



DataPro

CORPORATE RATING REPORT

BUA CEMENT PLC

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April, 2025

BUA CEMENT PLC

Long-Term Rating:

AA

Short Term Rating: A1

Previous Rating: AA

Rating Outlook: Positive

Trend: Up

Currency: Naira

Date Issued: 16 Apr., 2025

Valid Till: 15 Apr., 2026

Reference:

Abiodun Adeseyoju, FCA.

Abimbola Adeseyoju

Oladele Adeoye

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
Turnover	876,469,849	459,998,999	360,989,105	257,327,091	209,443,487
Pre Tax Profit	99,630,184	67,228,176	120,154,049	102,873,325	78,873,498
Equity	388,548,235	385,224,150	411,112,542	398,116,748	375,954,728
Non Current Assets	1,195,915,328	816,440,179	676,241,399	584,308,003	527,668,305
Total Asset	1,570,351,865	1,215,686,377	874,011,884	728,507,473	766,302,578
Long-term Debt	607,249,101	453,533,128	205,338,186	185,035,606	182,247,661

Rating Explanation

The Short-Term Rating of **A1** indicates *Good Credit Quality* and satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

The Long-Term Rating of **AA** indicates *Lower Risk*. It shows excellent Financial Strength, Operating Performance and Business Profile when compared to the standard established by *DataPro*. This Company, in our opinion, has a very strong ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

RATING SYNOPSIS

The Rating took into consideration all relevant qualitative and quantitative factors to arrive at the assigned risk indicator.

The qualitative information used were based on Industry and market intelligence including public information. The quantitative information were obtained from the Company's Audited and Management Accounts.

The risk factors were assessed using the Company's Capitalization, Earnings Profile, Liquidity, Corporate Governance, Regulatory Compliance and Sustainability of its current healthy profile in the medium to long term period.

Overall, the following were observed:

Positive Rating Factors:

- Strong Revenue Profile
- Low Exposure to Credit Risk
- Experienced Management Team

Negative Rating Factor:

- Declined Profit Margin

This report does not represent an offer to trade in securities. It is a reference source and not a substitute for your own judgment. As far as we are aware, this report is based on reliable data and information, but we have not verified this or obtained an independent verification to this effect. We provide no guarantee with respect to accuracy or completeness of the data relied upon, and therefore the conclusions derived from the data. This report has been prepared at the request of, and for the purpose of, our client only and neither we nor any of our employees accept any responsibility on any ground whatsoever, including liability in negligence, to any other person. Finally, DataPro and its employees accept no liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss of any kind arising from the use of this document in any way whatsoever.

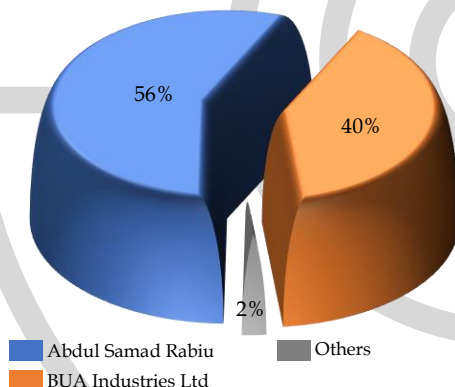
BACKGROUND

BUA Cement Plc, (*"The Company"*) was incorporated on 30th May 2014 as a Private Limited Liability Company. It commenced business operations in August 2015. Formerly known as **OBU Cement Limited**, it consolidated its operations with the defunct **Cement Company of Northern Nigeria Plc** on the 23rd of December, 2019. This led to the emergence of **BUA Cement Plc** and its subsequent listing on the **Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX)**.

The Company is into the production and marketing of cement under the Brand name "BUA Cement". Presently, it produces **CEM II A-L 42.5** type of Cement in accordance with the Nigerian Industrial standards.

The Company produces from two (2) factory locations within Nigeria which are **Edo** and **Sokoto** States. It has a combined installed capacity of 17mmtpa. The Company has a market share of 24%. The recent addition to its production was 3million mtpa, line -5 at Sokoto State commissioned in May, 2024. Additionally, the Company also commissioned 3million mtpa, line -3 at Obu line in July 2024.

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE



Source: BUA Cement Plc

Aside its production plants, the Company operates through ten (10) Area Offices which are located in: **Kano, Minna, Kaduna, Zamfara, Katsina and Benin City**. This is in addition to five (5) depots in **Abuja, Lagos, Ibadan, Ilorin and Sokoto**. The staff strength of the Company as at 31 December, 2024 was 1,618.

The ownership of the Company as at 31 December, 2024 is divided majorly among **Abdulsamad Rabiou and BUA Industries Limited**.

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

The following served as Directors during the year under review; **Abdul Samad Rabiou CFR, CON - Chairman; Engr. Yusuf Haliru Binji - Managing Director/CEO; Mr. Chimaobi Madukwe; Mr. Kabiru Rabiou; Mr. Finn Arnoldsen; Mrs. Khairat Abdulrazaq-Gwadabe, Mr. Shehu Abubakar, Mr. Chikezie Ajaero and Ms. Ganiat Adetutu Siyonbola.**

The Directors' profile is as follows.

- Name:** Abdul Samad Rabiou, CFR, CON
Position: Chairman

Years of Experience: Over 31 years

Education: •Capital University of Columbus, Ohio, USA

Job Experience: •Chairman & Majority Shareholder: BUA Cement Plc
•Director: Obu Cement Company
•Chairman: Cement Company of Northern Nigeria Plc
•Chairman: Tropical Continental Bank
•Two-time Chairman: Bank of Industry
•IRS Group
•Founder of BUA International

Years of Board Membership: 8 years

2. **Name:** Engr. Yusuf Haliru Binji
Position: Managing Director/CEO

Years of Experience: 31 years

Education: •B.Eng – Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
•M.Sc – University College, London
•Harvard Business School, IMD, Switzerland
•INSEAD, France

Job Experience: •Cement Company of Northern Nigeria
•BUA International Limited
•OBU Cement Company Limited

Years of Board Membership: 3 years

3. **Name:** Chikezie Ajaero
Position: Chief Financial Officer

Years of Experience: Over 26 years

Education: •HND – Accounting
•MBA (Management),
•FCA

Job Experience: •BUA Foods Plc
•UACN (UAC Restaurants)

Years of Board Membership: 8 months

4. **Name:** Mr. Chimaobi Madukwe
Position: Non-Executive Director

Years of Experience: Over 21 years

Education: •B. Sc- University of Jos
•M.Sc-ESUTH Business School
•MBA- France
•MBA- Wharton

Job Experience: •Citizens International Bank Plc
•PBTG Consulting
•BUA International Limited
•BUA Sugar Refinery Limited

Years of Board Membership: 8 years

5. **Name:** Mr. Kabiru Rabi
Position: Non-Executive Director
Education:
 - B. A-Webster University, London
 - MBA-America Intercontinental University, UK
 - London School of Economics and Political Science
 - Harvard Business School
 - Stanford University, NYU**Job Experience:**
 - BUA Group
 - Nigeria Oil Mills
 - BUA Oil Mills Limited
 - BUA Cement Plc**Years of Board Membership:** 8 years
6. **Name:** Mr. Finn Arnoldsén
Position: Non-Executive Director
Years of Experience: Over 31 years
Education:
 - M.Sc (Combustion Engineering)- NTH Norway
 - INSEAD**Job Experience:**
 - BUA Group
 - Cement Company of Northern Nigeria Plc
 - Edo Cement Ltd.
 - Nova Cimangola SA
 - Tanzania Portland Cement Limited
 - Edo Cement Ltd**Years of Board Membership:** 3 years
7. **Name:** Mrs. Khairat Abdulrazaq-Gwadabe
Position: Independent Non-Executive Director
Years of Experience: Over 31 years
Education:
 - B.A.-University of Wolverhampton, England
 - LL. B – University of Buckingham, England
 - Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain
 - LL. M – University of Lagos**Job Experience:**
 - A. Abdulrazaq & Co.
 - Mobil Producing Nigeria**Years of Board Membership:** 3 years
8. **Name:** Mr. Shehu Abubakar
Position: Independent Non-Executive Director
Years of Experience: 31 years
Education:
 - B. Sc- Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto
 - MBA- Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
 - Lagos Business School
 - Columbia Business School
 - Wharton Business School
 - Harvard Business School

Job Experience: •Keystone Bank Limited
•BUA Cement Plc

Years of Board Membership: 3 years

- 9. Name:** Ms. Ganiat Adetutu Siyonbola
Position: Independent Non-Executive Director
Profession: Lawyer/Notary Public
Years of Experience: Over 25 years
Education: •B. Sc- Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye
•Member, African Bar Association
•Member, Pan-African Association
•Member, West African Bar Association
•Member, Federation Internationale De Abogades (FIDA)
•Member, International Bar Association
•Member, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, UK.
Job Experience: •Senior Partner, G. Adetutu Siyonbola & Co.
•Counsel, Kunle Uthman & Co.
•11 Plc (Formerly Mobil Oil Nigeria Plc)
•Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)
Years of Board Membership: Over 1 year

SECTOR REVIEW

Nigeria is one of the leading economies in Africa, with a population exceeding 200 million and a rapidly developing Manufacturing Sector. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) demonstrated a real-term growth of 3.84% year-on-year, an improvement over the 3.46% growth recorded in Q4 2023. This growth was largely driven by the Services Sector, which contributed 57.38% to aggregate GDP and expanded at a rate of 5.37%.

According to the *National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)*, the Manufacturing Sector comprises thirteen activities: Oil refining; Cement; Food, Beverages & Tobacco; Textile, Apparel & Footwear; Wood & Wood products; Pulp Paper & Paper products; Chemical & Pharmaceutical products; Non-Metallic products, Plastic & Rubber products; Electrical & Electronic; Basic Metal & Iron and Steel; Motor Vehicles & Assembly; and Other Manufacturing.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Manufacturing Sector recorded a real GDP growth of 1.79% year-on-year. This figure was 0.41% higher than that of Q4 2023 and 0.86% higher than the Q3 2024 figure. The sector's growth rate on a quarter-on-quarter basis stood at 10.48%.

Overall, the sector grew by 1.38% in 2024, which is lower than the 1.40% recorded in 2023. The real contribution to GDP in the fourth quarter of 2024 was 8.07%, which is

lower than the 8.23% recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023 and also lower than the 8.21% recorded in the third quarter of 2024.

The Trade Sector grew by 1.19% in the fourth quarter of 2024. This was 0.21% points lower than the rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023 at 1.40%, but 0.54% points higher than in the third quarter of 2024 at 0.65%.

The continued scarcity of foreign currency, stemming from reduced oil revenues and limited export diversification, continues to pressure the Naira. Despite the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) move to unify the foreign exchange market and float the Naira in June 2023, the local currency still experienced significant depreciation. By March 20, 2025, the Naira traded at ₦1,530.62/\$1 in the official market and ₦1,580/\$1 in the parallel market.

Despite ongoing challenges, Nigeria's Manufacturing Sector holds considerable potential for growth and expansion. The Nigerian Government has introduced various incentives, such as tax exemptions, export rebates, and policies to improve infrastructure, creating a favorable environment for manufacturers. These measures are particularly beneficial for sectors like food processing, cement, and pharmaceuticals.

The Nigerian cement industry, which began in 1954 with the establishment of the Nigerian Cement Company Plc (NigerCem), has grown to become one of the largest in Africa, dominated by players such as Dangote Cement, BUA Cement, and Lafarge Africa. The sector plays a key role in driving economic growth by providing essential materials for construction and supporting industries like real estate, construction, and solid minerals. Over the years, the cement industry has benefited from various government policies, significant investments, and the adoption of new technologies, enabling it to transition from a net importer to a self-sufficient producer, even exporting to neighboring countries. However, the Industry still faces challenges, including high energy and input costs, inadequate infrastructure, regulatory hurdles, and inflation.

As West Africa's largest economy, Nigeria is a strategic gateway to the broader African market. Manufacturers have the opportunity to expand into regional markets within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and beyond, particularly with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement facilitating intra-Africa trade.

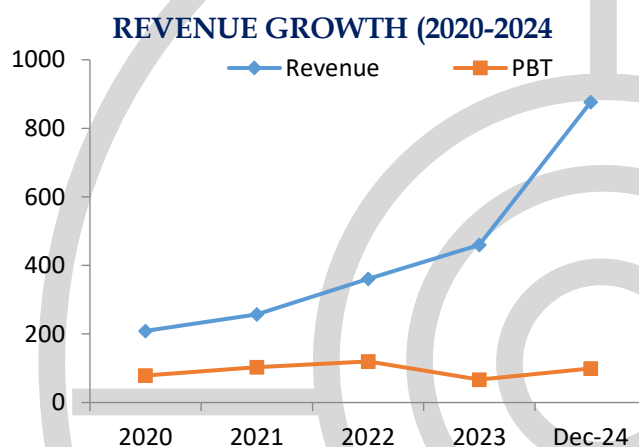
Therefore, the critical success factor for operators largely depends on their ability to effectively manage key Industry challenges while simultaneously capitalizing on available opportunities. This requires operators to navigate rising costs while seeking innovative ways to maintain profitability and competitiveness in the market.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Financial analysis was based on the review of Audited Financial Statements covering 2020 to 2024.

• EARNINGS PROFILE

Revenue was primarily generated from the sale of bagged cement and bulk cement. The review shows a consistent increase in revenue from contracts with customers. This was driven by growth in the sales volume and price of both bagged and bulk cement. In the 2024 financial year, sales volume reached 8.2million metric tons (Yr.24) compared with 6.7 million metric tons (Yr.23).



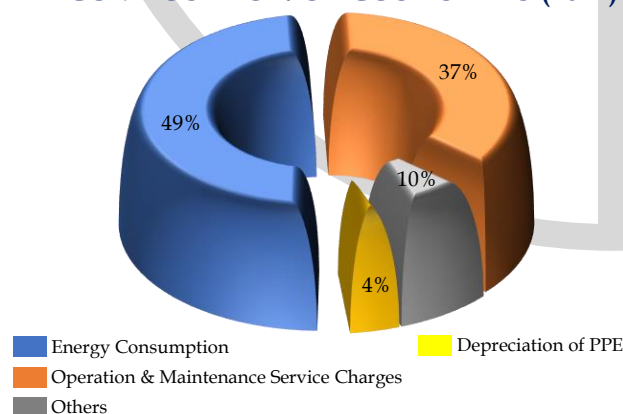
Source: BUA Cement Plc

Revenue derived from product sales amounted to ~~N~~876.5b for the year 2024, reflecting a significant increase of 91% compared with the prior year. Bulk of its sales were from bagged cement, accounting for 99.8% of the Total Revenue.

Geographically, the Company derived its Revenue from Nigeria and outside Nigeria. However, Nigeria remains its largest market, accounting for 99% of Total Revenue.

The general public remained the largest user of the Company's bagged cement, constituting about 90% of its consumer base.

COMPOSITION OF COST SALES (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

The Costs directly associated with sales totaled ~~N~~576.2b, reflecting an increase of 109% compared with the preceding year. These Costs were driven by Energy Consumption, Quarry Fees and Royalties, Staff Cost and Depreciation. Others included: Repairs & Maintenance, Operation & Maintenance, Communication Expenses, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.

The significant rise in Costs was primarily attributed to the substantial increase in Operation and Maintenance Service Charges as well as Energy consumption. Operation and maintenance service charges significantly increased from ~~N~~87.4b

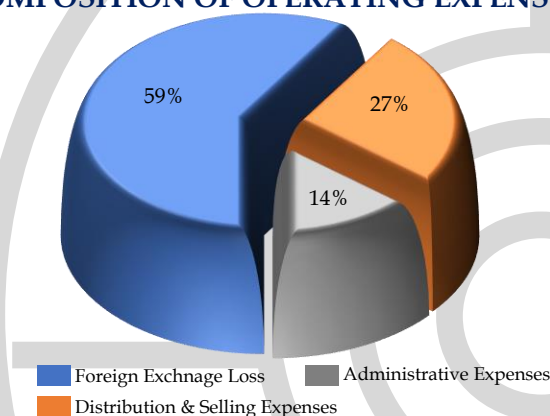
(Yr.23) to ₦215.2b (Yr.24), accounting for 37% of the Total Cost of Sales. Similarly, Energy Cost grew from ₦123.2b (Yr.23) to ₦282.4b (Yr.24) and constituted 49% of the Cost of Sales. The Company commissioned two new plants during the year, adding a total production capacity of 6 million metric tonnes per annum (mmtpa). Additionally, the depreciation of the Naira contributed to a general increase costs.

Direct costs as a proportion of revenue was 66% (Yr. 24) as against 60% (Yr. 23). Therefore, Gross Profit Margin declined from 40% (Yr. 23) to 34% (Yr. 24).

• PROFITABILITY

In 2024, the Company incurred Operating Expenses which included: Administrative Expenses, Foreign Exchange Loss, Distribution and Selling Expenses as well as Impairment. These amounted to ₦157b, an increase of 41% compared with the

COMPOSITION OF OPERATING EXPENSES

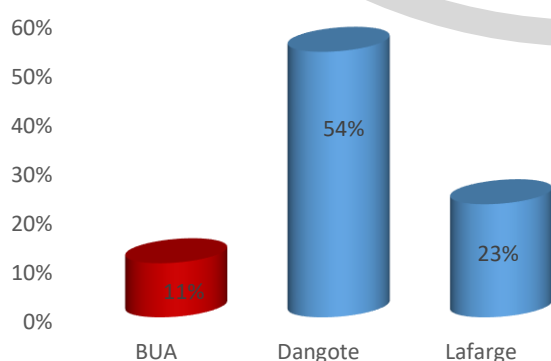


Source: BUA Cement Plc

preceding year. Foreign Exchange Loss remained the largest component of Operating Costs, It increased from ₦69.9b (Yr.23) to ₦92.1b (Yr.24) accounting for 59% of the total amount. The Foreign Exchange Loss capitalised pertained to the Company's Foreign Currency Borrowings. The foreign currency borrowings were used to finance the Company's plant expansion.

Earnings were generated from Sundry Income, Insurance Claims and the amortization of Government Grants. This income category totaled ₦1b in the year 2024. Insurance claims represented compensation payments received on account of accidental damages, while Sundry Income included proceeds from the sale of Scrapped Grinding Aid Tanks, Pipes, Vehicles and Trucks.

PEER COMPARISON OF PBT (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

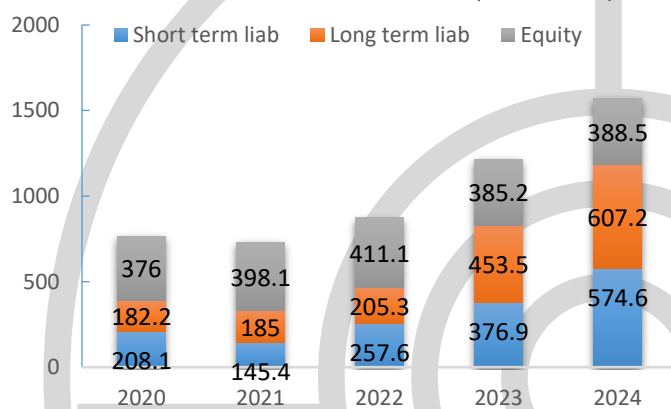
Finance Cost for the year-end comprised Interest on Borrowings, Debt Securities, Lease Liabilities and Defined Benefit Obligation including Overdraft. Others included Interest on funding from unwinding of provision for Decommissioning Liabilities. Finance Cost aggregated to ₦60b (Yr. 24) compared with ₦20b (Yr. 23). However, the growth in Finance Cost was moderated by Finance

Income. This increased from ₦12.8b (Yr.23) to ₦18.1b in the year 2024. Therefore, Net Finance Cost amounted to ₦41.8b.

Due to the growth in Revenue and additional earnings from other sources, the impact of the rise in Operating Expenses was minimized. As a result, Profit Before Tax increased from ₦67.2b (Yr. 23) to ₦99.6b (Yr. 24). This reflected a 48% increase compared with the prior year. However, the Company's PBT Margin declined from 15% (Yr. 23) to 11% (Yr. 24) and fell below the performance of its peers in the year under review.

• CAPITALIZATION

FUNDING OF OPERATIONS (2020-2024)

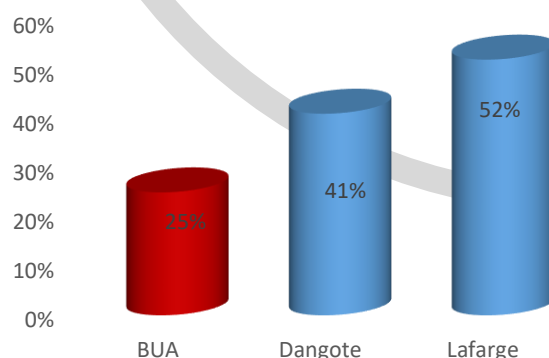


Source: BUA Cement Plc

The Company's Share Capital and Reorganization Reserve remained the same at a balance of ₦16.9b and ₦200b respectively. However, Retained Earnings marginally increased by 4%. Additionally, the Defined Benefit Plan Reserve grew from ₦1.2b (Yr.23) to ₦4b (Yr.24) in the financial year. Consequently, Total Equity marginally grew by 1% from ₦385.2b (Yr.23) to ₦388.5b (Yr.24).

Total Assets increased by 29% It rose from ₦1.2t (Yr. 23) to ₦1.5t (Yr. 24). This was majorly due to the increase in Property, Plants and Equipment (PPE), Inventories as well as Prepayments and other Assets.

PEER COMPARISON OF EQUITY FUNDING OF OPERATIONS (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

Total Liabilities amounted to ₦1.2t (Yr.23) representing a 42% increase compared with the preceding year. The increase was primarily driven by Bank borrowings, Trade and other payables, as well as Debt security issued.

The funding of operations by Equity reduced from 32% (Yr.23) to 25% (Yr. 24). This implied that 75% of the Company's Total Assets were funded by Liabilities.

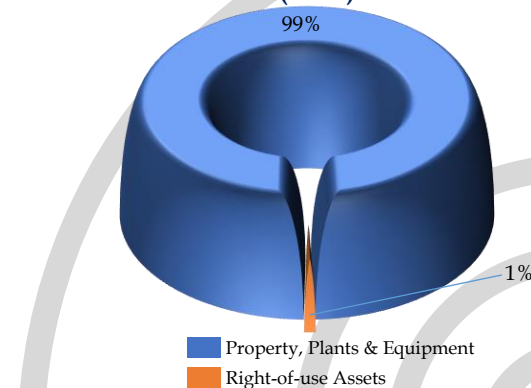
• ASSET UTILITY

COMPOSITION OF TOTAL ASSETS (2023-2024)

ITEM	2024 ₦'000	%	2023 ₦'000	%
Non-Current Assets	1,215,686,377	76	816,440,179	67
Current Assets	374,436,537	24	399,246,198	33
Total Assets	1,570,351,865	100	1,215,686,377	100

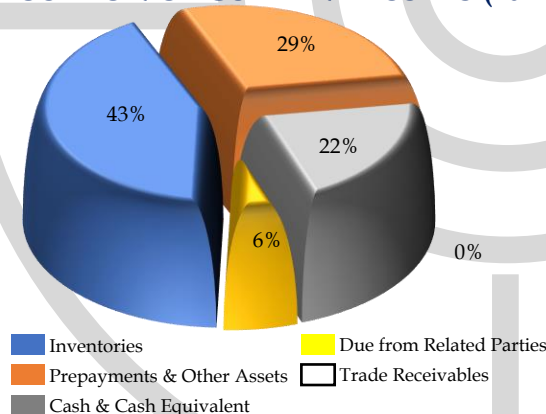
Source: BUA Cement Plc

COMPOSITION OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS (2024)



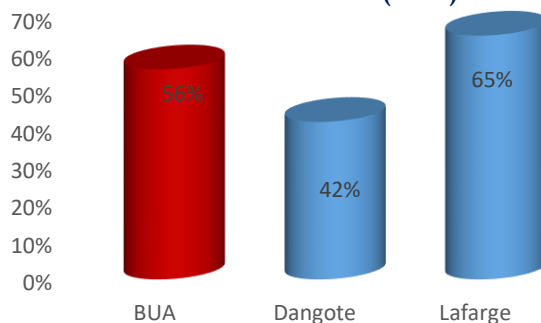
Source: BUA Cement Plc

COMPOSITION OF CURRENT ASSETS (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

PEER COMPARISON: REVENUE TO TOTAL ASSETS (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

The Company carries out its operation via two (2) manufacturing sites which are Edo and Sokoto States.

The Company operates with a total installed production capacity 17MMT per annum.

However, the Company has not yet fully utilized its installed capacity. Its capacity utilization in the year 2024 was 57%.

Total Assets for the financial year amounted to ₦1.5t, comprising both Current and Non-Current Assets. Non-Current Assets constituted the majority of the Total Assets, accounting for approximately 76% of its value in the year 2024. It recorded an increment from ₦816.4b (Yr.23) to ₦1.2t (Yr.24). This growth was primarily driven by Property, Plants and Equipment which constituted 99% of the Total Non-Current Asset. Other components of Non-Current Assets were Right-of-Use and intangible.

The Current Asset of the Company reduced from ₦399.2b (Yr.23) to ₦374.4b (Yr.24) by 6%. The decline was primarily driven by Cash and Cash Equivalents, which decreased from ₦225b (Yr.23) to ₦84.7b (Yr.24). However, there was an increase in inventories, receivables, prepayments as well as Dues from Related Parties.

The Company's efficiency in utilizing Assets to generate Revenue improved from 38% (Yr.23) to 56% (Yr.24). This compared well with the

average performance of its peers in the year 2024. Additionally, its Profitability efficiency expressed in terms of Return on Assets remained at 6%.

• LIQUIDITY

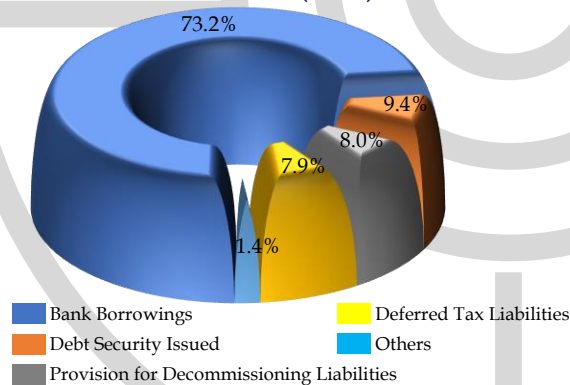
SCHEDULE OF COMPANY'S BORROWING (2024)

Bank	Purpose	Amount (N'000)	Maturity
International Finance Corporation	Long term loan	449,973,157	December 2032
First Bank	Trade finance	8,005,105	March 2025
First Bank	Long term loan	4,639,610	April 2025
Union Bank	RSSF loan	16,612,532	September 2030
Fidelity Bank	RSSF loan	13,272,173	September 2030
Providus Bank	IFF	636,136	April 2025
Total		493,138,713	
Corporate Bond	Long term loan	85,741,880	December 2027
Total		578,880,593	

Source: BUA Cement Plc

The Total Liabilities comprised of both Current Liabilities and Non-Current Liabilities. As at the end of year 2023, Total Liabilities of the Company grew by 42% from ₦830.4b (Yr. 23) to ₦1.2t (Yr. 24). The growth was largely driven by Bank Borrowings as well as Trade and Other Payables.

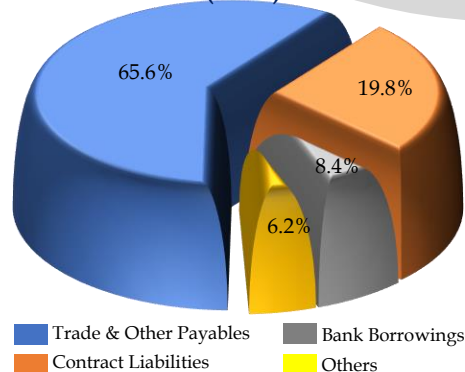
COMPOSITION OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

Bank Borrowings were both Long-Term and Short-Term in nature. The total amount was ₦493b. Long-term Bank Borrowings amounted to ₦444.8b, while short-term was ₦48.3b. Debt Security refers to Corporate Bond obligation amounting to ₦85.7b. The Bond has a tenure of 7 years fallen due on 30th December, 2027.

COMPOSITION OF CURRENT LIABILITIES (2024)



Source: BUA Cement Plc

Trade and other payables significantly increased from ₦82b (Yr.23) to ₦377b (Yr.24). This was due to Contracts payment arising from the commissioning of the Company's two new plants.

The Non-Current Liabilities of the Company amounted to ₦607.2b in 2024 representing 51% of the Total Liabilities. However, the Current

portion totaled ₦574.5b and accounted for 49% of the Total Liabilities.

In 2024, the Net Current Liabilities of the Company was ₦200b. This translated to Current Ratio 0.65 (Yr.24) as against 1.06 (Yr.23). However, the Company recorded a positive operating Cash Flow of ₦405.2b from its operations.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The operation of the Company is subject to the regulation of the *Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON)*, *National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)* and *Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NNRA)*.

The Company is also a member of *Manufacturing Association of Nigeria (MAN)*, *Benin Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (BENCIMMA)* and *Sokoto Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture*

The registration status of the Company is still current as at the time of compiling this report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT

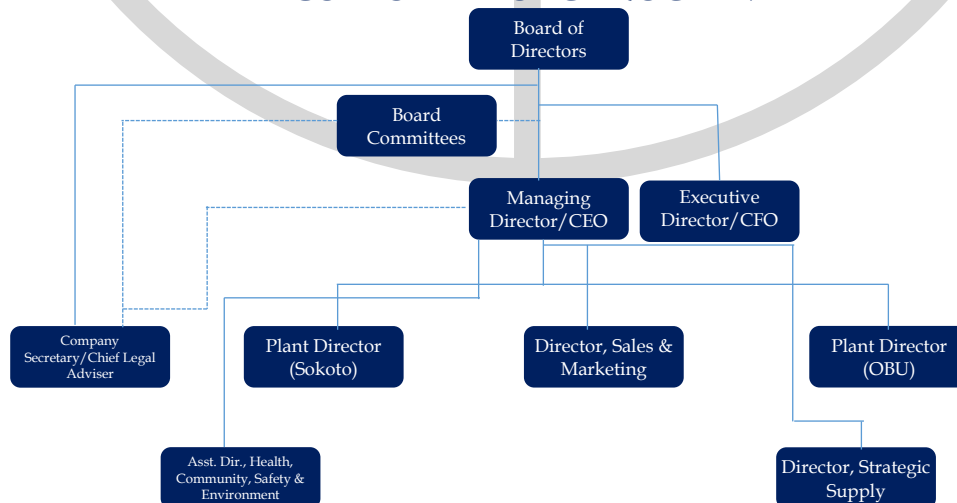
The affairs of the company are directed by its Board of Directors which consists of two Executives, seven Non-Executives, three of which are Independent Directors.

The oversight function of the Board is carried out by various Board Committees.

The Company recognizes that it has market, credit, liquidity and capital risks. In line with details contained in its annual report and information provided, the Company has in place measures to deal with its various risks.

The Company's corporate organogram structure is as highlighted.

CORPORATE ORGANOGRAM



Source: BUA Cement Plc

RISK FACTORS

In the course of our review, we observed the following significant risks.

- **INTEREST RISK**

This is the risk of loss to income arising from adverse changes in Interest Rates.

Based on our review, the Company incurred interest bearing borrowings from Banks, amounting to ₦493b. Therefore, adverse movement in interest rate could impair profitability.

- **EXCHANGE RATE RISK**

This is the risk of loss to income as a result of adverse movement in the Exchange Rate.

Based on our review, we observed that the operation of the Company was significantly impacted by exchange rate arising from foreign currency borrowings leading to declined margin in the year 2024. Therefore, continuous adverse movement in exchange rate will continue to impact profitability.

- **LEGAL RISK**

This is the risk that the Company will be exposed to legal actions that may lead to paying of significant fees.

Based on our review, the Company is involved in a pending litigation and is awaiting judgment of the court. The likely impact could not be immediately ascertained. However the Company is of the opinion that the impact of the outcome is minimal on Its Financial position.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Company plans to expand its operations, increasing the total installed capacity from the current 17 million metric tons per annum (mmtpa) to 20 million metric tons per annum (mmtpa).

CONCLUSION

The Rating of the Company is supported by its Strong Revenue Profile, Very Good Funding, Low Credit Risk Exposure and Experienced Management Team.

Consequently, we assigned a Rating of “AA”

FINANCES

	Dec, 2024		Dec, 2023		Dec, 2022
	₦'000	Δ%	₦'000	Δ%	₦'000
Assets employed					
Non-current asset	1,195,915,328	46.5	816,440,179	20.7	676,241,399
Current assets	374,436,537	-6.2	399,246,198	101.9	197,770,485
Current liabilities	-574,554,529	52.4	(377,037,627)	46.4	(257,561,156)
Non-current liabilities	-607,249,101	33.9	(453,424,600)	120.8	(205,338,186)
Net assets/(liabilities)	388,548,235	0.9	385,224,150	-6.3	411,112,542
Capital employed					
Ordinary share capital	16,932,177	0.0	16,932,177	0.0	16,932,177
Other Reserves	-4,087,261	232.1	(1,230,819)	73.9	(707,868)
Retained earnings/(loss)	175,699,140	3.6	169,518,613	-13.0	194,884,054
Reorganisation reserve	200,004,179	0.0	200,004,179	0.0	200,004,179
Total equity	388,548,235	0.9	385,224,150	-6.3	411,112,542
Revenue from contract with customer					
Revenue from contract with customer	876,469,849	90.5	459,998,999	27.4	360,989,105
Profit/(loss) before tax	99,630,184	48.2	67,228,176	-44.0	120,154,050
Income tax credit/(exp)	-25,720,949	-1255.2	2,226,574	-111.6	(19,143,424)
Profit/(loss) for the yea	73,909,235	6.4	69,454,750	-31.2	101,010,626

Signed: 
Name: Oladele Adeoye
Designation: Chief Rating Officer
Date: 16th April, 2025

For and on behalf of:
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USER GUIDE

DataPro's credit rating is an opinion of an issuer's/issues overall creditworthiness and its capacity to meet its financial commitment.

Our *short-term* ratings have a time horizon of less than 12 months in line with Industry standards reflecting risk characteristics. The ratings place greater emphasis on the liquidity to meet financial commitment in a timely manner.

The long-term risk indicator is divided into 8 bands ranging from AAA through DD. Each band could be modified by + or -. With + representing slightly less risk than -. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' long -term rating category and to categories below 'CCC'. Or to short-term rating older than A1+.

LONG-TERM RATING

Investment Grade

Indicator	Meaning	Explanation
AAA	Lowest Risk.	(<i>Superior</i>) Assigned to companies which have superior financial strength, operating performances and profile when compared to the standards established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion, have a Excellent ability to meet their ongoing obligations.
AA	Lower Risk	(<i>Excellent</i>) Assigned to companies which have excellent financial strength, operating performance and profile when compared to the standards established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion, have a very strong ability to meet their ongoing obligations.
A	Low Risk	(<i>Very Good</i>) Assigned to companies which have very good financial strength, operating performance And profile when compared to the standards established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion, have a strong ability to meet their ongoing obligation.
BBB	Slight Risk	(<i>Fair</i>) Assigned to companies which have fair financial strength, operating performance and profile when compared to the standards established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion, have an ability to meet their

current obligations, but their financial strength is vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions.

Non-Investment Grade

Indicator Meaning Explanation

BB	Moderate Risk	(<i>Marginal</i>) Assigned to companies which have, marginal financial strength, operating performance and profile when compared to the standards established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion have an ability to meet their current obligation, but their financial strength is vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions.
B	High Risk	(<i>Weak</i>) Assigned to companies which have, weak financial strength, operating performance and profile when compared to the standard established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion have an ability to meet their current obligation, but their financial strength is vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions.
CCC	Higher Risk	(<i>Poor</i>) Assigned to companies, which have poor financial strength, operating performance and profile when compared to the standards established <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion may not have an ability to meet their current obligation and their financial strength is extremely vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions.
DD	Highest Risk	(<i>Very Poor</i>) Assigned to companies, which have very poor financial strength, operating performance and profile when compared to the standards established by <i>DataPro Limited</i> . These companies, in our opinion may not have an ability to meet their current obligation and their financial strength is extremely vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions.

SHORT-TERM RATING

Indicator	Meaning	Explanation
A1+	Highest credit quality	Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. May have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
A1	Good credit quality	A satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.
A2	Fair credit quality	The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate. However, near term adverse changes could result in reduction to non-investment grade.
B	Speculative	Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
C	High default risk	Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on all its financial obligations.