
Defined benefit obligations as at the end of the year	1,421,027 =====	935,379 =====

The amount recognised in comprehensive income in respect of the gratuity scheme is as follows:

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
Current service costs	41,475	54,785
Net interest expense	130,451	197,945
Amounts recognised in the income statement	171,926	252,730
Remeasurement of the defined benefit obligation actuarial losses arising	393,135	(455,301)
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	393,135	(455,301)
Total	565,061 =====	(202,571) =====
<b>Actuarial (loss)/gain</b>	<b>(393,135)</b> =====	<b>455,301</b> =====

The actual valuation was carried out by Messrs Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries Nigeria, FRC/2012/0000000000504. The previous valuation was performed by Messrs Pension Architects as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019.

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the employee benefit expense as surplus or loss. The entire net interest expense for the year has been included in administration costs.

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2020 N '000	2019 N '000
Average discount rate (p.a.)	13.62% =====	13.92% =====
Average salary increases rate (p.a.)	10% =====	6% =====

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are the discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 32. Post employment benefit obligation (continued)

- If the discount rate is 0.5% higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease to ₦ 41.5 million (increase to ₦ 43.4 million).
- If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 0.5%, the defined benefit obligation would increase to ₦ 42.3 million (decrease to ₦ 40.8 million).

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised the statement of financial position.

#### Exposure of risk

The risks faced by the group as a result of the defined benefit obligation can be summarised as follows:

- Liquidity risk: Given that the benefits are unfunded, the company would need enough liquid assets in order to pay the gratuity benefits.
- Salary increases: Higher than expected salary increases would result in higher liabilities and gratuity payments. There is in addition the further risk that the company would not be able to pay the benefits.
- Discount rate (and other economic assumptions): Adverse movement in the discount rate (and other economic assumptions) would increase the liability, leading to statement of financial position volatility for the company.

The gratuity provision for the year was based upon the independent actuarial valuation. The last actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>33. Borrowings</b>		
Zenith Bank Plc (i)	-	319,972
Bank of Industry (ii)	1,370,607	1,769,715
Zenith Bank Plc (iii)	10,000,000	6,884,184
	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	11,370,607	8,973,871
	<hr/>	<hr/>
The financial liability is disclosed as follows:		
Current	429,405	709,435
Non-current	10,941,202	8,264,436
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,370,607	8,973,871
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 33. Borrowings (continued)

#### (i) Zenith Bank Plc loan

The Zenith Bank Plc loan represents ₦ 2 billion commercial agricultural credit loan received under a scheme of the Federal Government intervention which was obtained by the company through Zenith Bank Plc. The total amount was drawn down in August 2016 and bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum. The facility has a repayment period of 5 years in 60 consecutive monthly repayments of principal and interest ending in August 2020. This facility was obtained to finance the expansion of the 4 new vertical sterilizers at the current oil mill situated at Okomu-Udo, Ovia South West local Government Area in Edo state. It is secured by a legal mortgage over the plant and machinery acquired. This loan has been fully settled as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020.

#### (ii) Bank of Industry loan

The Bank of Industry loan represents a ₦ 1,947,314,434.50 loan received from the Bank of Industry (BOI) to finance the procurement of items of plant and machinery towards the expansion of Okomu Oil Palm processing plant in Okomu-Udo, Edo State. The total amount was drawn down in May, 2018 and bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum payable monthly. The facility has a one (01) year moratorium period beginning from the date of first disbursement. It has a repayment period of sixty (60) equal and consecutive monthly instalments commencing immediately after the moratorium period. It is secured with a bank guarantee of the loan and accruing interest on a continuous basis by Sterling Bank Plc. During the year, as a result of Covid-19 Pandemic palliative measure, there was a 5% reduction in interest rate with effect from March 1, 2020 for a one-year period. At the expiration date the applicable interest rate will revert to the initial 10% annual interest rate.

#### (iii) Zenith bank Plc Loan

The Zenith bank Plc loan represents a ₦ 10 billion loan received from Zenith bank Plc under the Central Bank of Nigeria Differentiated Cash Reserves Requirement (DCRR) to finance the development of Okomu Oil Palm Plantation. The sum of ₦ 10 billion was drawn down as at September at an interest rate of 8% per annum (subject to review in line with DCRR). The facility has a 3-year moratorium on its principal from date of first disbursement with a repayment of twelve (12) equal and consecutive quarterly repayments immediately after the moratorium period. It is secured with a legal mortgage over the 11,416 hectares oil palm plantation situated at Uhiere Ovia North East Local government area in Edo State. As a result of Covid-19 Pandemic palliative measure, there was a reduction of interest rate from 8% to 5% in the year under review.

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>34. Trade payables</b>		
Trade payables	1,152,874	890,721
Advances from customers	1,097,984	362,017
	<u>2,250,858</u>	<u>1,252,738</u>
	=====	=====
<b>35. Intercompany payables</b>		
Socfinco (note 39(ii))	-	10,039
Induservices Fnbourg	11,320	3,826
Socaplam	-	1,991
Socfin Research	-	199
SOGB	4,261	-
Sodimex (note 39(iii))	145,936	-
	<u>161,517</u>	<u>16,055</u>
	=====	=====

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
<b>36. Other payables</b>		
Value Added Tax	-	7,469
Withholding tax	60,455	44,211
	<u>60,455</u>	<u>51,680</u>
	=====	=====
<b>37. Accruals</b>		
Accrued management fees payable	245,611	192,190
Accrued audit and other professional fees	60,000	49,000
Accruals others	2,100,555	95,313
Pension liabilities	16,861	17,116
	<u>2,423,027</u>	<u>353,619</u>
	=====	=====
<b>38. Dividend payable</b>		
Dividend bank account (a)	376,102	376,102
Unclaimed dividend (b)	(376,102)	(376,102)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====

(a) Dividend bank account represents the returns on the company's portfolio with Stanbic IBTC in respect of unclaimed dividend.

(b) The amount represents unclaimed dividends declared up to and including the 2017 financial year and the accumulated interest from the investment with Stanbic IBTC. Section 432(2) of Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, stipulates that where dividends remain unclaimed for more than twelve (12) years, such amounts revert back to the company.

## 39. Related party transactions

The company entered into the following material transactions during the year with the under listed related companies.

### (i) SOGESCOL FR SA

The company exports its rubber to SOGESCOL FR S.A (a related company). Sales during the year amounted to ₦ 2,908 billion (2019: ₦ 2.994 billion) and these were carried out on an arm's length basis. The amount due to the company from SOGESCOL FR S.A. as at year end was ₦ 518million (2019: ₦ 92 million).

### (ii) SOCFINCO FR

SOCFINCO FR SA has exclusive rights to know-how and manages the affairs of the company. In consideration of the provision to the company of this technical know-how, management fees and other support charges are paid to SOCFINCO FR SA. The technical fees are calculated at an aggregate rate equal to 3% of the company's net sales and management fees are 3% of profit before tax. The technical know-how and management service agreements are made with the approval of the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP). The company incurred ₦ 1,035 million (2019: ₦ 882 million) which did not include withholding tax and value added tax of ₦ 157 million (2019: ₦ 139 million) separately paid on management and technical fees during the year. These fees were incurred on an arm's length basis. The amount due from the company to SOCFINCO FR SA at the yearend was nil (2019: ₦ 10 million)

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020 (continued)

### 39. Related party transactions (continued)

#### (iii) SODIMEX FR

The company purchases a large amount of its equipment and spare parts from SODIMEX FR (a related company). During the year under review, the company incurred ₦ 223 million (2019: ₦ 380 million) in costs to procure capital assets and spare parts and these were carried out on an arm's length basis. The amount due to the company from SODIMEX FR as at the end of the year was ₦ 146 million (2019 due to: ₦ 5.7 million).

#### (iv) INDUSERVICES FR

Induservices FR provides internet services for the company. The company incurred ₦ 21 million (2019: ₦ 11 million) in costs to procure internet services. The amount due to the company as at the end of the year was ₦ 11.3 million (2019: ₦ 3.8 million).

#### (v) The company engaged two (2) directors (Mr. P. Eguasa (JP) and Chief D Edebiri (OON)) in the construction of the staff quarters ₦ 63 million. These contracts were disclosed to the boards and were carried out on an arm's length basis.

#### (vi) Perfect Securities is involved in building construction services for Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc. The managing director of Perfect Securities Mr. P.A.E. Eguasa (JP) is a director in Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc. Transactions during the year with Perfect Securities were ₦ 16.1million (2019: ₦ 3.94 million) and the outstanding amounts due to the company as at year end was 1.7 million (2019: nil).

### 40. Ultimate holding company

The ultimate holding company is SOCFINAF Luxembourg which is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg.

### 41. Proposed dividend to be declared

The Board of Directors recommends a dividend of ₦ 7.00 per 50 kobo ordinary share (2019: ₦ 4.00 per 50 kobo ordinary share) held, subject to the payment of withholding tax at the appropriate rate.

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
42. Capital commitments		
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	-	2,614,397
	==	=====

### 43. Comparative figures

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

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Statement of value added for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

	2020 N '000	%	2019 N '000	%
Revenue from sales of products	23,410,680		18,867,271	
Other income	2,328,980		2,747,772	
Bought in materials and service	25,739,660 (13,345,762)		21,615,043 (11,066,457)	
Value added	12,393,898	100	10,548,586	100
	=====	===	=====	===
Distribution of value added				
<b>To employees and directors:</b>				
Employees, costs (including director's remuneration)	1,193,333	10	1,178,947	11
<b>To government:</b>				
Government as taxes	1,065,031	9	2,473,550	23
<b>To providers of capital:</b>				
Interest on loan	52,064	-	151,899	1
Dividend	1,907,820	15	4,769,550	45
<b>For replacement of property and Equipment</b>				
Depreciation on property, plant and Equipment	1,435,653	12	1,325,260	13
Depreciation on bearer biological asset	867,298	7	369,293	4
Retained earnings	5,872,699	47	280,087	3
	12,393,898	100	10,548,586	100
	=====	===	=====	===
*Other income comprises				
Other work performed by the entity	2,061,655		2,552,986	
Other income	267,325		194,786	
	2,328,980		2,747,772	
	=====		=====	

This statement represents the distribution of the wealth created through the use of the company's assets and its employee's efforts.

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Five-year financial summary

Year ended 31st December	2020 N '000	2019 N '000	2018 N '000	2017 N '000	2016 N '000
<b>Profit or loss account</b>					
Revenue	23,410,680 =====	18,867,271 =====	20,257,669 =====	20,261,918 =====	14,364,736 =====
Profit before continuing operations before gain/loss in fair value taxation	8,897,792	7,354,314	10,259,924	11,128,186	6,951,562
Profit before taxation	8,845,550	7,523,187	10,337,171	11,140,142	5,906,453
Tax charge	(1,065,031)	(2,473,550)	(1,835,322)	(1,825,820)	(996,180)
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on continuing Operations	7,780,519	5,049,637	8,501,849	9,314,322	4,910,273
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
Actuarial gains/(loss)	(393,135)	455,301	(374,209)	(317,336)	73,999
Deferred tax on actuarial loss/(gains)	117,940	(136,590)	112,263	95,200	(22,200)
Profit after tax	7,505,324	5,368,348	8,239,903	9,092,186	4,962,072
<b>Statement of financial position</b>					
Property plant & Equipment	19,516,703	13,922,995	13,392,195	11,216,535	9,217,423
Bearer biological assets	19,395,413	18,201,055	16,017,362	12,898,674	9,399,803
Current assets	16,099,732	11,471,742	9,008,396	7,158,496	5,890,439
Total assets	55,011,848 =====	43,595,792 =====	38,417,953 =====	31,273,705 =====	24,507,665 =====
Non current liabilities	13,928,889	10,884,415	4,981,070	3,096,864	4,487,690
Current liabilities	6,305,175	3,531,097	4,922,729	5,040,860	3,007,934
Total liabilities	20,234,064	14,415,512	9,903,799	8,137,724	7,495,624
Share capital	476,955	476,955	476,955	476,955	476,955
Share premium	1,867,096	1,867,096	1,867,096	1,867,096	1,867,096
Revenues	32,433,733	26,836,229	26,170,103	20,791,930	14,667,990
Total equity and reserves	34,777,784	29,180,280	28,514,154	23,135,981	17,012,041
Total equity and liabilities	55,011,848 =====	43,595,792 =====	38,417,953 =====	31,273,705 =====	24,507,665 =====
Basic earnings per 50 kobo ordinary Share (Naira)	8.16 =====	5.29 =====	8.91 =====	9.76 =====	5.15 =====
Net assets per share (Naira)	36 ==	31 ==	30 ==	24 ==	18 ==

# OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

## Schedules to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020

### Administrative expenses

	2020 ₦ '000	2019 ₦ '000
Management fee	1,191,747	1,020,937
Directors' fees and expenses	87,942	84,580
Overseas travelling	66,467	89,130
Corporate social responsibilities	255,352	183,632
Subscription	9,063	23,393
Professional and legal fees	149,856	103,072
Security and safety expenses	527,245	409,133
Repairs and maintenance	518,792	433,607
Rent and rate	644,906	23,849
Auditors' remuneration	28,000	28,000
Power & electricity	235,083	166,189
Third party taxes	-	6,500
Bad debt written off	-	157,630
Medical	66,629	66,197
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,781,082	2,795,849
Other:		
Corporate Governance/Audit committee expenses	11,613	22,839
Insurance and licences	76,042	53,164
Transportation and travelling local	33,896	29,524
Printing and stationery	43,031	51,921
Postage, telephones and telex	44,045	36,661
Hotel accommodation	33,320	57,709
Bank charges	27,810	17,707
Public relations	385	507
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,051,224	3,065,881
	=====	=====