

C & I LEASING PLC

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

C & I LEASING PLC

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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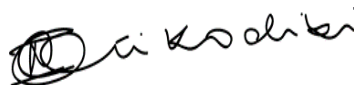
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		Group		Company	
		31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	Notes	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks	10.	4,873,775	2,034,641	3,897,523	493,692
Loans and receivables	11.	646,742	575,293	630,202	562,352
Trade and other receivables	12.	14,126,904	15,803,050	13,038,418	13,544,390
Due from related companies		-	-	4,812,164	13,070,771
Finance lease receivables	13.	2,765,486	3,064,833	2,666,715	2,993,635
Available for sale assets	14.	4,416	26,053	4,416	26,053
Investment in subsidiaries	15.	-	-	758,967	758,967
Investment in joint ventures		2,037,140	1,901,725	2,037,140	1,901,725
Other assets	16.	1,765,955	1,186,067	1,510,997	1,100,666
Operating lease assets	17.	29,444,537	29,884,372	13,390,359	5,368,507
Property, plant and equipment	18.	1,550,792	1,575,942	1,226,775	1,232,194
Intangible assets	19.	20,595	26,798	-	3,758
Deferred income tax assets	23.3	854,607	854,607	854,607	854,607
Total assets		58,090,950	56,933,381	44,828,282	41,911,317
Liabilities					
Balances due to banks	20.	585,956	1,354,012	545,315	1,303,525
Commercial notes	21.	15,410,901	13,695,532	15,383,723	13,666,137
Trade and other payables	22.	5,505,083	7,088,647	4,086,104	5,502,672
Current income tax liability	23.2	117,565	25,935	134,043	85,553
Borrowings	24.	21,294,405	21,383,842	16,553,417	14,944,171
Retirement benefit obligations	26.	103,429	10,772	103,429	10,772
Deferred income tax liability		89,410	109,130	-	-
Total liabilities		43,106,749	43,667,869	36,806,031	35,512,831
Equity					
Share capital	27.	390,823	202,126	390,823	202,126
Deposit for shares	28.	1,975,000	1,975,000	1,975,000	1,975,000
Share premium		3,361,609	1,285,905	3,361,609	1,285,905
Statutory reserve	29.	1,757,274	1,703,519	768,479	889,679
Statutory credit reserve	30.	373,682	373,682	373,682	373,682
Retained earnings	31.	4,097,599	3,972,171	431,006	950,442
Foreign currency translation reserve	32.	1,949,693	2,668,340	-	-
AFS fair value reserve	33.	5,161	5,161	5,161	5,161
Revaluation reserve	34.	716,490	716,490	716,490	716,490
		14,627,332	12,902,394	8,022,251	6,398,486
Non-controlling interest	35.	356,868	363,118	-	-
Total equity		14,984,200	13,265,512	8,022,251	6,398,486
Total liabilities and equity		58,090,950	56,933,381	44,828,282	41,911,317

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2020 and signed on its behalf by :



Emeka Ndu
Group Vice Chairman
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003955



Andrew Otiye-Odibi
Managing Director
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003945



Alexander Mbakogu
Executive Director/CFO
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000011740

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	Group		Company	
		3 Months to Mar 2020 N'000	3 Months to Mar 2019 N'000	3 Months to Mar 2020 N'000	3 Months to Mar 2019 N'000
Gross earnings		8,659,625	7,814,746	6,509,490	6,087,031
Lease rental income	38.	5,351,830	5,507,455	3,332,368	3,821,016
Lease expenses	44.	(2,522,651)	(2,548,678)	(1,898,583)	(2,230,183)
Net lease rental income		2,829,179	2,958,777	1,433,785	1,590,832
Outsourcing income	40.	2,641,119	2,051,554	2,641,119	2,051,554
Outsourcing expenses	40.	(2,332,404)	(1,848,723)	(2,332,404)	(1,848,723)
Net outsourcing income		308,715	202,831	308,715	202,831
Tracking income	41.	58,518	53,122	58,518	53,122
Tracking expenses	41.	(18,414)	(19,907)	(18,414)	(19,907)
Net tracking income		40,104	33,215	40,104	33,215
Interest income	42.	36,523	12,010	5,599	698
Other operating income	43.	473,082	64,729	373,333	34,765
Income from Joint Venture		98,553	125,876	98,553	125,876
Finance cost	39.	(1,730,993)	(1,216,843)	(1,322,367)	(790,123)
		2,055,164	2,180,595	937,722	1,198,095
Impairment charge	37.	(858)	(10,427)	(858)	-
Depreciation expense	45.	(1,124,503)	(932,949)	(386,198)	(252,239)
Personnel expenses	46.	(353,494)	(375,194)	(316,767)	(348,385)
Other operating expenses	48.	(354,884)	(426,996)	(287,753)	(368,502)
Profit on continuing operations before taxation		221,424	435,028	(53,854)	228,969
Income tax	23.1	(48,490)	(36,568)	(48,490)	(36,568)
Profit after tax before extraordinary item		172,934	398,460	(102,344)	192,401
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		179,184	392,367	(102,344)	192,401
Non-controlling interests		(6,250)	6,093		
		172,934	398,460	(102,344)	192,401
Appropriation of profit attributable to owners of the parent:					
Transfer to statutory reserve		53,755	117,710	-	57,720
Transfer to statutory credit reserve					
Transfer to retained earnings		125,429	274,657	(102,344)	134,681
		179,184	392,367	(102,344)	192,401
Basic earnings per share [kobo]	52.	23	97	(13)	48

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	Group		Company	
		31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cashflows generated from operating activities		3,480,161	7,784,036	1,226,014	10,288,893
Lease rental income		5,351,830	25,487,829	3,332,368	15,091,577
Outsourcing income		2,641,119	8,546,703	2,641,119	8,546,703
Interest income received		36,523	174,146	5,599	35,366
Income from Joint venture		98,553	-	98,553	573,521
Tracking and tagging income		58,518	215,648	58,518	215,648
Other income received		404,191	648,999	352,876	555,212
Investment income received		67	5,306	67	5,306
Retirement benefit obligations paid		(66,579)	(781,331)	(66,579)	(781,331)
Cash payment to employees and suppliers		(10,071,981)	(28,365,142)	(7,422,991)	(28,452,824)
Income tax paid		(103,072)	(154,873)	-	(48,609)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,829,331	13,561,321	225,545	6,029,462
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additional investments in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
Investment in joint venture		(135,415)	1,901,725	(135,415)	(1,901,725)
Proceeds from sale of operating lease assets		92,067	37,763	20,347	37,763
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-
Additional investment on available for sale assets		4,698	-	4,698	-
Purchase of operating lease assets	17	(325,990)	(5,314,013)	(215,880)	(562,118)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	18	(16,543)	(109,497)	(6,121)	(109,497)
Acquisition of intangible assets	19	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by investing activities		(381,182)	(3,484,022)	(332,371)	(2,535,576)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividend paid		-	(30,319)	-	(30,319)
Interest on finance lease facilities and loans		(1,730,993)	(5,650,599)	(1,322,367)	(3,676,762)
Non controlling interest in increase in share capital		-	-	-	-
Net Proceeds from borrowings		1,625,932	(3,882,593)	3,326,832	(509,587)
Proceed from right issue		2,264,401	-	2,264,401	-
Deposit for shares		-	16,328	-	16,328
Net cash provided by financing activities		2,159,341	(9,547,182)	4,268,867	(4,200,339)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,607,490	530,118	4,162,041	(706,454)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		680,329	150,212	(809,833)	(103,380)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	36.	4,287,819	680,329	3,352,207	(809,833)

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Group											
	Share capital N'000	Share premium N'000	Deposit for shares N'000	Statutory Reserve N'000	Statutory credit reserve N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Foreign currency translation reserve N'000	AFS fair value reserve N'000	Revaluation reserve N'000	Non-controlling interest N'000	Total equity N'000
At 1 January 2020	202,126	1,285,905	1,975,000	1,703,519	373,682	3,972,171	2,668,340	5,161	716,490	363,118	13,265,511
Changes in equity for the first quarter ended March 2020											
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	179,184	-	-	-	(6,250)	172,934
Right issue shares	188,697	2,075,704									
Other comprehensive income											
Fair value changes on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arising on consolidation/Audit adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on foreign operations translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(718,647)	-	-	-	(718,647)
Total comprehensive income for the first quarter ended 31 March 2020	188,697	2,075,704	-	-	-	179,184	(718,647)	-	-	(6,250)	1,718,689
Transactions with owners											
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	53,755	-	(53,755)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Loan stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	53,755	-	(53,755)	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	390,823	3,361,609	1,975,000	1,757,274	373,682	4,097,599	1,949,693	5,161	716,490	356,868	14,984,200
At 31 December 2019	202,126	1,285,905	1,975,000	1,703,519	373,682	3,972,171	2,668,340	5,161	716,490	363,118	13,265,511

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Deposit for shares N'000	Statutory Reserve N'000	Statutory credit reserve N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Foreign currency translation N'000	AFS fair value reserve N'000	Revaluation reserve N'000	Total equity N'000
At 1 January 2020	202,126	1,285,905	1,975,000	889,679	373,682	950,442	-	5,161	716,490	6,398,485
Changes in equity for the first quarter ended 31 March 2020										
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	(102,344)	-	-	-	(102,344)
Right issue shares	188,697	2,075,704								2,264,401
Other comprehensive income										
Fair value changes on available for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit adjustments	-	-	-	(121,199)	-	(417,092)			-	(538,291)
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the first quarter ended 31 March 2020	188,697	2,075,704	-	(121,199)	-	(519,436)	-	-	-	1,623,766
Transactions with owners										
Transfer between reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid during the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-		-				-
At 31 March 2020	390,823	3,361,609	1,975,000	768,480	373,682	431,007	-	5,161	716,490	8,022,251
At 31 December 2019	202,126	1,285,905	1,975,000	889,679	373,682	950,442	-	5,161	716,490	6,398,485

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. The reporting entity

These financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of C & I Leasing Plc (referred to as "the company" and its subsidiaries (referred to as "the group"). The Company was incorporated on 28 December 1990 and commenced business in June 1991. The Company was licensed by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as a finance company and is owned by a number of institutional and individuals investors. The company's shares were listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in December 1997. The Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in addition, the Company renders annual returns to the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). As at period end, the Company has two subsidiary companies namely:

Leasafic Ghana Limited
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates
C & I Leasing FZE

The Registered office address of the company is at C & I Leasing Drive, Off Bisola Durosinmi Etti Drive, Lekki Phase 1, Lagos, Nigeria.

The principal activities of the Group are provision of equipment leasing, logistics solution in the form of car and marine vessel rentals, fleet management and automobile distribution through its main operating entity and its subsidiaries.

These consolidated financial statements cover the financial period from 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020 with comparative for the period ended 31 December 2019.

The consolidated financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2020 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2020.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance with IFRSs

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments and land and buildings measured at fair value.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, it also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and therefore the Group's financial statements present the financial position and results fairly.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Group's presentational currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated results and financial position are expressed in Naira, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentational currency for the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March, 2020.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the group obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using the same accounting policies.

All inter-group balances, transactions, dividends, unrealised gains on transactions within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses resulting from inter-group transactions are eliminated, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

2.5 Changes on accounting policies and disclosures

2.5.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

In these consolidated financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 9, IFRS 7R (Revised) and IFRS 15, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, for the first time. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact

2.5.1.1 IFRS 9 Financial instruments

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the financial statements. The Company did not early adopt any earlier versions of IFRS 9 in previous periods. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 for annual periods on or after 1 January 2018.

2.5.1.2 Amendment to IAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The amendment reduces the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique. The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

2.5.1.3 Amendments to IAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

Amends IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement make it clear that there is no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met. The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

2.5.1.4 Amendments to IAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendment clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas: the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off', the application of simultaneous realisation and settlement, the offsetting of collateral amounts and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements. The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

2.5.1.5 Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27: Investment Entities

The amendment provide 'investment entities' (as defined) an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Require additional disclosure about why the entity is considered an investment entity, details of the entity's unconsolidated subsidiaries, and the nature of relationship and certain transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries. Require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or to only provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated). The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2.5.1.6 IFRIC 21 Levies

Provides guidance on when to recognise a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. The liability is recognised progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time. If an obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognised when that minimum threshold is reached. The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

2.5.2 Accounting standards and interpretations issued and effective

2.5.2.1 IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly-controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture under IFRS 11 must be accounted for using the equity method. The application of this new standard had no material impact on the group.

2.5.2.2 Amendment to IAS 1, 'Financial statement presentation'

The main change resulting from these amendments is a requirement for entities to group items presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The amendment affected presentation only and had no impact on the Group's financial position or performance. The group has reclassified comprehensive income items of the comparative period. These changes did not result in any adjustments to other comprehensive income or comprehensive income.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporates the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries where it is determined that there is a capacity to control.

Control means the power to govern, directly or indirectly, the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All the facts of a particular situation are considered when determining whether control exists.

Control is usually present when an entity has:

- Power over more than one-half of the voting rights of the other entity;
- Power to govern the financial and operating policies of the other entity;
- Power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body; or
- Power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the entity.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date that control ceased. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (transactions with owners). Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Group.

In its separate financial statements, the Company accounts for its investment in subsidiaries at cost.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3.2 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost in the separate financial statements, however in its consolidated financial statements; it is recognized at cost and adjusted for in the Group's share of changes in the net assets of the investee after the date of acquisition, and for any impairment in value. If the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds its interest in the associate, the group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

3.3 Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity over which the Group has joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The investment in a joint venture is initially recognized at cost and adjusted for in the Group's share of the changes in the net assets of the joint venture after the date of acquisition, and for any impairment in value. If the Group's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

3.4 Investments in special purpose entities (SPEs)

SPEs are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective. The financial statements of the SPE is included in the consolidated financial statements where on the substance of the relationship with the Group and the SPE's risk and reward, the Group concludes that it controls the SPE.

3.5 Intangible assets

3.5.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are shown at historical cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortization is charged to income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset unless such lives are indefinite. These charges are included in other expenses in income statement. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually.

Amortization periods and methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

3.5.2 Intangible assets generated internally

Expenditures on research or on the research phase of an internal project are recognized as an expense when incurred. The intangible assets arising from the development phase of an internal project are recognized if, and only if, the following conditions apply:

- It is technically feasible to complete the asset for use by the group
- The group has the intention of completing the asset for either use or resale
- The group has the ability to either use or sell the asset
- It is possible to estimate how the asset will generate income
- The group has adequate financial, technical and other resources to develop and use the asset
- The expenditure incurred to develop the asset is measurable.

If no intangible asset can be recognised based on the above, then development costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

3.6.1 Initial recognition

All items of property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any, except for land and buildings to be reported at their revalued amount net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses. Acquisition costs includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the group derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its costs is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria is satisfied.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3.6.2 Subsequent costs

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 group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

3.6.3 Depreciation

Depreciation starts when an asset is ready for use and ends when derecognised or classified as held for sale. Depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or retired from use unless the asset is fully depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write-off assets over their estimated useful lives. Land and assets under construction (work in progress) are not depreciated.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and operating lease assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	2%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Plant and machinery	20%
Motor vehicles/Autos and trucks	25%
Office equipment	20%
Marine equipment	5%
Leased assets	20%
Cranes	10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. 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 value.

3.6.4 Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, these are included in the income statement as operating income.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

3.6.5 Reclassifications

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupier to investment property, the property is re-measured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain arising on re-measurement is recognized in income statement to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the revaluation reserve in equity. Any loss is recognized immediately in income statement.

3.7 Investment properties

Property held for long-term rental yields that is not occupied by the companies in the Group is classified as investment property. Investment property comprises freehold land and building and is recognised at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Group uses alternative valuation methods such as discounted cash flow projections or recent prices in less active markets. These valuations are reviewed annually by an independent valuation expert. Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property, or for which the market has become less active, continues to be measured at fair value. Changes in fair values are recorded in the income statement.

Property located on land that is held under an operating lease is classified as investment property as long as it is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the companies in the Group. The initial cost of the property is the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The property is carried at fair value after initial recognition. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

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If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference arising between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognized in other comprehensive income as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognized in the income statement. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through the income statement.

3.8 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Discontinued operations and non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

This is the case, when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) and the sale is considered to be highly probable.

A sale is considered to be highly probable if the appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated. Furthermore, the asset (or disposal group) has been actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. In addition, the sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one-year from the date that it is classified as held for sale.

3.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where appropriate, labour and production overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses annually whether there is any indication that any of its assets have been impaired. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and compared to its carrying value. Where it is impossible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest cash-generating unit to which the asset is allocated. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is recognized as revaluation decrease.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

3.11. Financial instruments

3.11.1 Financial assets

i. Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity and available for sale. The classification is determined by management at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

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3.11.1.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial asset is classified into the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category at inception if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking, or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

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

Held in internal funds to match insurance and investment contracts liabilities that are linked to the changes in fair value of these assets. The designation of these assets to be at fair value through profit or loss eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to the Group's key management personnel. The Group's investment strategy is to invest in equity and debt securities and to evaluate them with reference to their fair values. Assets that are part of these portfolios are designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

3.11.1.2 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Group intends to sell in the short term or that it has designated as at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale.

3.11.1.3 Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than:

- those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- those that the Group designates as available for sale; and
- Those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Interests on held-to-maturity investments are included in the income statement and are reported as 'Interest income'. In the case of an impairment, it is being reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and recognised in the income statement as 'Net gains/(losses) on investment securities'.

3.11.1.4 Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are financial assets that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

ii. Recognition and measurement

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus, in the case of all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or where they have been transferred and the Group has also transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

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

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except when there is insufficient information at transition date, when it is carried at book values.

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Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in the income statement as net realised gains on financial assets.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement when the Group's right to receive payments is established; both are included in the investment income line.

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on major exchanges.

The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. For example, a market is inactive when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs (for example, LIBOR yield curve, FX rates, volatilities and counterparty spreads) existing at the date of the statement of financial position.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining fair values of non-standardised financial instruments of lower complexity like options or interest rate and currency swaps. For these financial instruments, inputs into models are generally market observable.

For more complex instruments, the Group uses internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry.

iii. **Reclassifications**

Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held-for-trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near-term. In addition, the Group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held-for-trading or available-for-sale categories, if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification. Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

iv. **Derecognition**

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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3.11.2 Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities as at statement of financial position date include 'Borrowings' (excluding VAT and employee related payables). These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are included in current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

3.11.2.1 Interest bearing borrowings

Borrowings, inclusive of transaction costs, are recognised initially at fair value. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised costs using the effective interest method; any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

3.11.3 Impairment of financial assets

3.11.3.1 Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
- It becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the Group; or
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the Group.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an impairment account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a held-to-maturity investment or a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the Group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows of such assets by being indicative of the issuer's ability to pay all amounts due under the contractual terms of the debt instrument being evaluated.

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 improved credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the impairment account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

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3.11.3.2 Assets classified as available for sale

The Group assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a Group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. In this respect, a decline of 20% or more is regarded as significant, and a period of 12 months or longer is considered to be prolonged. If any such quantitative evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the asset is considered for impairment, taking qualitative evidence into account.

The cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss) is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement. If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

3.11.4 Offsetting financial instruments

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

3.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amount due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection of trade and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets, if not they are presented as non-current assets. Where the potential impact of discounting future cash receipts over the short credit period is not considered to be material, trade receivables are stated at their original invoiced value. These receivables are reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprises of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment with a maturity of three months or less is normally classified as being short-term.

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cashflows, cash and cash equivalents are reported net of balances due to banks.

3.14 Leases

Leases are divided into finance leases and operating leases.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

3.14.1 The Group is the lessor

3.14.1.1 Operating leases

When assets are subject to an operating lease, the assets continue to be recognised as property, plant and equipment based on the nature of the asset.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Any balloon payments and rent free periods are taken into account when determining the straight-line charge.

3.14.1.2 Finance leases

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the related asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease) is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

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3.14.2 The Group is the lessee

3.14.2.1 Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at the fair value at the inception of the lease or if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The related liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between interest expenses and capital redemption of the liability. Interest is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised to the cost of those assets.

Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

3.14.2.2 Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except if another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised in the period in which they are incurred.

3.15 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due with one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Other payables are stated at their original invoiced value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash payments over the short payment period is not considered to be material.

3.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability.

3.17 Retirement benefits

3.17.1 Defined contribution plan

The Group runs a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Under the defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Employees contribution of 8% of their basic salary, housing and transport allowances to the pension scheme while the employer contributes the remainder to make a total contribution of 18% of the total emoluments as required by the Pension Reform Act 2004. The Company's contribution to the pension's scheme is charged to the profit or loss account.

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3.17.2 Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any recognized past service costs and fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on AA credit-rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligation and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected credit unit method.

The Group recognizes all actuarial gains or losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in personnel expenses in profit or loss.

The Group recognizes gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on settlement or curtailment comprises any resulting change in the fair value of the plan asset, any change in the present value of defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains or losses and past services cost that had not previously been recognised.

3.17.3 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the group is demonstrably committed without realistic possible withdrawal, to a formal detail plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefit for voluntary redundancies is recognized as expenses if the group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy and it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If the benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

3.17.4 Short term employee benefits

These are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.18 Taxation

3.18.1 Current income tax

The tax expense 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. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

3.18.2 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised in full using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit (loss), it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group controls the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities, where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The tax effects of carry-forwards of unused losses or unused tax credits are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of available-for-sale investments and cash flow hedges, which are charged or credited directly in other comprehensive income, is also credited or charged directly to other comprehensive income and subsequently recognised in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss on disposal.

3.19 Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

3.19.1 Warranty

A provision for warranty is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated possibilities.

3.19.2 Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Group has approved a formal detail restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

3.19.3 Onerous contract

Provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefit to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting its obligation under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected costs of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

3.20 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the value of proceeds received, net of costs directly attributable to the issue of the instruments. Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Where any group purchases the group's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the Group's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Group's equity holders, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects.

3.21 Compound instruments

At the issue date, the fair value of the liability component of a compound instrument is estimated using the market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability at amortised cost using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's redemption date. The equity component is determined as the difference of the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the instrument. This is recognised in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured.

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3.22 Share based payments

Employee share options are measured at fair value at grant date. The fair value is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on an estimate of the number of options that will eventually vest.

At the end of each reporting period, the group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share option reserve.

3.23 Revenue recognition

This relates to the provision of service or sale of goods to customers, exclusive of value added tax and less any discounts. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is possible, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

3.23.1 Income from operating leases

Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term on a systematic basis which is representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred by the company in negotiating and arranging an operating lease is added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required by the lessee by way of penalty is recognised in income statement in the period in which termination takes place.

3.23.2 Income from finance leases

The recognition of income from finance lease is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on C & I Leasing's net investment in the finance lease. C & I Leasing Plc therefore allocates finance income over the lease term on a systematic and rational basis reflecting this pattern. Lease payments relating to the period, excluding costs for services, are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

3.23.3 Personnel outsourcing income

The group is involved with outsourcing contracts in which human capital of varying skills are outsourced to various organisations. The group pays the remuneration of such personnel on a monthly basis and invoice the clients costs incurred plus a margin. As costs and income associated with this service can be estimated reliably and service completed.

3.23.4 Service charge income

This represents charges for other services rendered to finance lease customers. The services are rendered periodically on a monthly basis and income is recognised when all the followings are satisfied:

- i. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- ii. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group
- iii. The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and
- iv. The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

3.23.5 Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the assets carrying amount.

3.23.6 Rental income

Rental income is recognized on an accrued basis.

3.23.7 Realised gains and losses

The realised gains or losses on the disposal of an investment is the difference between proceeds received, net of transaction costs and its original or amortised costs as appropriate.

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3.24 Foreign currency translation

3.24.1 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the entities within the Group. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates applying at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings which are regarded as adjustments to interest costs; where those interest costs qualify for capitalization to assets under construction;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge foreign currency risks;
- Exchange differences on loans to or from a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur and therefore forms part of the net investment in the foreign operation, which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

3.24.2 Foreign operations

The functional currency of the parent Company and the presentation currency of the financial statements is Nigerian Naira. The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated to Naira using exchange rates at the period end. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rate on transaction date is used. Goodwill acquired in business combinations of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of that operation and translated at the closing rate.

Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate category of equity.

4. Segment reporting

The Group's operating segments are organized by the nature of the operations and further by geographic location into geographical regions; local and foreign to highlight the contributions of foreign operations to the Group. Due to the nature of the Group, C&I Leasing's Executive Committee regularly reviews operating activity on a number of bases, including by geographical region, customer Group and business activity by geographical region.

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risk and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Group's operating segments were determined in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Committee, which represents the chief operating decision-maker, as this is the information CODM uses in order to make decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance.

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intrasegment revenue and costs being eliminated in Head office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

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5. Critical accounting estimates and judgment

The Group makes estimate and assumption about the future that affects the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgment are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumption.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of change and future period, if the change affects both.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risks of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities within the next financial statements are discussed below:

5.1 Impairment of available-for-sale equity financial assets

The Group determines that available-for-sale equity financial assets as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flow. Impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and financing and operational cash flows.

The fair values of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases the fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or using models. Where market observable inputs are not available, they are estimated based on appropriate assumptions. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of those that sourced them.

To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own credit risk and counterparty risk), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

5.2 Determination of impairment of non-financial assets

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists.

5.3 Depreciable life of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment and will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6. Financial instruments and fair values

As explained in Note 3.11, financial instruments have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and, for items measured at fair value, such changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income either through the income statement or other comprehensive income. For items measured at amortised cost, changes in value are recognised in the income statement of the statement of comprehensive income. Therefore the financial instruments carried in the statement of financial position are shown based on their classifications in the table below:

6.1 Classes of financial instrument

Group	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available for sale N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Amortised cost N'000	Total carrying amount N'000
At 31 March 2020							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	4,873,775	-	-	-	-	-	4,873,775
Loans and receivables	-	646,742	-	-	-	-	646,742
Finance lease receivables	-	2,765,486	-	-	-	-	2,765,486
Available for sale assets	-	-	4,416	-	-	-	4,416
Trade receivables	-	14,126,904	-	-	-	-	14,126,904
Other assets	-	1,765,955	-	-	-	-	1,765,955
	4,873,775	19,305,087	4,416	-	-	-	24,183,278
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	585,956	-	585,956
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	21,294,405	21,294,405
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	5,505,083	5,505,083
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	585,956	26,799,488	27,385,444
	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available for sale N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Amortised cost N'000	Total carrying amount N'000
At 31 December 2019							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	2,034,641	-	-	-	-	-	2,034,641
Loans and receivables	-	575,293	-	-	-	-	575,293
Finance lease receivables	-	3,064,833	-	-	-	-	3,064,833
Available for sale assets	-	-	26,053	-	-	-	26,053
Trade and other receivables	-	15,803,050	-	-	-	-	15,803,050
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,034,641	19,443,176	26,053	-	-	-	21,503,870
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	1,354,012	-	1,354,012
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	21,383,842	21,383,842
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	7,088,647	7,088,647
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1,354,012	28,472,489	29,826,501

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Company	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available for sale N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Amortised cost N'000	Total carrying amount N'000
At 31 March 2020							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	3,897,523	-	-	-	-	-	3,897,523
Loans and receivables	-	630,202	-	-	-	-	630,202
Finance lease receivables	-	2,666,715	-	-	-	-	2,666,715
Available for sale assets	-	-	4,416	-	-	-	4,416
Other assets	-	1,510,997	-	-	-	-	1,510,997
	3,897,523	4,807,914	4,416	-	-	-	8,709,853
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	545,315	-	545,315
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	16,553,417	16,553,417
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	545,315	16,553,417	17,098,733
At 31 March 2019							
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	493,692	-	-	-	-	-	493,692
Loans and receivables	-	562,352	-	-	-	-	562,352
Finance lease receivables	-	2,993,635	-	-	-	-	2,993,635
Available for sale assets	-	-	26,053	-	-	-	26,053
Trade and Other receivables	-	13,544,390	-	-	-	-	13,544,390
	493,692	17,100,377	26,053	-	-	-	17,620,122
Liabilities							
Balances due to banks	-	-	-	-	1,303,525	-	1,303,525
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	14,944,171	14,944,171
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	5,502,672	5,502,672
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1,303,525	20,446,843	21,750,368

6.2 Fair valuation methods and assumptions

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and short term borrowings are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments

The fair value of publicly traded financial instruments is generally based on quoted market prices, with unrealised gains recognised in a separate component of equity at the end of the reporting year.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

6.3 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: for equity securities not listed on an active market and for which observable market data exist that the Group can use in order to estimate the fair value.

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6.3 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position (cont'd.)

Level 3: fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group maintains quoted investments in the companies listed in Note 14 and were valued at N26,053,276.9 (December 2018: N26,053,276.9) which are categorised as **level 1**, because the securities are listed, however, there are no financial instruments in the level 2 and 3 categories for the year.

7. Capital management

In management of the Group capital, the Group's approach is driven by its strategy and organizational requirements, taking into account the regulatory and commercial environment in which it operates. It is the Group's policy to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

Through its corporate governance processes, the Group maintains discipline over its investment decisions and where it allocates its capital, seeking to ensure that returns on investment are appropriate after taking account of capital costs.

The Group's strategy is to allocate capital to businesses based on their economic profit generation and, within this process, regulatory and economic capital requirements and the cost of capital are key factors.

The Group's capital is divided into two tiers:

- . Tier 1 capital: core equity tier 1 capital including ordinary shares, statutory reserve, share premium and retained earnings, intangible assets, and
- . Tier 2 capital: qualifying convertible loan capital, preference shares, collective impairment allowances, non-controlling interest and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available for sale.

The Central Bank of Nigeria prescribed a minimum limit of 12.5% of total qualifying capital/total risk-weighted assets as a measure of capital adequacy of finance companies in Nigeria. Furthermore, a finance company is expected to maintain a ratio of not less than 1:10 between its capital funds and net credits. Total qualifying capital consists of tier 1 and 2 capital less investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates. The total risk-weighted assets reflects only credit and counterparty risk.

The Group achieved capital adequacy ratio 26% at the end of the period, compared to 22% recorded for the year ended 31 December, 2017 respectively.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Group for the periods presented below. During those two years, the individual entities with the Group and the Group complied with all the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

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		Group		Company	
		31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
Tier 1 capital					
Share capital		390,823	202,126	390,823	202,126
Deposit for shares		1,975,000	1,975,000	1,975,000	1,975,000
Share premium		3,361,609	1,285,905	3,361,609	1,285,905
Statutory reserve		1,757,274	1,703,519	768,479	889,679
Statutory credit reserve		373,682	373,682	373,682	373,682
Retained earnings		4,097,599	3,972,171	431,006	950,442
Exchange translation Reserves		-	-	-	-
Non-Controlling interest		356,868	363,118	-	-
Sub-Total		12,312,856	9,875,521	7,300,600	5,676,834
Less: Intangible assets		(20,595)	(26,798)	-	(3,758)
Required loan loss reserve		(373,682)	(373,682)	(373,682)	(373,682)
Deferred income tax assets		(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)
Total qualifying for tier 1 capital		11,063,972	8,620,434	6,072,311	4,444,788
Tier 2 capital					
Exchange translation reserve		1,949,693	2,668,340	-	-
Fair value reserve		5,161	5,161	5,161	5,161
Revaluation reserve		716,490	716,490	716,490	716,490
		2,671,344	3,389,991	721,651	721,651
Total qualifying for tier 2 capital (Maximum of 33.3% of tier 1 capital)		2,880,393	2,873,191	2,040,047	1,481,448
Total regulatory capital		13,944,365	11,493,624	6,793,962	5,166,439
	%				
Cash in hand	0	11,373	14,740	11,373	14,740
Cash and balances with banks	20%	3,897,523	478,952	4,873,775	478,952
Loans and receivables	100%	646,742	575,293	630,202	562,352
Trade receivables	100%	14,126,904	15,803,050	13,038,418	13,544,390
Due to related companies	100%	-	-	4,812,164	13,070,771
Finance Lease Receivables	100%	2,765,486	3,064,833	2,666,715	2,666,715
Available for sale assets	100%	4,416	26,053	4,416	4,416
Investment in subsidiaries	100%	-	-	758,967	758,967
Investment in joint venture	100%	-	-	2,037,140	1,901,725
Other assets	100%	1,765,955	1,186,067	1,510,997	1,100,666
Operating lease assets	100%	29,444,537	29,884,372	13,390,359	5,368,507
Property, plant and equipment	100%	1,550,792	1,575,942	1,226,775	1,232,194
Deferred income	100%	-	-	-	-
Total risk weighted assets		54,213,728	52,609,302	44,961,301	40,704,395
Risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)		26%	22%	15%	13%

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8. Risk management framework

The primary objective of C & I Leasing group's risk management framework is to protect the group's stakeholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Group has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of directors, its committees and the executive management committees.

This is supplemented with a clear organizational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive management committees and senior managers. Lastly, the Internal Audit unit provides independent and objective assurance on the robustness of the risk management framework, and the appropriateness and effectiveness.

C & I Leasing Plc's principal significant risks are assessed and mitigated under three broad headings:

Strategic risks – This specifically focused on the economic environment, the products offered and market. The strategic risks arise from a group's ability to make appropriate decisions or implement appropriate business plans, strategies, decision making, resource allocation and its inability to adapt to changes in its business environment.

Operational risks – These are risks associated with inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Financial risks – Risk associated with the financial operation of the group, including underwriting for appropriate pricing of plans, provider payments, operational expenses, capital management, investments, liquidity and credit.

The board of directors approves the group's risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organizational requirements of such policies. These policies define the group's identification of risk and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements to meet.

8.1 Strategic risks

Capital management policies, objectives and approach.

The following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks which affect the capital position are adopted by C&I Leasing Plc.

To maintain the required level of financial stability thereby providing a degree of security to clients and plan members.

To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.

To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity.

To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business and regulatory requirements.

To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the regulators and stakeholders.

C&I Leasing's operations are subject to regulatory requirements of Central Bank Nigeria (CBN) and Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in addition, annual returns must be submitted to Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) on a regular basis.

8.2 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors. Others are legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the group's operations.

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

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

- - requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including independent authorisation of transactions.
- - requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- - compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- - documentation of controls and procedures.
- - training and professional development.
- - ethical and business standards.

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8.3 Financial risks

The group's operations exposes it to a number of financial risks. Adequate risk management procedures have been established to protect the group against the potential adverse effects of these financial risks. There has been no material change in these financial risks since the prior year. The following are the risks the group is exposed to due to financial instruments:

Credit risks
Liquidity risks
Market risks

8.3.1 Credit risks

Credit risks arise from a customer delays or outright default of lease rentals; inability to fully meet contractual obligations by customers. Exposure to this risk results from financial transactions with customers.

The group has policies in place to mitigate its credit risks.

The group's risk management policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the group's management. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

The carrying amount of the group's financial instruments represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Exposure to risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	Group	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
Financial assets		
Cash and balances with banks	4,873,775	2,034,641
Loans and receivables	646,742	575,293
Finance lease receivables	2,765,486	3,064,833
Available for sale assets	4,416	26,053
Trade receivables	14,126,904	15,803,050
Other assets	1,765,955	1,186,067
	24,183,278	22,689,937

	Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
Financial assets		
Cash and balances with banks	3,897,523	493,692
Loans and receivables	630,202	562,352
Finance lease receivables	2,666,715	2,993,635
Available for sale assets	4,416	26,053
Trade and other receivables	13,038,418	13,544,390
Other assets	1,510,997	1,100,666
	21,748,272	18,720,788

8.3.2 Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

The Group maintains sufficient amount of cash for its operations. Management reviews cashflow forecasts on a regular basis to determine whether the Group has sufficient cash reserves to meet future working capital requirements and to take advantage of business opportunities. Operations Committee has primary responsibility for compliance with regulations and company policy and maintaining a liquidity crisis contingency plan.

A substantial portion of the Group's assets are funded by borrowings from financial institutions. These borrowings, which are widely diversified by type and maturity, represent a stable source of funds.

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8.3.2 Liquidity risks

Below is the contractual maturities of financial liabilities in Nigerian Naira presented in the consolidated financial statements.

	Group		
	Current N'000	Non-current N'000	Total N'000
31 March 2020			
Balance due to banks	585,956	-	585,956
Borrowings	4,613,133	16,681,272	21,294,405
Trade payables	5,505,083	-	5,505,083
Other liabilities	-	-	-
	<u>10,704,172</u>	<u>16,681,272</u>	<u>27,385,444</u>
31 December 2019			
Balance due to banks	1,354,012	-	1,354,012
Borrowings	4,909,379	16,474,463	21,383,842
Trade payables	7,088,647	-	7,088,647
Other liabilities	-	-	-
	<u>13,352,038</u>	<u>16,474,463</u>	<u>29,826,501</u>

	Company		
	Current N'000	Non-current N'000	Total N'000
31 March 2020			
Balance due to banks	545,315	-	545,315
Borrowings	2,862,557	13,690,861	16,553,417
Trade payables	4,086,104	-	4,086,104
	<u>7,493,975</u>	<u>13,690,861</u>	<u>21,184,836</u>
31 December 2019			
Balance due to banks	1,303,525	-	1,303,525
Borrowings	2,803,758	12,140,413	14,944,171
Trade and Other payables	5,502,672	-	5,502,672
	<u>9,609,955</u>	<u>12,140,413</u>	<u>21,750,368</u>

The Group's focus on the maturity analysis of its financial liabilities is as stated above, the Group classifies its financial liabilities into those due within one year (current) and those due after one year (non-current).

The contractual cashflows disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount stated in the financial statements which is based on the discounted cash flows using the effective interest rate.

The financial liabilities affected by discounting are the long term borrowings (including the current portion), all other financial liabilities stated are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature and are therefore not discounted.

8.3.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk).

8.3.4 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its foreign subsidiary as well as foreign borrowings (usually denominated in US Dollars)

The Group's principal transactions are carried out in Naira and its financial assets are primarily denominated in Nigerian Naira, except for its subsidiaries- Leasafic Ghana Limited and EPIC International FZE, U.A.E.; whose transactions are denominated in Ghanaian Cedi and United Arab Emirates' Dirhams respectively. The exposure to foreign exchange risk as a result of these subsidiaries in this period as a result of translation has been recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income .

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The Group foreign currency risk exposure arises also from long term borrowings from Aureos Africa LLC denominated in United States Dollar. The borrowings have the option of being convertible at the end of the tenor, and as such the impact of fluctuations in these commitments on the financial statements as a whole are considered minimal and reasonable as a result of the stable market.

8.3.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that are used by the group. Interest bearing assets comprise cash and cash equivalents and loans to subsidiaries which are considered short term liquid assets. The group's interest rate liability risk arises primarily from borrowings issued at variable interest rates which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risk. It is the group's policy to settle trade payables within the credit limit terms allowed, thereby not incurring interest on overdue balances. Borrowings are sourced from both local and foreign financial markets, covering short and long term funding.

The Group manages interest rate risk on borrowings by ensuring access to diverse sources of funding, reducing risks of refinancing by establishing and managing in accordance with target maturity profiles.

8.3.6 Market price risk

Investments by the Group in available for sale financial assets expose the Group to market (equity) price risk. The impact of this risk on the financial statements is considered positive because of the continuous increase and stability in value of equities in the past few years. Furthermore, there was a positive impact on the income statement because of the portion of investment disposed off during the period - equity shares in Guaranty Trust Bank (Gross Domestic Receipt), however all other gains due to increase in market prices were recorded in the fair value reserve through the other comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9. Statement of prudential adjustment

Provisions under prudential guidelines are determined using the time based provisioning prescribed by the Revised Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Prudential Guidelines. This is at variance with the incurred loss model required by IFRS under IAS 39. As a result of the differences in the methodology/provision, there will be variances in the impairments allowances required under the two methodologies.

Paragraph 12.4 of the revised Prudential Guidelines for financial institutions in Nigeria stipulates that financial institutions would be required to make provisions for loans as prescribed in the relevant IFRS Standards when IFRS is adopted.

However, Other Financial Institutions would be required to comply with the following:

- a. Provisions for loans recognised in the profit and loss account should be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. However, the IFRS provision should be compared with provisions determined under prudential guidelines and the expected impact/changes in general reserves should be treated as follows:
 - Prudential provisions is greater than IFRS provisions; the excess provision resulting should be transferred from the retained earnings account to a "statutory credit reserve".
 - Prudential provisions is less than IFRS provisions; IFRS determined provision is charged to the income statement. The cumulative balance in the statutory credit reserve is thereafter reversed to the retained earnings account.
- b. (b) The non-distributable reserve should be classified under equity as part of the core capital.

During the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company has transferred Nil amount (31 December 2019: N516,311,529.62) to the statutory credit reserve unaudited. This is because the provisions for credit and other known losses as determined under the prudential guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), is higher than the impairment allowance as determined in line with IAS 39 as at the year then ended.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
10. Cash and balances with banks				
Cash in hand	11,373	14,740	11,373	14,740
Current balances with banks	4,839,321	2,019,901	3,863,069	478,952
Placement with bank	23,081	-	23,081	-
	<u>4,873,775</u>	<u>2,034,641</u>	<u>3,897,523</u>	<u>493,692</u>
11. Loans and receivables				
Lease rental due	626,106	558,331	626,106	558,331
Loans and advances	34,102	30,502	17,562	17,562
	-	-	-	-
	<u>660,208</u>	<u>588,833</u>	<u>643,668</u>	<u>575,893</u>
Impairment allowance (Note 11.4)	(13,466)	(13,540)	(13,466)	(13,540)
	<u>646,742</u>	<u>575,293</u>	<u>630,202</u>	<u>562,352</u>
11.1 Analysis of loans and receivables by security				
Secured	-	-	-	-
Otherwise secured	660,208	588,833	643,668	575,893
	<u>660,208</u>	<u>588,833</u>	<u>643,668</u>	<u>575,893</u>
11.2 Loans and receivables are further analysed as follows:				
Less than one year	385,076	343,445	375,428	335,897
More than one year and less than five years	275,133	245,388	268,240	239,995
More than five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>660,208</u>	<u>588,833</u>	<u>643,668</u>	<u>575,893</u>
11.3 Impairment allowance on loans and receivables				
Lease rental due	11,702	11,683	11,702	11,683
Loans and advances	1,764	1,857	1,764	1,857
	<u>13,466</u>	<u>13,540</u>	<u>13,466</u>	<u>13,540</u>

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
11.6.1 Movement in impairment allowance -				
Loans and advances				
At the beginning of the period	1,857	2,423	1,857	2,423
Written off in the period	(93)	(566)	(93)	(566)
At the end of the period	1,764	1,857	1,764	1,857
12. Trade receivables				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Operating lease service receivables	6,145,229	8,247,745	5,310,054	6,221,605
Account receivables	1,292,358	965,857	1,157,314	863,047
Other debit balances	491,482	390,788	384,223	287,543
Consumables	2,023,369	2,104,089	2,012,361	2,093,346
Insurance receivables	226,494	240,299	226,494	226,494
Withholding tax receivables	4,451,829	4,377,364	4,451,829	4,375,446
	14,630,761	16,326,142	13,542,275	14,067,482
Impairment allowance	(503,857)	(523,093)	(503,857)	(523,093)
	14,126,904	15,803,050	13,038,418	13,544,390
12.1 Amount due from related companies				
Leasafric Ghana	-	-	(209,865)	(198,148)
C & I Leasing FZE	-	-	(77,217)	(125,801)
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates	-	-	5,154,322	13,445,458
Impairment	-	-	(55,077)	(50,737)
	-	-	4,812,164	13,070,771
13. Finance lease receivables				
Gross finance lease receivable	6,897,853	7,657,443	6,788,745	7,554,380
Unearned lease interest/maintenance	(4,117,325)	(4,577,553)	(4,106,987)	(4,545,688)
Net investment in finance lease	2,780,529	3,079,891	2,681,758	3,008,692
Impairment allowance (Note 13.4)	(15,043)	(15,057)	(15,043)	(15,057)
	2,765,486	3,064,833	2,666,715	2,993,635
13.2 The net investment in finance lease may be analysed as follows:				
Less than one year	2,080,204	2,304,166	2,069,312	2,321,582
More than one year and less than five years	700,325	775,724	612,446	687,110
More than five years	-	-	-	-
	2,780,529	3,079,891	2,681,758	3,008,692
13.3 Analysis into current portion and non-current portion				
Current portion	2,080,204	2,304,166	2,069,312	2,321,582
Non-current portion	700,325	775,724	612,446	687,110
	2,780,529	3,079,891	2,681,758	3,008,692
13.4.1 Movement in impairment allowance -				
Finance lease receivables				
At the beginning of the period	15,057	15,057	15,057	15,057
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-
Provision no longer required	(14)	-	(14)	-
Written off in the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	15,043	15,057	15,043	15,057

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
14. Available for sale assets				
14.1 Listed and unlisted equities - at fair value				
Access Bank Plc (GDR)	-	23,924	-	23,924
First Bank of Nigeria Plc	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Fidelity Bank Plc	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
BW Offshore	-	-	-	-
Dimunition	(24,084)	(26,372)	(24,084)	(26,372)
	<u>4,416</u>	<u>26,052</u>	<u>4,416</u>	<u>26,052</u>
15. Investment in subsidiaries				
Leasafric Ghana Limited	-	-	754,736	754,797
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates	-	-	4,231	4,231
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>758,967</u>	<u>759,028</u>

15.1 Subsidiary undertakings

All shares in subsidiary undertakings are ordinary shares.

Subsidiary	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Percentage held	Statutory year end
Leasafric Ghana Limited (Note 15.1.1)	Leasing	Ghana	70.89%	31 December
EPIC International FZE, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) (Note 15.1.2)	Trading in ships and boats	United Arab Emirates	100%	31 December
C & I Leasing FZE (Note 15.1.3)	Leasing	Nigeria	99%	31 December

15.1.1 Leasafric Ghana Limited

Leasafric Ghana Limited is a company incorporated in Ghana under the Companies Code, 1963 (Act 179) of Ghana as a Ghanaian company authorised by the Bank of Ghana to provide leasing business. Leasafric Ghana was incorporated in Ghana. The requisite approval for C&I Leasing Plc investment in Leasafric Ghana was obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria.

15.1.2 EPIC International FZE, U.A.E.

EPIC International FZE, Ras Al khaimah United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) was incorporated on 15 June 2011 as a Free Zone Establishment (FZE) under a Commercial License #5006480 issued by the Ras Al Khaimah Free Trade Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E. The Company is registered under UAE Federal Law No.(8) of 1984 and 1988 as amended. The licensed activities of the Company is trading in ships and boats, its parts, components and automobile.

15.1.3 C & I Leasing FZE was incorporated on 18 December, 2017 as a Free Zone Establishment (FZE) under the companies licensed by the Dangoe Industries Free Zone Development Company under Act 63 of 1992 by the Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA) as a service rendering enterprise.

15.2 Condensed results of consolidated entities

The consolidated results of the consolidated entities of C & I Leasing Plc are shown in Note 15.2.1.

The C&I Leasing Group in the condensed results includes the results of the underlisted entities:

C&I Leasing Plc

Leasafric Ghana Limited

EPIC International FZE, U.A.E.

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

15.2.1 Condensed results of consolidated entities

31 March 2020

	Parent - Leasing Plc N'000	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasing FZE N'000	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination N'000	Group N'000
Condensed income statement								
Gross earnings	6,509,490		1,013,741	698,670	437,724	8,659,625	-	8,659,625
Net operating income/(Loss)	937,722		639,650	173,315	304,476	2,055,164	-	2,055,164
Impairment charge	(858)		-	-	-	(858)	-	(858)
Depreciation expense	(386,198)		(558,433)	-	(179,872)	(1,124,503)	-	(1,124,503)
Personel expenses	(316,767)		(36,727)	-	-	(353,494)	-	(353,494)
Other operating expenses	(287,753)		(65,959)	-	(1,172)	(354,884)	-	(354,884)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(53,854)		(21,469)	173,315	123,431	221,424	-	221,424
Income tax	(48,490)		-	-	-	(48,490)	-	(48,490)
Profit/(loss) after tax	(102,344)		(21,469)	173,315	123,431	172,934	-	172,934

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

31 March 2020

Condensed statement of financial position

	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasingl FZE	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination adjustments N'000	Group N'000
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	3,897,523	972,485	-	3,768	4,873,775		4,873,775
Loans and receivables	630,202	16,540	-	-	646,742	-	646,742
Trade receivables	13,038,418	1,075,931	12,554	(6,684,675)	7,442,229	6,684,675	14,126,904
Due from related companies	4,812,164	288,179	16,183	-	5,116,525	(5,116,525)	-
Finance lease receivables	2,666,715	98,771	-	-	2,765,486		2,765,486
Available for sale financial assets	4,416	-	-	-	4,416		4,416
Investment in subsidiaries	758,967	-	-	-	758,967	(758,967)	-
Investment in joint ventures	2,037,140	-	-	-	2,037,140		2,037,140
Other assets	1,510,997	180,078	74,880	-	1,765,955	-	1,765,955
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-		-
Operating lease assets	13,390,359	2,920,718	-	12,984,711	29,295,788	148,749	29,444,537
Property, plant and equipment	1,226,775	324,018	-	-	1,550,792		1,550,792
Intangible assets	-	20,595	-	0	20,595		20,595
Current income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-		-
Deferred income tax assets	854,607	-	-	-	854,607		854,607
Total assets	44,828,282	5,897,316	103,617	6,303,804	57,133,019	957,931	58,090,950
Liabilities and equity							
Balances due to banks	545,315	40,641	-	-	585,956		585,956
Commercial notes	15,383,723	27,178	-	-	15,410,901		15,410,901
Borrowings	16,553,417	3,983,286	-	1,858,355	22,395,059	(1,100,654)	21,294,405
Trade payables	4,086,104	821,769	(69,699)	666,909	5,505,083		5,505,083
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	103,429	-	-	-	103,429		103,429
Current income tax liability	134,043	(16,478)	-	-	117,565		117,565
Deferred income tax liability	-	89,410	-	-	89,410		89,410
Equity and reserves	8,022,251	951,509	173,315	3,778,540	12,925,615	2,058,585	14,984,200
Total liabilities and equity	44,828,282	5,897,316	103,617	6,303,804	57,133,019	957,931	58,090,950

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

15.2.1 Condensed results of consolidated entities (Cont'd)

31 December 2019

	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasing FZE	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination adjustments N'000	Group N'000
Condensed income statement							
Gross earnings	6,087,031	998,141	-	729,574	7,814,746	-	7,814,746
Operating income	1,198,095	499,515	-	482,985	2,180,595	-	2,180,595
Impairment charge	-	(10,427)	-	-	(10,427)	-	(10,427)
Depreciation and amortisation	(252,239)	(396,245)	-	(284,465)	(932,949)	-	(932,949)
Personel expenses	(348,385)	(26,810)	-	-	(375,194)	-	(375,194)
Other operating expenses	(368,502)	(45,101)	-	(13,393)	(426,996)	-	(426,996)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	228,969	20,932	-	185,127	435,028	-	435,028
Income tax expense	(36,568)	-	-	-	(36,568)	-	(36,568)
Profit for the year	192,401	20,932	-	185,127	398,460	-	398,460

C & I LEASING PLC

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

15.2.1 Condensed results of consolidated entities (Cont'd)

31 December 2019

Condensed statement of financial position

	C&I Leasing Plc N'000	Leasafric Ghana Limited N'000	C & I Leasing FZE	EPIC International FZE, U.A.E N'000	Total N'000	Elimination adjustments N'000	Group N'000
Assets							
Cash and balances due from banks	493,692	1,456,641	-	84,308	2,034,641		2,034,641
Loans and receivables	562,352	12,940	-	-	575,293	-	575,293
Trade and other receivables	13,544,390	1,378,278	880,382	(15,021,467)	781,583	15,021,467	15,803,050
Due from related companies	13,070,771	244,608	125,801	-	13,441,180	(13,441,180)	-
Finance lease receivables	2,993,635	71,198	-	-	3,064,833		3,064,833
Available for sale financial assets	26,053	-	-	-	26,053		26,053
Investment in subsidiaries	758,967	-	-	-	758,967	(758,967)	-
Investment in joint ventures	1,901,725	-	-	-	1,901,725		1,901,725
Other assets	1,100,666	85,401	-	-	1,186,067	-	1,186,067
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-		-
Operating lease assets	5,368,507	3,049,210	-	21,466,655	29,884,372		29,884,372
Property, plant and equipment	1,232,194	343,749	-	-	1,575,942		1,575,942
Intangible assets	3,758	23,040	-	0	26,798		26,798
Current income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-		-
Deferred income tax assets	854,607	-	-	-	854,607		854,607
Total assets	41,911,317	6,665,065	1,006,183	6,529,496	56,112,061	821,320	56,933,381
Liabilities and equity							
Balances due to banks	1,303,525	50,487	-	-	1,354,012		1,354,012
Commercial notes	13,666,137	29,395	-	-	13,695,532		13,695,532
Borrowings	14,944,171	4,227,118	-	2,212,553	21,383,842	-	21,383,842
Trade payables	5,502,672	811,884	752,608	21,484	7,088,647		7,088,647
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	10,772	-	-	-	10,772		10,772
Current income tax liability	85,553	(59,618)	-	-	25,935		25,935
Deferred income tax liability	-	109,130	-	-	109,130		109,130
Equity and reserves	6,398,486	1,496,671	253,576	4,295,459	12,444,192	821,320	13,265,512
Total liabilities and equity	41,911,317	6,665,065	1,006,183	6,529,496	56,112,061	821,320	56,933,381

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
16. Other assets				
Non-financial assets:				
Prepayments	<u>1,765,955</u>	<u>1,186,067</u>	<u>1,510,997</u>	<u>1,100,666</u>
Net other assets balance	<u>1,765,955</u>	<u>1,186,067</u>	<u>1,510,997</u>	<u>1,100,666</u>

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

17. Operating lease assets

Group	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	12,739,927	36,856	32,595,104	833,472	364,793	46,570,152
Additions	176,094	-	148,749	-	1,146	325,990
Ajustment/Reclassification	-	-	(2,518,391)	(239,107)	-	(2,757,498)
Disposals in the period	(27,845)	-	-	-	-	(27,845)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	12,888,176	36,856	30,225,462	594,365	365,939	44,110,798
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2020	8,630,829	30,328	7,717,315	-	307,309	16,685,781
Charge for the period	633,472	706	435,619	-	5,968	1,075,765
Ajustment/Reclassification	(286,440)	-	(2,781,001)	-	3	(3,067,438)
Disposals in the period	(27,845)	-	-	-	-	(27,845)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	8,950,016	31,033	5,371,933	-	313,281	14,666,262
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2020	3,938,161	5,823	24,853,529	594,365	52,659	29,444,536
	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2019	12,191,959	34,125	28,480,506	8,683,395	374,875	49,764,860
Additions	455,780	2,731	4,114,598	740,904	-	5,314,013
Reclassification	92,188	-	-	(8,590,827)	(10,082)	(8,508,721)
Disposals in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	12,739,927	36,856	32,595,104	833,472	364,793	46,570,152
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2019	8,003,704	27,464	5,460,419	-	298,056	13,789,643
Charge for the year	460,666	2,864	2,233,298	-	19,189	2,716,016
Transfer	166,459	-	23,598	-	(9,936)	180,121
Disposals in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	8,630,829	30,328	7,717,315	-	307,309	16,685,781
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2019	4,109,098	6,528	24,877,789	833,472	57,484	29,884,371

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

17. Operating lease assets

Company	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	5,496,454	36,856	7,411,147	0	310,013	13,254,470
Additions	67,131	-	148,749	-	-	215,880
Reclassified	-	-	8,173,671	-	-	8,173,671
Disposals in the period	(27,845)	-	-	-	-	(27,845)
At 31 March 2020	5,535,740	36,856	15,733,567	0	310,013	21,616,177
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2020	4,436,503	30,328	3,166,540	-	252,589	7,885,960
Charge for the period	113,295	706	255,747	-	4,797	374,545
Audit JNL	(3,690)	-	(3,155)	-	3	(6,842)
Disposals in the period	(27,845)	-	-	-	-	(27,845)
At 31 March 2020	4,518,262	31,033	3,419,132	-	257,390	8,225,818
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2020	1,017,478	5,823	12,314,435	0	52,623	13,390,359
	Autos and trucks N'000	Office equipment N'000	Marine equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Cranes N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2019	5,074,189	34,125	7,307,540	8,590,827	310,013	21,316,693
Additions	455,780	2,731	103,607	-	-	562,118
Adjustment	157,011	-	-	-	-	157,011
Reclassification	-	-	-	(8,590,827)	-	(8,590,827)
Disposal in the year	(190,525)	-	-	-	-	(190,525)
At 31 December 2019	5,496,454	36,856	7,411,147	0	310,013	13,254,470
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2019	4,158,325	27,464	2,664,052	-	233,400	7,083,241
Charge for the year	460,666	2,864	478,891	-	19,189	961,609
	8,037	-	23,598	-	-	31,635
Disposals in the year	(190,525)	-	-	-	-	(190,525)
At 31 December 2019	4,436,503	30,328	3,166,540	-	252,589	7,885,960
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2019	1,059,951	6,528	4,244,607	0	57,424	5,368,510

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18. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Autos and trucks N'000	Furniture and fittings N'000	Office equipment N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Buildings N'000	Land N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Marine Equipment N'000	Total N'000
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2020	1,062,341	96,246	392,162	61,509	471,509	783,289	77,239	11,133	2,955,429
Additions	8,160	1,788	5,746	-	849	-	-	-	16,543
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit JNL	-	-	-	-	-	77,239	(77,239)	-	-
Disposal in the period	(14,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,800)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	1,055,701	98,034	397,908	61,509	472,358	860,528	-	11,133	2,957,172
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2020	762,103	78,096	314,748	44,741	175,345	-	-	4,454	1,379,487
Charge for the period	35,772	1,947	7,233	1,633	2,768	-	-	557	49,910
Audit JNL	(7,576)	82	(446)	(41)	(233)	-	-	-	(8,214)
Disposal in the period	(14,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,800)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	775,499	80,124	321,535	46,333	177,880	-	-	5,011	1,406,383
Carrying amount									
At 31 March 2020	280,202	17,910	76,373	15,176	294,478	860,528	-	6,122	1,550,789
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2019	1,084,218	89,981	360,164	81,448	543,317	731,086	77,239	-	2,967,453
Additions	-	6,543	34,292	2,329	-	55,200	-	11,133	109,497
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	(2,294)	-	-	(2,997)	-	-	(5,291)
Disposal in the year	(21,877)	-	-	(22,267)	(71,808)	-	-	-	(115,952)
Exchange difference	-	(278)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(278)
At 31 December 2019	1,062,341	96,246	392,162	61,509	471,509	783,289	77,239	11,133	2,955,429
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2019	727,044	72,641	297,274	40,759	165,333	-	-	-	1,303,051
Charge for the year	46,659	5,455	20,423	6,209	10,012	-	-	4,454	93,212
Disposal in the year	(11,600)	-	-	(2,227)	-	-	-	-	(13,827)
Exchange difference	-	-	(2,949)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,949)
At 31 December 2019	762,103	78,096	314,748	44,741	175,345	-	-	4,454	1,379,487
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2019	300,238	18,150	77,415	16,768	296,164	783,289	77,239	6,679	1,575,942

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

18. Property, plant and equipment

Company	Autos and trucks N'000	Furniture and fittings N'000	Office equipment N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Buildings N'000	Land N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Marine Equipment N'000	Total N'000
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2020	251,170	81,989	358,758	72,643	462,649	751,543	77,239	11,133	2,067,124
Additions	-	1,490	4,630.64	-	-	-	-	0	6,121
Audit JNL				(11,133)		77,239	(77,239)		(11,133)
Disposal in the period	(14,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,800)
At 31 March 2020	236,370	83,479	363,389	61,510	462,649	828,782	0	11,133	2,047,311
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2020	246,242	67,880	291,621	44,741	168,860	-	-	4,454	823,799
Charge for the period	494	1,418	5,584	1,603	1,997			557	11,653
Audit JNL	(3)	65	185	(11)	(351)				(115)
Disposal in the period	(14,800)	-	-	-	-				(14,800)
At 31 March 2020	231,933	69,364	297,390	46,333	170,506	-	-	5,011	820,537
Carrying amount									
At 31 March 2020	4,437	14,115	65,999	15,177	292,143	828,782	0	6,122	1,226,775
Valuation/Cost									
At 1 January 2019	262,770	75,446	324,466	81,447	531,552	696,343	77,239		2,049,263
Additions	-	6,543	34,292	2,329	-	55,200	-	11133.304	109,497
Disposal in the year	(11,600)	-	-	(22,266)	(68,903)	-	-		(102,769)
At 31 December 2019	251,170	81,989	358,758	61,510	462,649	751,543	77,239	11,133	2,055,991
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2019	253,122	62,486	271,198	40,759	160,873	-	-		788,438
Charge for the year	4,720	5,395	20,423	6,209	7,987			4454.3216	49,188
Disposal in the year	(11,600)	-	-	(2,227)	-				(13,827)
At 31 December 2019	246,242	67,880	291,621	44,741	168,860	-	-	4,454	823,799
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2019	4,928	14,108	67,137	16,769	293,789	751,543	77,239	6,679	1,232,192

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
19. Intangible assets				
Computer software				
Cost	203,154	221,524	163,267	163,267
Transfer from Profit or Loss	-	0	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	10,818	(18,370)	-	-
	<u>213,972</u>	<u>203,154</u>	<u>163,267</u>	<u>163,267</u>
Amortisation				
A January 1, 2020	176,356	176,356	159,509	159,509
Transfer from Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-
Amortisation charge	17,021	-	3,757	-
	<u>193,376</u>	<u>176,356</u>	<u>163,266</u>	<u>159,509</u>
Net carrying amount				
At 31 March	<u>20,595</u>	<u>26,798</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,757</u>
Amortisation has not been charged for the year as the software is yet to be put into use by the Company as at year end. The software is not internally generated.				
20. Balance due to banks				
First City Monument Bank Plc	47,146	7,858	47,146	7,858
Diamond Bank Plc	228,313	773,538	228,313	773,538
First Security Discount House	82	82	82	82
Standard Chartered Bank	178	1,159	178	1,159
Fidelity Bank Plc	269,292	497,653	269,292	497,653
Keystone Bank	-	-	-	-
Zenith Bank Plc	304	20,263	304	20,263
First Bank of Nigeria Limited	-	2,971	-	2,971
United Bank for Africa	40,641	50,487	-	-
	<u>585,956</u>	<u>1,354,012</u>	<u>545,315</u>	<u>1,303,525</u>
21. Commercial notes				
Institutional clients	2,947,465	2,619,386	2,949,901	2,620,546
Individual clients	12,463,436	11,076,146	12,433,822	11,045,591
	<u>15,410,901</u>	<u>13,695,532</u>	<u>15,383,723</u>	<u>13,666,137</u>
21.1 Analysis of commercial notes				
Current	15,410,901	13,695,532	15,383,723	13,666,137
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	<u>15,410,901</u>	<u>13,695,532</u>	<u>15,383,723</u>	<u>13,666,137</u>
22. Trade and other liabilities				
Financial liabilities:				
Statutory deductions (WHT, PAYE)	1,445,336	1,065,636	1,113,774	808,300
Accounts payable	2,620,423	4,501,681	1,860,616	3,453,551
Payments received on account	665,166	737,514	665,166	737,514
Deferred rental income	19,360	24,387	19,360	24,387
	<u>4,750,285</u>	<u>6,329,219</u>	<u>3,658,915</u>	<u>5,023,752</u>
Non-financial liabilities:				
Provision and accruals	754,797	759,428	427,189	478,920
Total other liabilities	<u>5,505,083</u>	<u>7,088,647</u>	<u>4,086,104</u>	<u>5,502,672</u>

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
23. Taxation				
23.1 Income tax charge				
Income tax	48,490	113,335	48,490	83,823
Education tax	-	1,069	-	1,069
Technology tax	-	961	-	961
Current income tax	48,490	115,366	48,490	85,853
Current income tax credit	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charge	-	-	-	-
Income tax	48,490	115,366	48,490	85,853
23.2 Current income tax liability				
At the beginning of the period	25,935	(22,136)	85,554	(38,970)
Charge for the period	48,490	115,366	48,490	85,853
Under-provision in prioryears	149,221	-	0	-
Withholding tax credit notes utilised	(3,008)	(36,950)	-	(36,950)
Payments during the period	(103,072)	(154,873)	-	(48,609)
Adjustment/exchange difference	-	124,528	-	124,229
At the end of the period	117,566	25,935	134,044	85,554
23.3 Deferred income tax assets				
At the beginning of the period	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)
Charge in the year (Note 25.1)	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)
23.3.1 Analysis of deferred income tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)
Allowance for loan and other assets losses	-	-	-	-
	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)	(854,607)

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
24. Borrowings				
Term loans (Note 26.1)	10,069,638	7,000,136	8,388,247	4,787,583
Finance lease facilities (Note 26.2)	5,397,299	8,653,240	2,339,310	4,557,064
Redeemable bonds (Note 26.3)	5,827,468	5,730,466	5,825,861	5,599,525
	<u>21,294,405</u>	<u>21,383,842</u>	<u>16,553,417</u>	<u>14,944,171</u>

The Group has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to their liabilities during the period (December 2019 : Nil).

24.1 Term loans				
First City Monument Bank Plc	4,046,819	2,186,004	4,046,819	2,186,004
Fidelity Bank	915	221,225	915	221,225
Netherlands	-	2,212,553	-	-
Financial Derivative Company	1,338,917	1,451,251	1,338,917	1,451,251
Deep Ocean Development Limited, British Virgin Islands	1,858,355	-	-	-
Lotus Capital	535,664	-	535,664	-
Growth and Development Ltd	878,889	-	878,889	-
Secured Lease Notes	760,411	-	760,411	-
Lease Notes Investment	649,668	929,102	826,632	929,102
	<u>10,069,638</u>	<u>7,000,136</u>	<u>8,388,247</u>	<u>4,787,583</u>
24.1.1 Analysis of term loans				
Current	2,736,433	2,009,173	2,246,903	1,731,329
Non-current	7,333,205	4,990,963	6,141,344	3,056,254
	<u>10,069,638</u>	<u>7,000,136</u>	<u>8,388,247</u>	<u>4,787,583</u>

24.1.2 First City Monument Bank Plc

Facility represents US \$1,875,000 term loan secured from First City Monument Bank Plc in 2020 for a period of 48 months to part finance the acquisition of a new vessel and the balance on the IDF line for marine operations. The interest on the loan is 9% per annum Dollar interest rate.

24.1.3 B.V. Scheepswerf Damen Gorinchem, The

Facility represents US \$22,185,680 term loan secured from B.V. Scheepswerf Damen Gorinchem, The Netherlands, for a period of five years. The interest on the loan is 4.8% per annum. The facility is required to enable the Company meets its financial obligations on new boat acquisition. The facility was obtained by EPIC International FZE, U.A.E. The loan stood at \$4,773,974.90 as at 31 March, 2020..

24.1.4 Bank of Industry

On the 8th of February 2017 C & I Group had entered into financing agreement with Bank of Industry limited (Nigeria) for Long term Loan of \$11,880,000 for acquisition of Epic Vessel. The loan is payable in five years inclusive of six months moratorium period. Rate of interest is 6.5% per annum. Loan is secured by bank guarantee from First City Monument Bank Plc.

24.1.5 Secured Leased Notes

Facility represents amount obtained from various individual and institutional investors under term loan agreement at interest of 9% per annum. The facility was obtained for construction of vessels for the Company. As security for the facility, the investors are given equity holdings in the vessels being constructed. The tenor for the facility ranges between 50 - 60 months.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
25.2 Finance lease facilities				
Access Bank Plc (Note 25.2.2)	918,453	1,494,287	918,453	1,494,287
Stanbic IBTC Bank (Note 25.2.3)	1,119,195	1,269,770	383,676	435,284
First Bank Nigeria Ltd (Note 25.2.4)	-	312	-	312
First City Monument Bank Plc (24.1.2)	972,469	1,409,819	972,469	1,409,819
Lotus Capital Limited	-	291,504	-	291,504
United Bank for Africa (Note 25.2.8)	701,028	757,479	-	-
Golden Cedar, Ghana (Note 25.2.9)	1,272,295	1,246,225	-	-
Barclays Bank Ghana (Note 26.2.10)	95,553	1,276,223	-	-
FSDH Merchant Bank Ltd (Note 25.2.11)	-	856,508	-	856,508
Intercontinental Bank, Ghana	-	-	-	-
Others	318,306	51,115	64,713	69,350
	<u>5,397,299</u>	<u>8,653,240</u>	<u>2,339,310</u>	<u>4,557,064</u>
25.2.1 Analysis of finance lease facility				
Current	1,701,167	2,727,402	486,940	948,578
Non-current	3,696,132	5,925,838	1,852,369	3,608,486
	<u>5,397,299</u>	<u>8,653,240</u>	<u>2,339,310</u>	<u>4,557,064</u>

25.2.2 Access Bank Plc

This facility represents N1.2 billion loan secured from access bank (Former Diamond Bank) for a period of 48 months and renew annually to finance lease contracts. The interest rate is 18% per annum. The loan is secured by the vehicles purchased with the loan.

25.2.3 Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc

Facility represents N700 million finance lease facility secured from Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited in February 2010 for a period of three years. The interest on the facility is 18% per annum. The facility was secured by legal ownership of assets finance under the lease contract.

25.2.4 First Bank Nigeria Limited

This relates to N2 billion equipment lease facility secured from First Bank Nigeria Limited on 10 February 2011 for a period of four years. The interest on the facility is 18% per annum. The facility is in tranches and the Company makes equity contribution of 20% on each tranche drawn. The facility was secured by corporate guarantee of C&I Leasing. The balance of the facility is Nil.

25.2.5 Lotus Capital Limited

This represents N500 million Murabaha facility secured from Lotus Capital Limited under the Murabaha agreement of 2019 for a period of three years. The interest on the facility is 16.02% per annum.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

25.2.6 United Bank for Africa Plc

Facility represents N500 million contract/lease finance facility secured from United Bank for Africa Plc in August 2011 for a period of three years, to part-finance 80% of various lease facilities availed by the C&I to its clients. The interest on the facility is 16% per annum. The facility was secured by joint ownership of leased asset/equipment by UBA and C&I Leasing.

25.2.7 Barclays Bank of Ghana

Facility represents US\$750,000 finance lease facility secured from Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited in February 2012 for a period of three years. The interest on the facility is 8% per annum. The facility was secured by legal ownership of the leased assets.

25.2.8 FSDH Merchant Bank Limited

Facility represents asset backed lease note secured from First Securities Discount House Limited in February 2012 for a period of two years with a moratorium of three months on principal repayment. The interest on the facility is 16% per annum.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
25.3 Redeemable bonds				
First Pension Custodian Ltd	14,831	14,222	14,831	14,222
First Securities Discount House Ltd	21,810	20,915	21,810	20,915
UBA Pension Custodian Ltd	4,362	4,183	4,362	4,183
FSDH Merchant Bank Ltd	117,797	112,962	117,797	112,962
	5,667,062	5,447,244	5,667,062	5,447,244
Convertible Bond	1,607	130,941	-	-
	<u>5,827,468</u>	<u>5,730,466</u>	<u>5,825,861</u>	<u>5,599,525</u>
25.3.1 Analysis of redeemable bonds				
Current	175,533	172,804	128,713	123,851
Non-current	5,651,935	5,557,662	5,697,148	5,475,674
	<u>5,827,468</u>	<u>5,730,466</u>	<u>5,825,861</u>	<u>5,599,525</u>

25.3.2 Redeemable bonds include financial instruments classified as liabilities measured at amortised cost

This is a 5years N7 billion series 1, 16.54% fixed rate senior secured bond due 2023, issued by C and I Leasing on the 11th of June, 2018, for subscription by investors, with an issue price of N1,000 at par. The maturity date being 11th of June 2023 (being the 5th year anniversary from the allotment date). Coupon is at a minimum of 300bps above equivalent FGN bond yield. The purpose is for business expansion, repayment and restructuring of existing facilities and commercial papers as well as working capital funding. The bonds are redeemable at par according to amortization table, the bonds are irrevocable, direct, secured, senior, and unconditional obligations of C and I Leasing Plc and shall rank pari passu among themselves.

25.3.2 Convertible bond

This represent 5 years USD375,000 each convertible bonds, in an aggregate principal amount of USD3,000,000.00 issued in 2014 by Leasafric Ghana Limited

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
26. Retirement benefit obligations				
Defined contribution pension plan (Note 26.1)	103,429	10,772	103,429	10,772
	<u>103,429</u>	<u>10,772</u>	<u>103,429</u>	<u>10,772</u>
26.1 Defined contribution pension plan				
At the beginning of the year	10,772	69,709	10,772	69,709
Contribution during the period	159,236	722,394	159,236	722,394
Remittance during the period	(66,579)	(781,331)	(66,579)	(781,331)
At the end of the year	<u>103,429</u>	<u>10,772</u>	<u>103,429</u>	<u>10,772</u>

26.1.1 The Group make 10% and its employees make a contribution of 8% basic salary, housing and transport allowance to each employee's retirement savings account maintained with their nominated pension fund administrators.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
27. Share capital				
27.1 Authorised share capital				
3,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
27.2 Issued and fully paid				
781,646,600 ordinary shares of 50k each	<u>390,823</u>	<u>202,126</u>	<u>390,823</u>	<u>202,126</u>
28. Deposit for shares				
At the beginning of the period	1,975,000	1,958,673	1,975,000	1,958,673
Adjustment	-	16,327	-	16,327
Repayment of Loan stock	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>1,975,000</u>	<u>1,975,000</u>	<u>1,975,000</u>	<u>1,975,000</u>

This represents US\$12,486,143.09 unsecured variable coupon convertible notes issued by Aureos Africa LLC on 11 January 2010 for a period of five years. The interest to be paid on notes is equivalent, in any year, to dividend declared by C&I Leasing and payable on the equivalent number of ordinary shares underlying the loan stock. The Company is in the process of converting the notes to its equity and has elected to include the notes in equity as deposit for shares.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
29. Statutory reserve				
At the beginning of the year	1,703,520	1,448,766	889,678	854,586
Prior year adjustment	(1)	(261,558)	(121,199)	(55,404)
Transfer from income statement	53,755	516,312	-	90,496
At the end of the period	<u>1,757,274</u>	<u>1,703,520</u>	<u>768,479</u>	<u>889,678</u>

Nigerian banking regulations requires the Group to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated in S. 16 (1) of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act CAP B3 LFN 2004 and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) guidelines, an appropriation of 30% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than the paid-up share capital and 15% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid-up share capital.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
30. Statutory credit reserve				
At the beginning of the year	373,682	160,622	373,682	19,526
Arising in the year	-	213,060	-	354,156
Exchange difference adjustment	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>373,682</u>	<u>373,682</u>	<u>373,682</u>	<u>373,682</u>

The Group determines its loan loss provisions based on the requirements of IFRS. The difference between the loan loss provision as determined under IFRS and the provision as determined under Prudential Guidelines (as prescribed by the Central Bank) is recorded in this reserve. This reserve is non distributable.

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	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
31. Retained earnings				
At the beginning of the year	3,972,171	2,662,824	950,442	1,034,275
Dividend declared and paid	-	(30,319)	-	(30,319)
Transfer from income statement	125,429	1,204,727	(102,344)	211,158
Prior year adjustment	-	134,939	(417,092)	(264,672)
Transfer to statutory credit reserve	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>4,097,600</u>	<u>3,972,171</u>	<u>431,006</u>	<u>950,442</u>
32. Foreign currency translation reserve				
At the beginning of the year	2,668,340	893,787	-	-
Prior year adjustment	933	2,080,226	-	-
Arising in the year	(719,580)	(305,673)	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>1,949,693</u>	<u>2,668,340</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
This represents net exchange difference arising from translation of reserve balances of foreign entity at closing rate.				
33. AFS fair value reserve				
At the beginning of the year	5,161	5,161	5,161	5,161
(Loss)/Gain arising in the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>5,161</u>	<u>5,161</u>	<u>5,161</u>	<u>5,161</u>

Available for sale (AFS) fair value reserve represents gains or losses arising from marked to market valuation on available for sale assets.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
34. Revaluation reserve				
At the beginning of the year	716,490	730,193	716,490	730,193
Prior year adjustment	-	(13,703)	-	(13,703)
Arising during the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>716,490</u>	<u>716,490</u>	<u>716,490</u>	<u>716,490</u>

Revaluation reserve relates surplus arising from the revaluation of land and buildings included in property, plant and equipment.

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
35. Non controlling interest				
At the beginning of the year	363,118	350,302	-	-
Arising during the period	6,250	26,933	-	-
Prior year adjustment	(12,500)	(14,116)	-	-
At the end of the period	<u>356,868</u>	<u>363,118</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
36. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and balances with banks (Note 10)	4,873,775	2,034,641	3,897,523	493,692
Balance due to banks (Note 21)	(585,956)	(1,354,012)	(545,315)	(1,303,525)
	<u>4,287,819</u>	<u>680,629</u>	<u>3,352,207</u>	<u>(809,833)</u>

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FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
37. Impairment charge				
Debit balances written off	-	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	-
Lease rental due	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-
Other assets	858	-	858	-
Per income statement	858	-	858	-

37.1 Reconciliation of impairment allowance on loans and receivables, finance lease receivables and other assets

	Group					
	Inventory N'000	Loans and advances N'000	Lease rental due N'000	Finance lease receivables N'000	Trade and other assets receivables N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January 2019						
Specific impairment	-	4,096	4,149	-	277,487	285,732
Collective impairment	-	-	7,534	15,057	245,606	268,197
	-	4,096	11,683	15,057	523,093	553,929
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional provision						
Specific impairment	8,740	-	-	-	-	8,740
Collective impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
No longer required	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income statement	8,740	-	-	-	-	8,740
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019						
Specific impairment	8,740	4,096	4,149	(56,574)	277,487	237,898
Collective impairment	-	-	7,534	72,017	245,606	325,157
	8,740	4,096	11,683	15,443	523,093	563,055
Additional provision						
Specific impairment	-	-	-	-	(115,613)	(115,613)
Collective impairment	-	-	-	197	-	197
No longer required	(8,740)	-	-	-	(214,447)	-
Income statement	-	-	-	197	(330,060)	(115,416)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020						
Specific impairment	-	1,857	4,149	-	277,487	283,493
Collective impairment	-	-	7,534	15,057	95,630	118,221
	-	1,857	11,683	15,057	373,117	401,714

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

37.1 Reconciliation of impairment allowance on loans and receivables, finance lease receivables and other assets

Company

	Loans and advances N'000	Lease rental due N'000	Finance lease receivables N'000	Other assets N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January 2019					
Specific impairment	1,857	4,149	-	277,487	283,493
Collective impairment	-	7,534	15,057	245,606	268,197
	1,857	11,683	15,057	523,093	551,690
Additional impairment					
Specific impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Collective impairment	-	-	-	-	-
No longer required	-	-	-	-	-
Income statement	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019					
Specific impairment	1,857	4,149	(56,574)	277,487	226,919
Collective impairment	-	7,534	72,017	245,606	325,157
	1,857	11,683	15,443	523,093	552,076
Additional provision					
Specific impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Collective impairment	-	-	197	-	-
No longer required	-	-	-	-	-
Income statement	-	-	197	-	-
Written off				-	-
At 31 March 2020					
Specific impairment	1,857	4,149	-	277,487	283,493
Collective impairment	-	7,534	15,057	245,606	268,197
	1,857	11,683	15,057	523,093	551,690

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
38. Lease rental income				
Finance lease/operating lease	5,351,830	5,507,455	3,332,368	3,821,016
	5,351,830	5,507,455	3,332,368	3,821,016
39. Lease interest expense				
Finance lease interest	656,513	600,196	247,887	174,342
Commercial notes interest	708,685	335,234	708,685	335,234
Term loans interest	365,794	281,413	365,794	280,546
	1,730,993	1,216,843	1,322,367	790,123
40. Outsourcing income				
Outsourcing rental	2,641,119	2,051,554	2,641,119	2,051,554
Outsourcing service expense	(2,332,404)	(1,848,723)	(2,332,404)	(1,848,723)
	308,715	202,831	308,715	202,831

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000
41. Tracking and tagging income				
Tracking income	58,518	53,122	58,518	53,122
Tracking expenses	(18,414)	(19,907)	(18,414)	(19,907)
	<u>40,104</u>	<u>33,215</u>	<u>40,104</u>	<u>33,215</u>
42. Interest income				
Interest on loans and advances	-	-	-	-
Interest on bank deposits	36,623	12,010	5,599	698
	<u>36,623</u>	<u>12,010</u>	<u>5,599</u>	<u>698</u>
43. Other income				
Gain on sale of operating lease assets (Note 46.1)	68,823	57,874	20,389	28,282
Insurance claims received	1,993	1,180	1,993	1,180
Insurance income on finance leases	3,036	420	3,036	420
Investment income	67	-	67	-
C & I Capital Income	337,830	-	337,830	-
Rent received	4,960	3,200	4,960	3,200
Others	56,373	2,054	5,058	1,683
	<u>473,082</u>	<u>64,729</u>	<u>373,333</u>	<u>34,765</u>

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FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000
44. Operating expenses				
Direct operating expenses	2,275,491	2,102,605	1,670,050	1,936,294
Finance lease assets maintenance	192,737	330,044	174,110	236,716
Finance lease assets insurance	54,423	116,029	54,423	57,174
	<u>2,522,651</u>	<u>2,548,678</u>	<u>1,898,583</u>	<u>2,230,183</u>
45. Depreciation expense				
Operating lease assets	1,074,594	875,353	374,545	240,842
Property, plant and equipment	49,910	57,596	11,653	11,397
	<u>1,124,503</u>	<u>932,949</u>	<u>386,198</u>	<u>252,239</u>
46. Personnel expense				
Salaries and allowances	275,551	310,138	254,265	294,157
Pension contribution expense	15,780	17,059	13,789	15,536
Training and medical	62,164	47,997	48,713	38,692
	<u>353,494</u>	<u>375,194</u>	<u>316,767</u>	<u>348,385</u>
47. Distribution expenses				
Marketing	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
48. Administrative expenses				
Auditors' remuneration	7,283	6,556	4,200	4,200
Directors' emoluments	30,331	23,596	26,375	20,523
Foreign exchange loss	13,909	30	13,909	5
Bank charges	7,043	98,073	397	80,313
Fuel and maintenance	15,613	32,757	13,599	32,335
Insurance	23,131	35,340	23,131	35,340
Advert and external relations	12,707	11,441	9,740	9,033
Travel and entertainment	45,561	41,429	42,276	37,862
Legal and professional expenses	76,091	60,081	75,993	56,152
Communications	25,868	33,189	21,903	28,433
Subscriptions	28,368	28,241	24,948	24,688
Levies and penalties	6,191	3,100	1,614	3,100
Other administrative expenses	62,789	53,162	29,667	36,519
	<u>354,884</u>	<u>426,996</u>	<u>287,753</u>	<u>368,502</u>

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000
49. Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Profit after taxation	172,934	398,460	(102,344)	192,401
Adjustment to reconcile profit after tax to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	49,910	57,596	11,653	11,397
Depreciation of operating lease assets	1,074,594	875,353	374,545	240,842
Amortisation	2,878	3,426	-	-
Impairment charge	858	10,427	858	-
Interest on finance lease facilities and loans	656,513	600,196	247,887	174,342
Exchange (gain)/loss	13,909	30	13,909	5
Increase/(decrease) in current income tax liability	48,490	36,568	(48,490)	36,568
Increase/(decrease) in current income tax assets	-	-	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred income tax assets	-	-	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred income tax liability	(19,719)	(14,412)	-	-
Profit on disposal of operating lease assets	(68,823)	(57,874)	(20,389)	(28,282)
Profit on disposal of finance lease assets	-	-	-	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Profit on disposal of investments	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation	-	3,336	-	-
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,758,609	1,514,647	579,973	434,871
Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets (Note 53)	1,324,156	(3,886,684)	354,711	(4,062,665)
Net increase in operating liabilities (Note 54)	224,462	1,585,065	393,674	1,805,516
Total adjustments	3,307,227	(786,971)	1,328,358	(1,822,277)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,480,161	(388,511)	1,226,014	(1,629,876)
50. Decrease/(increase) in operating assets				
Loans and receivables	(71,449)	(99,844)	(67,849)	(90,527)
Finance lease receivables	299,348	155,567	326,920	106,690
Other assets	(579,888)	(834,531)	(410,331)	(906,097)
Inventories	-	97,815	-	96,179
Trade and other receivables	1,676,146	(3,205,690)	505,971	(3,268,909)
	1,324,156	(3,886,684)	354,711	(4,062,665)
51. Increase in operating liabilities				
Commercial notes	1,715,370	1,177,609	1,717,586	1,178,615
Trade and other payables	(1,583,564)	394,643	(1,416,568)	614,088
Retirement benefit obligations	92,656	12,814	92,656	12,814
	224,462	1,585,065	393,674	1,805,516

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

52. Basic earnings per share

Earnings per share (basic) (EPS) have been computed for each period on the profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders and divided by the weighted average number of issued N0.50 ordinary shares during the period. While diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all diluted potential ordinary shares. There were 1,769,148 potential dilutive shares as at March 2020 (December 2019 : 1,391,753).

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000	31 March 2020 N'000	31 March 2019 N'000
Profit after taxation	172,934	398,460	(102,344)	192,401
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Number of shares at period end	781,647	404,252	781,647	404,252
Time weighted average number of shares in issue	781,647	404,252	781,647	404,252
Diluted number of shares	1,769,148	1,391,753	1,769,148	1,391,753
Earnings per share (EPS) (kobo) - basic	22	99	(13)	48
Earnings per share (EPS) (kobo) - diluted	10	29	(6)	48
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
53. Information regarding Directors and employees				
53.1 Directors				
53.1.1 Directors' emoluments				
Fees	11,006	13,223	7,050	10,150
Other emoluments	17,366	10,373	17,366	10,373
	28,372	23,596	24,416	20,523
53.1.2 Fees and emoluments disclosed above excluding pension contributions include amounts paid to:				
The Chairman	1,764	2,350	1,764	2,350
Other Directors	26,608	21,246	22,652	18,173
53.1.3 The number of Directors [including the Chairman and the highest paid Director] who received fees and other emoluments [excluding pension contributions] in the following ranges were :				
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N240,001 - N400,000	-	-	-	-
N400,001 - N1,550,000	10	10	7	7
N1,550,001 - N5,000,000	-	-	-	-
N5,000,000 - N8,000,000	1	1	1	1
N8,000,001 - N11,000,000	1	1	1	1
	12	12	9	9

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Group		Company	
	31 March 2020 Number	31 December 2019 Number	31 March 2020 Number	31 December 2019 Number
54.2 Employees				
54.2.1 The average number of persons employed by the Group during the period was as follows:				
Managerial	26	25	17	14
Senior staff	32	28	28	45
Junior staff	479	485	417	407
	537	538	462	466

54.2.2 The number of employees of the Group, other than directors, who received emoluments in the following ranges (excluding pension contributions and certain benefits) were as follows:

N	N				
250,001	370,000	196	149	187	150
370,001	420,000	181	244	150	189
430,001	580,000	75	80	58	53
580,001	700,000	21	20	22	24
700,001	750,000	13	14	9	15
840,001	850,000	14	12	12	12
1,000,001	1,100,000	14	5	7	5
1,100,001	1,150,000	6	5	5	4
1,200,001	1,400,000	5	5	4	4
1,500,000	1,550,000	5	5	4	4
1,650,000	2,050,000	7	5	4	2
		537	544	462	462

55. Reclassification of comparative figures

Certain comparative figures in these financial statements have been restated to give a more meaningful comparison.

56. Events after the reporting date

No event or transaction has occurred since the reporting date, which would have had a material effect on the financial statements as at that date or which needs to be mentioned in the financial statement in the interests of fair presentation of the Group's financial position as at the reporting date or its result for the year then ended.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

57. Financial commitments

The Directors are of the opinion that all known commitments and liabilities, which are relevant in assessing the state of affairs of the group have been taken into consideration in the preparation of these financial statements.

58. Contingent assets/(liabilities)

The Group is not subject to any claim and other liabilities nor assets arising in the normal course of the business for the period ended 31 March 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil).

59. Related party transactions

The Group is controlled by C&I Leasing Plc, whose share are widely held. The parent company is a finance company.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans and borrowings.

The volumes of related-party transactions, outstanding balances at the period-end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

60.1 Loans and advances to related parties

The company granted various loans to other companies that have common directors with the company and those that are members of the group. The rates and terms agreed are comparable to other facilities being held in the company's portfolio. Details of these are described below:

	31 March 2020 N'000	31 December 2019 N'000
EPIC International FZE, U.AE.	-	10,311,242
Leasafric, Ghana	-	(19,157)
Access bank Plc	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,292,085</u>

No impairment loss has been recognised in respect of loans given to related parties.

The loans to subsidiaries are non-collateralised loans and advances at below market rates at 10%. These loans have been eliminated on consolidation and do not form part of the reported Group loans and advances.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

61. Segment reporting

61.1 Segment results of operations

The segment information provided to the Group management committee for the reportable segments for the period ended 31 March 2020:

	Fleet management N'000	Personnel outsourcing N'000	Marine services N'000	Citrack N'000	C&I Capital N'000	Total N'000
Gross earnings	1,127,810	2,643,057	2,341,603	59,004	337,947	6,509,420
Operating income	888,295	2,564,141	1,337,667	59,004	337,947	5,187,054
Operating expenses	(622,045)	(2,369,375)	(1,230,458)	(27,522)	-	(4,249,401)
Depreciation	(123,650)	(1,535)	(260,641)	(300)	(71)	(386,198)
Personnel expense	(65,023)	(44,742)	(149,762)	(9,300)	(14,771)	(283,598)
Administrative expenses	(67,638)	(46,775)	(140,711)	(14,298)	(52,358)	(321,781)
Profit before taxation	9,938	101,713	(443,905)	7,584	270,747	(53,923)
Total assets employed	2,171,311	1,194,221	17,696,186	217,131	434,262	21,713,112
Interest Expense	(239,515)	(78,916)	(1,003,936)	-	-	(1,322,367)
Earnings Before Interest and Tax	249,453	180,629	560,031	7,584	270,747	1,268,444
ROCE (EBIT/Total Asset)	11%	15%	3%	3%	62%	6%

31 March 2020
N'000

31 December
2019
N'000

61.2 Geographical information

1. Revenue

Nigeria	7,208,160	6,087,031
Ghana	1,013,741	998,141
United Arab Emirates	437,724	729,574
	8,659,625	7,814,746

2. Total assets

Nigeria	45,889,830	39,819,331
Ghana	5,897,316	5,149,996
United Arab Emirates	6,303,804	9,208,808
	58,090,950	54,178,135

62. Compliance with regulations