

SAMBA FOODS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

aka
& Partners

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS

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SAMBA FOODS LIMITED

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2023

CORPORATE INFORMATION

		Appointed	Changed
DIRECTORS	Alexander Banful	02/06/2023	
	Evans Arhin	02/06/2023	
	Joseph Nyarkotei Dorh	02/06/2023	
	Leticia Benewah Osafo- Addo (MD)		
	Yvonne Elsie Naa-Lankai Loma:	02/06/2023	
	Charles Darko (Chairman)		02/06/2023
	Kwame Osafo - Addo		02/06/2023
	Awo Dede Osafo - Addo		02/06/2023

REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESS H/No. N5 Plot G8
Agba Maame Chop Bar
Community 2 Tema-Greater Accra
P.O.Box B.T 186, Community 2 Tema

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS H/No. N5 Plot G8
Agba Maame Chop Bar
Community 2 Tema-Greater Accra
P.O.Box B.T 186, Community 2 Tema

SECRETARY Annor Samuel Ronna

AUDITOR AKA & Partners (Chartered Accountants)
1st Floor Château Dieu
67 Lami Dwaahé Street
Adenta Estate Housing

P. O. Box DT 2758
Adenta
Digital Address: GD-007-5612

BANKERS Zenith Bank Ghana Limited
Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Agricultural Development Bank
Prudential Bank Ghana Limited

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 which disclose the state of affairs of the Company.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for each financial year which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss and cash flows for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and followed International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for SMEs. The Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for SMEs and with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and for such internal controls, as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company is food processing, producers of spices, import & export service, and exporters of processed foods.

Financial Results

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out below:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Loss before tax for the year	(540,141)	(219,590)
to which is deducted a tax of	-	-
giving a loss after tax for the year	(540,141)	(219,590)
to which is added the balance brought forward on the retained earnings	(2,626,657)	(2,407,067)
giving a balance carried forward on the retained earnings of	(3,166,798)	(2,626,657)

Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of dividend.

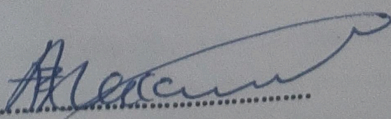
Auditor

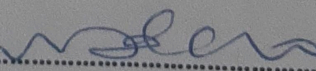
The auditors, AKA & Partners Chartered Accountants, has expressed willingness to act in office in accordance with Section 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Name of Director: ALEX BANFUL

Name of Director: LETICIA OSABO ADO

Signature: 

Signature: 

Date: 15-05-2024

Date: 15-05-2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAMBA FOODS LIMITED****Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SAMBA FOODS LIMITED as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 2019, (Act 992)

We have audited the financial statements of SAMBA FOODS LIMITED (the company) set out on pages 7 to 18, which comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements in Ghana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Ghana. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "SAMBA FOODS LIMITED financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 2019, (Act 992). The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 2019, (Act 992), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

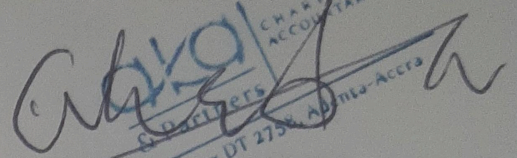
REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper records have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those records; and
- iii) the company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the records.

AKA & Partners (Chartered Accountants)
(ICAG/F/2024/190)

First Floor Château De Dieu
67D Lami Dwaahé Street
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P.O. Box DT 2758
Adenta
Accra, Ghana


CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O. Box DT 2758 Adenta-Accra

Engagement Partner
Noble Yaotse Adonoo
ICAG/P/1330

Date: 15 / 2024
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

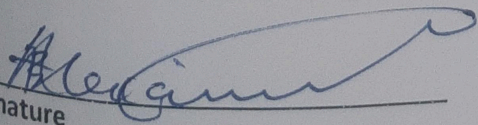
	NOTES	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenue	3	386,583	760,925
Direct Expenses	4	(404,505)	(697,909)
Gross Loss		<u>(17,922)</u>	<u>63,016</u>
Other Income	5	27,471	17,449
Administrative Expenses	6	(187,490)	(172,427)
Depreciation and Amortization		(359,378)	(123,842)
Net Loss Before Interest and Taxation		<u>(537,319)</u>	<u>(215,804)</u>
Financial charges	7	(2,822)	(3,785)
Net Loss Before Taxation		<u>(540,141)</u>	<u>(219,589)</u>
Income tax expense	12a	-	-
Net Loss After Taxation		<u>(540,141)</u>	<u>(219,589)</u>

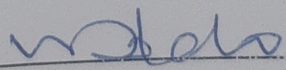
The notes on pages 11 - 18 are integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2023	2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Intangible Assets	8	2,861,256	3,195,546
	9	-	24,287
Total non-current assets		2,861,256	3,219,833
Current assets			
Inventory			
Trade and other receivables	10	163,753	213,831
Current tax asset	11	47,398	129,789
Cash and cash equivalent	12c	27,395	27,395
	13	5,354	1,091
Total current asset		243,901	372,106
Total assets		3,105,157	3,591,939
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital			
Retained earnings	14	2,750,498	2,750,498
Revaluation Surplus		(3,166,798)	(2,626,657)
Total equity		2,222,559	2,222,559
		1,806,259	2,346,400
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	324,415	251,357
Total current liabilities		324,415	251,357
Non current liabilities			
Deferred Tax liabilities	12b	715,240	715,240
Medium Term Loans	16	259,244	278,942
Total Non current liabilities		974,484	994,182
Total liabilities		1,298,899	1,245,539
Total equity and liabilities		3,105,157	3,591,939

The Financial Statements on pages 7 to 18 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 2024 and signed on its behalf by.


 Signature
 ALEX BANFUL
 Name


 Signature
 NETAIA OSAFO-ANDU
 Name

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	17	24,761	39,510
Corporate tax paid		-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>24,761</u>	<u>39,510</u>
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(800)	(26,840)
Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>(800)</u>	<u>(26,840)</u>
Cash flow from financing activities			
Medium Term Loans		(19,699)	(21,206)
Net cash flow from financing activities		<u>(19,699)</u>	<u>(21,206)</u>
<i>Net Increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalent</i>		4,263	(8,536)
<i>Cash & cash equivalents @ beginning of period</i>		1,091	9,627
<i>Cash & cash equivalents @ end of period</i>		<u>5,354</u>	<u>1,091</u>

The notes on pages 11 - 18 are integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

2023

	<u>Stated capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Revaluation Surplus</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 1st January 2023	2,750,498	(2,626,657)	2,222,559	2,346,400
Loss for the year	-	(540,141)	-	(540,141)
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,750,498</u>	<u>(3,166,798)</u>	<u>2,222,559</u>	<u>1,806,259</u>

2022

	<u>Stated capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Revaluation Surplus</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 1st January 2022	2,750,498	(2,332,467)	2,222,559	2,640,590
Inventory write off	-	(74,600)	-	(74,600)
Loss for the year	-	(219,590)	-	(219,590)
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,750,498</u>	<u>(2,626,657)</u>	<u>2,222,559</u>	<u>2,346,400</u>

The notes on pages 11 - 18 are integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES

1 Corporate Information

Samba Foods Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Ghana on the 22nd day of January 2015 under the Companies Act 1963 Act 179 with its registered office and place of business disclosed in the introduction of this report on page 2. The company is to carry on food processing, producers of spices, import & export service and exporters of processed foods.

2 Basis of preparation and accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board. They are presented in Ghana Cedis(GHC).

2.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue from provision of service is recognised when the services are provided to the client. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and Value Added Tax (VAT) collected on behalf of the Government of Ghana. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably.

2.2 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.3 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases (known as temporary differences).

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and any unused tax losses or unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are measured at the highest amount that, on the basis of current or estimated future taxable profit, is more likely than not to be recovered.

The net carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Any adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which it expects the deferred tax asset to be realised or the deferred tax liability to be settled, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.4 Property and equipment

All property and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	60 years
Leasehold premises	30%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office Equip & Furniture	20%
Computers	15%

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

NOTES (continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are purchased proprietary software franchise agreement that is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised over its estimated life of five years using the straight-line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

2.6 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Similarly, at each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of each item of inventory (or group of similar items) with its selling price less costs to complete and sell. If an item of inventory (or group of similar items) is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount (selling price less costs to complete and sell, in the case of inventories), but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (group of related assets) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection 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.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement comprehensive income.

2.8 Trade payables

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

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank

NOTES(continued)

2.10 Employee benefits

2.10.1 Retirement benefit obligations

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees. The Company's employees' also contribute to the appropriate National Social Security Fund, which is a defined contribution scheme.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company 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.

The Company's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they fall due. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

	2023	2022
3 Revenue	386,583	760,925
	<u>386,583</u>	<u>760,925</u>
4 Direct Cost		
Opening inventory(Raw material&finished goods)	213,831	334,652
Purchases	296,096	459,456
Factory Wages	40,437	127,006
Write off	4,800	(74,600)
Overheads	13,094	60,957
Cost of Goods Produced	<u>568,258</u>	<u>907,471</u>
Add: Finished Goods b/f	-	4,269
Less: Closing inventory (Raw material)	(163,012)	(197,738)
Less: Finished Goods c/d	(741)	(16,093)
	<u>404,505</u>	<u>697,909</u>
5 Other Income		
CPC sevices	27,386	17,449
Exchange gain	85	-
	<u>27,471</u>	<u>17,449</u>
6 General and administration expenses		
Audit Fees	25,000	8,000
Levies on audit fees	1,500	-
Salaries & allowance	66,867	77,324
Communication expense	312	160
Travelling &Transport expense	4,821	5,049
Printing &stationery expense	1,031	1,606
Medicals expense	14,100	316
Vehicle Running Expenses	-	25,587
Ground Rent	30,000	4,800
Electricity & water expense	6,372	5,117
Cleaning & Sanitation expense	-	3,678
Meetings expenses	-	2,604
Insurance expense	865	575
Listing fees	4,000	-
AGM expense	3,863	-
Office expense	2,301	-
Residential Expense	1,050	-
Registration & licensing expense	3,766	14,558
Legal & Consultancy charges	12,900	15,320
Repairs & Maintenance expense	8,743	7,733
	<u>187,490</u>	<u>172,427</u>
7 Financial Charges	586	1,182
Interest Charges	2,236	2,603
Bank Charges	2,822	3,785

NOTES(continued)

8 Property, plant & equipment
 2023

Cost	At 01/01/2023	Additions	At 31/12/2023
Leasehold premises	2,494,767	-	2,494,767
Motor vehicles	179,341	-	179,341
Office Equip & Furniture	160,115	-	160,115
Computers	19,100	800	19,900
Factory Equipment	1,817,502	-	1,817,502
	<u>4,670,825</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>4,671,625</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	At 01/01/2023	Charge for the year	At 31/12/2023
Leasehold premises	571,888	41,579	613,467
Motor vehicles	164,800	14,541	179,341
Office Equip & Furniture	155,115	5,000	160,115
Computers	18,555	1,345	19,900
Factory Equipment	564,921	272,625	837,546
	<u>1,475,279</u>	<u>335,090</u>	<u>1,810,369</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023			<u>2,861,256</u>

Cost	01/01/2022	Additions	31/12/2022
Leasehold premises	2,494,767	-	2,494,767
Motor vehicles	169,000	10,341	179,341
Office Equip & Furniture	160,115	-	160,115
Computers	19,100	-	19,100
Factory Equipment	1,801,003	16,499	1,817,502
	<u>4,643,985</u>	<u>26,840</u>	<u>4,670,825</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	At 01/01/2022	Charge for the year	At 31/12/2022
Leasehold premises	517,279	54,609	571,888
Motor vehicles	164,800	-	164,800
Office Equip & Furniture	154,587	528	155,115
Computers	17,340	1,215	18,555
Factory Equipment	520,803	44,118	564,921
	<u>1,374,809</u>	<u>100,470</u>	<u>1,475,279</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022			<u>3,195,546</u>

9 Intangible Assets	187,895	187,895
Balance b/f	<u>187,895</u>	<u>187,895</u>
	<u>163,608</u>	<u>140,236</u>
Amortization b/f	<u>24,287</u>	<u>23,372</u>
Current charge	<u>187,895</u>	<u>163,608</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>24,287</u>

NOTE (Continued)

10 Inventories					
Raw Materials			<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Packaging Materials			120	25,853	
Trading			162,892	171,885	
			741	16,093	
11 Trade and other receivables			<u>163,753</u>	<u>213,831</u>	
Trade receivables			47,398	129,789	
12a Income tax expense			<u>47,398</u>	<u>129,789</u>	
Current Income Tax			-	-	
Deferred income tax			-	-	
12b Deferred tax (asset)/liability			-	-	
At start of the year			715,240	715,240	
(Credit)/charge to statement of comprehensive income			-	-	
At end of year			<u>715,240</u>	<u>715,240</u>	
12c Current tax position:					
	<u>Year of Assessment</u>	<u>Jan 1st</u>	<u>Tax Charged</u>	<u>Tax Paid</u>	<u>Dec 31st</u>
	2022	(27,395)	-	-	(27,395)
	2023	(27,395)	-	-	(27,395)
13 Cash and cash equivalent					
Cash at bank			5,354	1,091	
			<u>5,354</u>	<u>1,091</u>	
14 Stated capital					
(a) Authorized Capital: The company is registered with 1,000,000,000 authorized shares of no					
		<u>No. of Shares</u>			
Issued for cash consideration		5,976,053	2,750,498	2,750,498	
		5,976,053	2,750,498	2,750,498	
There is no unpaid liability on any shares and there are no calls or instalments unpaid. There are no treasury shares.					
15 Trade and other payables					
Trade payables			3,000	18,570	
Accruals (including audit fees)			264,985	129,692	
Other payables			56,430	103,095	
			<u>324,415</u>	<u>251,357</u>	
16 Medium Term Loans					
		<u>Balance at</u>	<u>Addition</u>	<u>Payment</u>	<u>Balance at</u>
<u>Lender</u>		<u>01/01/2023</u>			<u>31/12/2023</u>
Venture Capital Trust		91,753	-	-	91,753
MOFA/ ADB Loan		60,000	-	-	60,000
NBSSI		27,189	-	(19,698)	7,491
Prime Insurance Company Ltd		100,000	-	-	100,000
		278,942	-	(19,698)	259,244

NOTE (continued)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
17 Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated from operations		
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax		
Adjustment for:	(540,141)	(219,589)
Depreciation and Amortization	359,378	123,842
Net Operating Profit	(180,764)	(95,747)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory	50,078	50,490
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	82,390	(28,879)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	73,057	113,646
	205,525	135,257
Cash generated from operations	24,761	39,510

18 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2023 (2022:Nil).

19 Commitments

There were no commitments at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

20 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

20.1 Risk management framework

The Board of Directors, through its Governance committee, has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's management team is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The management team, which comprises the Chief Executive Officer, business and functional units' heads, meet every month to discuss all issues affecting the Company. There is also an Audit Committee which reports directly to the Board periodically on the control environment including internal audit outcomes and action plans. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and services offered. The Company, through its internal audit, training and management of standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Company's management team is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company.

20.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk are primarily bank balances and trade receivables. Trade receivables are mainly derived from sales to customers. The Company maintain a provision for impairment of trade receivables based upon the expected collectability of all trade receivables.

The Company transacts business and holds funds with only reputable and well-established financial institutions.

Trade receivables consist of invoiced amounts from normal trading activities. Credit control and evaluation are exercised through monitoring of cash received from customers and, when necessary, provision is made for doubtful accounts.

20.3 Liquidity risk

The Company evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an ongoing basis and implements strategies to manage its liquidity risk.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained and that sufficient funding is available through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

20.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks is not significant as all borrowing is done at the group level.

20.5 Capital risk management

The primary objectives of the Company when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to ensure that the Company is able to meet its debts as they fall due.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debt.

21 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. Carrying values approximate the Fair value for trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, due to their short term nature.