GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED



AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

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GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CORPORATION INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS, ETC.

Board of Directors:

Prof. Mike Asekome	Chairman	Nigerian
Okonji Chukwudi Elvis	Chief Executive Officer	Nigerian
Olusola Tijani	Director	Nigerian
Opemikun Ibitoye	Director	Nigerian
Vivian Okwudike	Director	Nigerian
Hrm Rasak Jimoh Famuyiwa	Director	Nigerian
Ayo- Braimoh Ololade Makanj	Director	Nigerian
Abdulkadir Rakiya	Director	Nigerian
Hadiza Abdullahi Kubura	Director	Nigerian

Office Address:
4B Regina Coker Street
Ikeja,
Lagos Nigeria.

Company Secretary:
Suzanne Obehi Erhimedafe
4B Regina Coker Street,
Ikeja,
Lagos Nigeria.

Independent Auditors:
Grant Thornton Nigeria
(Chartered Accountants)
2A Ogalade Close
Off Ologun Agbaje Street
Off Adeola Odeku Street
Victoria Island
Lagos, Nigeria.

Bankers:
Guaranty Trust Bank plc
Ecobank plc
Keystone Bank Limited
Polaris Bank Limited
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc
United Bank for Africa Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which disclose the state of affairs of the company.

Legal Form
The company was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 09 November 2009 as GPC Energy and Logistics Limited with an authorized share capital of 2,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 each. It commenced business on 15 November 2010. In 2021, the authorized shares capital was increased from 2,000,000 to 100,000,000 shares.

Principal Activity
The principal activities of the company are to carry on the business of haulage and general transportation of goods by all means of transport, by land, sea, and inland waterways, as well as freight, clearing, and

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

Prof. Mike Asekome	Chairman	Nigerian
Okonji Chukwudi Elvis	Chief Executive Officer	Nigerian
Olusola Tijani	Director	Nigerian
Opemikun Ibitoye	Director	Nigerian
Vivian Okwudike	Director	Nigerian
Hrm Rasak Jimoh Famuyiwa	Director	Nigerian
Ayo- Braimoh Ololade Makanj	Director	Nigerian
Abdulkadir Rakiya	Director	Nigerian
Hadiza Abdullahi Kubura	Director	Nigerian

Directors' Shareholding
The direct and indirect interests of directors in the issued share capital of the company as recorded in the register of directors shareholding and /or as notified by the directors for the purposes of sections 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 are:

	Number of Ordinary Shares Held
Okonji Chukwudi Elvis	85,000,000
Prof. Mike Asekome	5,000,000
Olusola Tijani	5,000,000
Opemikun Ibitoye	5,000,000
Vivian Okwudike	Nil
Alhaji Surajudeen A. Arogundade	Nil
Hrm Rasak Jimoh Famuyiwa	Nil

Analysis of Shareholding

As of 31 December 2024, the range of shareholding of the company was as follows:

	Direct Shareholding	
	Number of Ordinary Shares Held	**Percentage of Holding %**
Okonji Chukwudi Elvis	85,000,000	85
Prof. Mike Asekome	5,000,000	5
Olusola Tijani	5,000,000	5
Opemikun Ibitoye	5,000,000	5
	100,000,000	**100**

Directors Interests in Contracts

None of the Directors have notified the company for the purpose of Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matter Act 2020 of any disclosable interest in contracts with which the company was involved as at 31 December 2024.

Corporate Governance

The Board consists of nine **Director**s chaired by Prof. Mike Asekome.The Board met **four times during the year** under review. The Board has focused on its responsibilities and has perfected its operational strategies to ensure the optimum performance of the company.

The Non-Executive Directors have been operating in such a way that their independence has not been impaired. The Chief Executive Officer is a separate individual from the Chairman.

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) provides unique opportunity to communicate with shareholders. At the AGM, shareholders receive the annual reports and ask questions concerning the company's operations.

Donations and Charitable Gifts

During the year under review, a donation of N45,829,900.00 (2023: N46,380,600) was made. This amount includes contributions to some faith-based organizations.

Human Resources

Employment of disabled persons

The company continues to maintain a policy of giving fair consideration to the application for employment made by disabled persons with due regard to their abilities and aptitudes. The company's policy prohibits discrimination of disabled persons in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, efforts will be made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and appropriate training arranged to ensure that they fit into the company's working environment.

Health, safety and welfare at work

The company enforces strict health, safety rules and practices at work environment, which are reviewed and tested regularly.

The company operates a defined contributory pension plan approved by the National Pension Commission in line with the Pension Reform Act, 2014.

Employee involvement and training
The company ensures, through various forms, that employees are informed on matters concerning them. Formal and informal channels are also employed in communication with employees with an appropriate two-way feedback mechanism.

In accordance with the company's policy of continuous development, employees are nominated to attend both locally and internationally organized courses.

Other material facts, circumstances and events
The directors are not aware of any material facts, circumstances or events which occurred between the accounting date and the date of this report which might influence an assessment of the company's financial position or the results of its operations.

LAGOS, NIGERIA.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Suzanne Obehi Erhimedafe
FRC/2023/PRO/NBA/002/292559
4B Regina Coker Street
Ikeja
Lagos Nigeria

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Companies and Allied Matters Act 2021 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the company at the end of each financial year and its profit or loss. The responsibilities include ensuring that the company:

- Keeps proper accounting records that discloses the accuracy of the company's financial position in compliance with the requirement of Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.
- Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets, prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- Prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable, prudent judgments and estimates that are consistently applied.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable, prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and of its profit or loss. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Prof. Mike Asekome
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/629
Chairman

Okonji Chukwudi Elvis
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/3868
Chief Executive Officer

Grant Thornton

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of GPC Energy and Logistics Limited

Chartered Accountants

Grant Thornton Nigeria
2A Ogalade Close
Off Ologun Agbaje Str.
Off Adeola Odeku Str.
Victoria Island, Lagos
P. O. Box 5996 Surulere,
Lagos - Nigeria.

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Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **GPC Energy and Logistics Limited** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **31 December 2024**, statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **31 December 2024**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act of 2023 and the provision of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code),* and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Partners:
Ngozi A. Ogwo Managing Pqrtner/CEO
Orji J. Okpechi
Victor O. Osifo
Nkwachi U. Abuka
Uchenna G. Okigbo
Ajayi O. Irivboje
Nonyerem O. Opara
Kingsley Opara
Lateef Emiola
Tayo Adedokun

Audit • Tax • Advisory
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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

i) 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.

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

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern 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 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.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 and Regulatory Requirements
The "Fifth Schedule" of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

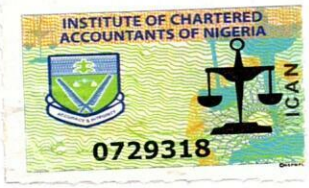
i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

ii) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company; and

iii) The Company's Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit or Loss are in agreement with the books of account.

Kingsley Opara, FCA
FRC/2014/PRO/ICAN/004/00000005881
FOR: GRANT THORNTON
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)
LAGOS, NIGERIA.

Date: 30 June 2025



GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 ₦	2023 ₦
Revenue	6	42,109,469,276	23,914,037,764
Direct Cost	8	(30,327,477,838)	(16,689,426,985)
Gross Profit		**11,781,991,438**	**7,224,610,779**
Other Income	7	799,074,619	1,437,990,467
Administrative Expenses	9	(3,616,100,659)	(2,868,157,112)
Operating Profit		**8,964,965,398**	**5,794,444,134**
Exchange Difference	9.1	(3,326,134,798)	**(2,633,471,609)**
Finance Cost	10	(4,262,590,671)	(3,524,214,318)
(Loss)/Profit Before Tax		**1,376,239,929**	**(363,241,793)**
Income Tax Expense	12.1	(678,046,522)	(373,329,966)
Deferred Tax Expense		(61,817,687)	304,752,707
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**636,375,720**	**(431,819,052)**
Per Share Data:			
Earnings per share (₦)		6.36	(4)

The notes on pages 13 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Assets	**Notes**	**₦**	**₦**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	24,414,158,194	16,519,208,585
Intangible Assets	14	20,280,000	27,040,000
Capital Work in Progress	15	-	1,944,153,070
Total Non-Current Assets		**24,434,438,194**	**18,490,401,655**
Current Assets			
Inventory	16	953,447,889	613,172,908
Trade Receivables and Prepayment	17	12,904,305,805	6,497,327,387
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18	2,335,597,073	13,003,555,499
Total Current Assets		**16,193,350,766**	**20,114,055,794**
Total Assets		**40,627,788,960**	**38,604,457,448**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity Attributable to Owners			
Share Capital	21	100,000,000	100,000,000
Retained Earnings		4,378,878,942	3,742,503,222
Total Equity		**4,478,878,942**	**3,842,503,222**
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12.4	1,109,366,098	1,047,548,411
Borrowings	20.1.1	27,690,118,149	29,392,628,385
		28,799,484,247	**30,440,176,796**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	19	6,671,379,251	3,948,259,649
Taxation Payables	12.3	678,046,522	373,517,784
Total Current Liabilities		**7,349,425,773**	**4,321,777,433**
Total Liabilities		**36,148,910,020**	**34,761,954,229**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**40,627,788,960**	**38,604,457,448**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on **June 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

Prof. Mike Asekome
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/629643
Chairman

Okonji Chukwudi Elvis
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/386819
Chief Executive Officer

Austin Ikanih
FRC/2023/PRO/ICAN/001/687015
Financial Controller

The notes on pages 13 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Share Capital ₦	Retained Earnings ₦	Total ₦
Year Ended 31 December 2023:			
Balance as at 1 January	**100,000,000**	**4,174,322,275**	**4,274,322,275**
Loss for the year	-	(431,819,052)	(431,819,052)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**100,000,000**	**3,742,503,222**	**3,842,503,222**
Year Ended 31 December 2024:			
Balance as at 1 January	**100,000,000**	**3,742,503,222**	**3,842,503,222**
Profit for the year	-	636,375,720	636,375,720
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**100,000,000**	**4,378,878,942**	**4,478,878,942**

The notes on pages 13 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 ₦	2023 ₦
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit/(loss) Before Tax	1,376,239,929	(363,241,793)
Adjustments:		
Exchange loss	3,326,134,798	2,633,471,609
Impairment	-	7,848,781
Depreciation and Amortization	3,307,489,702	2,929,266,224
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**8,009,864,429**	**5,207,344,821**
Working Capital Changes:		
Changes in Inventory	(340,274,981)	(292,624,180)
Changes in Trade and Other Receivables	(5,809,727,847)	(1,812,528,570)
Changes in Prepayments	(1,966,982,699)	54,813,359
Changes in Trade and Other Payables	2,723,119,602	1,873,225,006
	2,615,998,505	**5,030,230,436**
Tax paid	(373,517,784)	(408,692,127)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**2,242,480,721**	**4,621,538,309**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of PPE	(9,263,775,841)	(5,745,884,155)
Capital Work in Progress	(1,944,153,070)	4,341,740,061
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**(11,207,928,911)**	**(1,404,144,094)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Borrowings	-	-
Loan repayments	(1,702,510,236)	(490,934,245)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	**(1,702,510,236)**	**(490,934,245)**
Net Cash Flows for the Year	**(10,667,958,427)**	**2,726,460,029**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	13,003,555,499	10,277,095,470
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 December	**2,335,597,073**	**13,003,555,499**
Cash and Cash Equivalents Comprise of :		
Cash in hand	1,059,812	21,050
Cash at bank	1,053,790,294	5,838,546,949
Short Term Investments	1,280,746,967	7,164,987,500
	2,335,597,073	**13,003,555,499**

The notes on pages 13 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Nature of Operation

The principal activities of the company are to carry on the business of haulage and general transportation of goods by all means of transport, by land, sea, and inland waterways, as well as freight, clearing, and forwarding.

2 General Information, statement of compliance with IFRS and going concern assumption

GPC Energy and Logistics Limited is a company incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 on 09 November 2009 with an authorised share capital of 2,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 each with its corporate office at 4B Regina Coker Street, Ikeja Lagos Nigeria.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the provisions of the Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act 2023, and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. They have been prepared under the assumption that the company operates on a going-concern basis. The company's audited balances for the year under review are comparable with the prior year's balances in all aspects.

3 New or Revised Standards or Interpretations

3.1 New Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards adopted as at 1 January 2024

The Company adopted the following standards and amendments that are effective for the first time in 01 January 2024:

- IFRS 17 ‘Insurance Contracts’
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 17 and IFRS 4)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these financial statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made. However, they do not affect these financial statements

3.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new IFRS standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the company. Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement.

Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the company’s financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the company’s financial statements.

•Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
• Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
• Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)
• Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)
• Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

4 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in the financial statements and in preparing the IFRS financial statements.

4.1 Revenue

4.1.1 Revenue from haulage

Revenue arises mainly from haulage services rendered to customers

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

i. Identifying the contract with a customer
ii. Identifying the performance obligations
iii. Determining the transaction price
iv. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
v. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

The Company recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

4.1.2 Interest and dividends

Interest, income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividends, other than those from investments in associates, are recognized at the time the right to receive payment is established.

4.2 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

4.3 Employee benefits

4.3.1 Pension fund obligations

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity - Pension Fund Administrators (PFA) and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions. Obligations for contribution plans are recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related expenses are rendered. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due for more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

4 Significant Accounting Policies Cont'd

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to an administered pension plan on a rule basis. However, additional voluntary contributions are allowed. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as personnel expense when they are due.

4.3.2 Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after service is rendered) such as paid vacation, leave pay, sick leave are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered and is not discounted. The expected cost of short-term accumulating compensated absences is recognized as an expense as the employees render service that increases their entitlement.

Provision for leave pay is recognized as a liability in the financial statements.

4.4 Tax expense

The tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

4.4.1 Current tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of the previous years.

4.4.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which it can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4.4.3 Tax exposure

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that caused the company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the year that such a determination is made.

4 Significant Accounting Policies Cont'd

4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise notes and coins on hand, demand deposits, and other short terms highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less that are convertible to known amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, all of which are available for use by the company unless otherwise stated. In the statement of financial position, company overdrafts are included in current liabilities.

4.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

4.6.1 Land

Land held for use for engineering work shops or administration is stated at revalued amount. As no finite useful life for land can be determined, related carrying amounts are not depreciated.

4.6.1 Buildings, IT equipment and other equipment

4.6.2.1 Recognition and measurement

Buildings, IT equipment and other equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Capital work in progress relates to internally constructed building parts and plant and machinery and are categorised as such on completion.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- The cost of material and direct labour;
- Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended
- When the company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalized borrowing cost.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised within other income in profit or loss.

4.6.2.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the company. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.6.2.3 Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date that the assets are completed and ready for use. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful life for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Items	Useful lives
- Buildings.	50 years
- Motor vehicles	4 years
- Trucks	10 years
- Office equipment	6 -7 years
- Furnitures & Fittings	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date 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 recoverable amount.

4.7 Intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the year in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the company's computer software program development is recognized only if all of the following conditions are met:

- An asset is created that can be identified;
- It is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and
- The development cost of the asset can be measured reliably

Internally-generated intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The amortization period, amortization method and residual value is reviewed at each financial year end. The residual value of intangible assets is assumed to be zero.

4.7.1 Purchase of computer software

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The average amortization period is as follows:

- 1- 3 years

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.7 Intangible assets (Cont'd)

The asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

4.8 Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash generating units). As a result, some impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Intangible assets are allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related entity's and represent the lowest level within the entity at which management monitors intangible assets. Cash-generating units to which intangible has been allocated (determined by the entity's management as equivalent to its operating segments) are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the entity's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganizations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors. Amount of any intangible assets allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

4.9 Share capital

4.9.1 Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and (share capital) are recorded at the proceeds received net of incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits/loss.

4.10 Financial Instruments

4.10.1 Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.10 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

4.10.1 Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

4.10.2 Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the corporation does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

4.10.3.Subsequent measurement of financial assets

4.10.3.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of its contractual cash flows principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

4.10.3.2 Financial assets at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as listed bonds that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under IAS 39.

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.10.3.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit or loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

4.10.3.4 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective it is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

Financial assets classified as available for sale (AFS) under IAS 39 (comparative periods) AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets (FVTPL or held to maturity and loans and receivables).

Within equity, except for interest and dividend income, impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the asset was disposed of or was determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income was reclassified from the equity reserve to profit or loss. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends were recognised in profit or loss within finance income.

4.10.4 Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collect ability of the future cashflows of the instrument.

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.10.4 Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

Stage 1: Financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk.

Stage 2: Financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low.

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

4.10.5 Previous financial asset impairment under IAS 39

In the prior year, the impairment of trade receivables was based on the incurred loss model. Individually significant receivables were considered for impairment when they were past due or when other objective evidence was received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that were not considered to be individually impaired were reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of the counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate was then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

4.10.6 Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assess impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due.

4.10.7 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

As the accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same under IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39, the Company's financial liabilities were not impacted by the adoption of IFRS 9. However, for completeness, the accounting policy is disclosed below.

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.10.7 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments). reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument’s fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

4.11 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, and are recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the director's estimate of the expenditure required to settle that obligation at the end of each reporting period, and are discounted (at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability) to present value where the effect is material.

Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect of any item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

4.12 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign Currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end closing exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that 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 of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

4 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

4.13 Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in-first-out basis and includes all expenditures incurred in the normal course of business in bringing the goods to their present location and condition, including production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Net realisable value takes into account all further costs directly related to marketing, selling and distribution.

5 Risk Management

5.1 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 18, and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.
There have been no changes to what the entity manages as capital, the strategy for capital maintenance or externally imposed capital requirements from the previous period.

5.2 Financial Risk Management

The company uses its financial skills to provide competitive product pricing and delivery to a broad range of customers.

Risk Management is essential to help ensure business sustainability thereby providing customers and the shareholders with a long-term value proposition.

Key elements of risk management are:

- Strong corporate governance including relevant and reliable management information and internal control processes;
- Ensuring significant and relevant skills and services are available consistently to the company;
- Influencing the business and environment by being active participants in the relevant regulatory and business forums; and
- Keeping abreast of technology and consumer trends and investing capital and resources where required.

The overall company focus within an appropriate risk framework is to give value to the customers through effective and efficient execution of transactions.

The board of directors acknowledges its responsibility for establishing, monitoring and communicating appropriate risk and control policies.

The company has exposure to significant risks which are categorised as follows:

(i) Regulatory (capital adequacy, legal, accounting and taxation);
(ii) Business environment (reputation and strategic);
(iii) Operational (people, information technology and internal control processes);
(iv) Market (equity prices, interest rate and currency); and
(v) Liquidity

5 Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.2.1 Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk is the risk arising from a change in regulations in any legal, taxation, and accounting pronouncements or specific industry that pertains to the business of the company. In order to manage this risk, the company is an active participant in the Transport and Logistics Industry and engages in discussions with policymakers and regulators.

5.2.2 Legal risk

Legal risk is the risk that the company will be exposed to contractual obligations which have not been provided for.

The company has a policy of ensuring that all contractual obligations are documented and appropriately evidenced in agreements with the relevant parties to the contract.

All significant contracted claims are reviewed by independent legal resources and amounts are provided for if there is consensus as to any possible exposure. At 31 December 2024, the directors are not aware of any significant obligation not provided for.

5.2.3 Taxation risk

Taxation risk is the risk of suffering a loss, financial or otherwise, as a result of an incorrect interpretation and application of taxation legislation or due to the impact of new taxation legislation on existing products.

Taxation risk occurs in the following key areas:

- Transactional risk;
- Operational risk;
- Compliance risk; and
- Financial accounting risk.

5.2.3.1 Transactional risk

The risk which concerns specific transactions entered into by the company, including restructuring projects and reorganizations.

5.2.3.2 Operational risk

The underlying risks of applying tax laws, regulations and decisions to the day-to-day business operations of the company.

5.2 3.3 Compliance risk

The risk associated with meeting the company's statutory obligations.

5.2.3.4 Financial accounting risk

The risk relates to the inadequacy of proper internal controls over financial reporting, including tax provisioning.

5 Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

In managing the company's taxation risk, the company tax policy is as follows:

The company will fulfil its responsibilities under tax law in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, whether in relation to compliance, planning or client service matters. Tax law includes all responsibilities which the company may have in relation to company taxes, personal taxes, capital gains taxes, indirect taxes and tax administration.

Compliance with this policy is aimed at ensuring that:

- All taxes due by the company are correctly identified, calculated, paid and accounted for in accordance with the relevant tax legislation;
- The company continually reviews its existing operations and planned operations in this context; and
- The company ensures that, where clients participate in company products, these clients are either aware of the probable tax consequences, or are advised to consult with independent professionals to assess these consequences, or both.

The identification and management of tax risk is the primary objective of the company tax function, and this objective is achieved through the application of a formulated tax risk approach, which measures the fulfilment of tax responsibilities against the specific requirements of each category of tax to which the company is exposed, in the context of the various types of activities the company conducts.

5.2.4 Accounting risk

Accounting risk is the risk that the company fails to explain the current events of the business in the financial statements.

Accounting risk can arise from the failure of management to:

- Maintain proper books and records, accounting system and to have proper accounting policies;
- Establish proper internal accounting controls;
- Prepare periodic financial statements that reflect an accurate financial position; and be transparent and fully disclose all important and relevant matters.

Measures to control accounting risk are the use of proper accounting systems, books and records based on proper accounting policies as well as the establishment of proper internal accounting controls. Proposed accounting changes are researched by accounting resources, and if required external resources, to identify and advise on any material impact on the company.

Financial statements are prepared in a transparent manner that fully discloses all important and relevant matters as well as accurately reflecting the financial position, results and cash flows of the company.

5.2.5 Business Environment

5.2.5.1 Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk of loss caused by a decline in the reputation of the company or any of its specific business units from the perspective of its stakeholders, shareholders, customers, staff, business partners or the general public.

5 Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.2.5.2 Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk of an unexpected negative change in the company value, arising from the adverse effect of executive decisions on both business strategies and their implementation.

This risk is a function of the compatibility between strategic goals, the business strategies developed to achieve those goals and the resources deployed to achieve those goals. Strategic risk also includes the ability of management to effectively analyse and react to external factors, which could impact the future direction of the relevant business units.

Company risk identifies and assesses those risks qualitatively as part of a quarterly evaluation. On the basis of this evaluation, company risk creates an overview of local and global risks which includes reputational risks, analyses of the company risk profile and regularly informs directors and management.

5.2.5.3 Operational risk

Operational Risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The initiation of all transactions and their administration is conducted on the foundation of segregation of duties that have been designed to ensure materially the completeness, accuracy, and validity of all transactions. These controls are augmented by management and executive review of control accounts and systems, electronic and manual checks and controls, backup facilities, and contingency planning. The internal control systems and procedures are also subjected to regular internal audit reviews.

5.2.6 Market Risk

Market Risk includes asset liability matching risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

The company is exposed to market risk through its financial assets and financial liabilities. The most important components of this risk are interest rate risk and market price risk. These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

5.2.6.1 Interest rate and Market price risk

These risks have very different impacts on the various categories of business used in the company's Assets and Liabilities Management framework. Interest rate and market price risk have been discussed together since they interact on certain types of liabilities.

The company has exposure to both variable and fixed interest rates on its borrowings. The area where the company is exposed to interest risk is where the variable rate benchmark may change.

The company structures its debt with low spreads over the variable rate benchmark and protects itself with matching fixed interest rates on its borrowings. Management periodically review economic conditions relating to such variable benchmarks and is allowed to consider alternate debt structures where the need may arise.

5 Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.2.6.2 Foreign exchange risk

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than the Naira, the company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short-term imbalances.

5.2.7 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, and arises principally from the company's trade receivables.

Key areas where the company is exposed to credit risk are:

* Certain classes of financial assets such as bonds, term deposits and cash and cash equivalent;
* Certain accounts within trade and other receivables.

The Board of Directors considers that the company is not exposed to significant concentration risk in relation to trade receivables. However, credit risk may arise in the event of non-performance of a counterparty. Credit limits are established for each customer and reviewed periodically.

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

	Note	2024 ₦	2023 ₦
Trade receivables (Net)	17	12,904,305,805	6,497,327,387
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding	18	1,053,790,294	5,838,546,949
		13,958,096,099	**12,335,874,336**

The company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade receivables.

The main component of these allowances are a specific loss component that relate to individually significant exposures. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar assets.

Cash and cash

The company held cash and cash equivalents of N1,053,790,294 (excluding cash at hand and short-term investments) as of 31 December 2024 (2023: N5,838,546,949) which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The company mitigates its credit risk exposure concerning bank balance by selecting a reputable bank with a history of strong financial performance.

5.3 Financial Assets

Various debt instruments are entered into by the company in order to invest surplus shareholder funds. The company is exposed to the issuer's credit standing on these instruments.

5 Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.3 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

The following policy and procedure is in place to mitigate the company's exposure to this credit risk:

* Exposure to outside financial institutions concerning financial instrument is monitored in accordance with parameters which have been approved by the company's Audit Committee and the company's board.

5.4 Other Receivables

Investment sale debtors are protected by the security of the underlying investment not being transferred to the purchaser prior to payment.

5.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

5.6 Fair values

Classification of financial instruments and fair values

The classification and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	₦,000	₦,000	₦,000	₦,000
Receivable				
Trade receivables	12,904,305,805	12,904,305,805	6,497,327,387	6,497,327,387
Cash and cash equiva	1,053,790,294	1,053,790,294	5,838,546,949	5,838,546,949
	13,958,096,099	**13,958,096,099**	**12,335,874,337**	**12,335,874,337**
Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings	27,690,118,149	27,690,118,149	29,392,628,385	29,392,628,385
Trade and other payat	6,671,379,251	6,671,379,251	3,948,259,649	3,948,259,649
	34,361,497,400	**34,361,497,400**	**33,340,888,034**	**33,340,888,034**

The basis for determining fair values is disclosed in Note 3. All the Company's financial assets and liabilities are short term. Accordingly, management believes that the carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values due to the insignificant impact of discounting. Thus no further fair value information is disclosed.

5.7 Sensitivities

Management applies a number of sensitivity tests to the earnings of the company to better understand the exposure to and importance of each of the main drivers of profitability.

5 Risk Management (Cont'd)

5.7 Sensitivities (Cont'd)

IFRS 7 requires management to report on the changes in the net income after tax following "reasonable possible" changes in each of the factors to which the company is exposed. Management has set the upside and downside movements for each factor at a level which represents the amount by which management believes that factor could reasonably change over the year following the valuation date. These opinions have been informed by an analysis of historical one year changes in those factors. The upper and lower limits have been set at the 75th and 25th percentiles of observed changes as these bound and interval which may be expected to contain 50% of the changes in the coming year. Management believes this represents in some sense what is "reasonably possible", though it is important to note that this opinion is based on past experience and the tested range is not sensitive to all the relevant information in the market at the reporting date.

Management has considered the impact of upside and downside movements in foreign exchange rates. In relation to these sensitivities:

- The earnings are sensitive to changes in both the shape and level of the yield curve. Management has not considered changes in the shape of the yield curve due to several constraints although this may be reviewed in the following year.
- The foreign exchange movements have been considered together in the same sensitivity. Observed historic negative correlations between factors would tend to dampen the effects presented. These correlations are not very large and they have not been adjusted for. This treatment has resulted in the presentation of a slightly more extreme view of what could reasonably occur over the following year.

Future rates of expense inflation, catastrophes and tax assumptions were considered but no sensitivities are presented as it is unlikely, in management's opinion that, these assumptions will change over the following year.

It should be noted that each impact on profit after tax is shown individually for each sensitivity being changed, keeping all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur, as changes in some of the variables may be correlated.

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
6	**Revenue**	₦	₦
	Haulage income	42,109,469,276	23,914,037,764
		42,109,469,276	**23,914,037,764**

The company derives revenues primarily from freight, and logistic services (which comprise supply chain management, and allied services). Revenue is recognised from contracts with customers for freight and logistics activities. Based on the customer contracts logistic income is recognised at the point in time when the services are rendered by the delivery of goods to the agreed destination, the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and in all probability, the economic benefit from the transaction will flow to the entity.

7	**Other Income**		
	Investment income	686,713,692	1,400,694,258
	Proceeds from sale of scrap	23,990,000	28,985,370
	Provision no longer required	41,006,718	8,310,839
	Stock gain	47,364,210	-
		799,074,619	**1,437,990,467**

Other income relates to income earned from activities other than the company's principal activities such as income earned on short-term investments from deposits placed with the money deposit banks, proceeds from the sale of scrap, and income from stock.
The provision no longer required refers to the impairment write back.

8	**Direct Cost**		
	Diesel and lubricant	17,697,767,074	9,101,304,819
	Spare parts	2,817,106,975	1,460,767,800
	Tyres & tubes	2,836,260,900	1,183,988,967
	Breakages and Damages	1,114,315,692	460,556,822
	Direct salaries and other staff costs	1,165,969,547	755,097,320
	Other direct cost	4,696,057,651	3,727,711,257
		30,327,477,838	**16,689,426,985**

Other direct costs include the depreciation of trucks, tracking expenses, towing, and rescuing expenses, ticketing expenses, truck dispatch expenses, repairs and maintenance of trucks, packaging, loading and offloading costs, and insurance of trucks.

		31-Dec-24 ₦	31-Dec-23 ₦
9	**Administrative Expenses**		
	Bank charges	59,495,333	11,663,732
	Business development expenses	423,362,754	203,984,195
	Depreciation & Amortisation	170,101,912	181,916,939
	Diesel, fuel and lubricant	67,956,760	69,053,430
	Audit fee	6,000,000	7,000,000
	Professional fees	140,217,379	68,365,336
	Subscriptions	5,295,833	6,095,833
	Directors expenses	200,953,453	153,179,809
	Electricity	48,983,850	10,972,021
	Entertainment expenses	37,001,864	28,737,620
	Hotel & accommodation expenses	26,156,923	20,382,446
	Insurance expense	22,687,671	5,938,581
	Impairment loss	-	7,848,781
	Internet & DSTV	2,457,500	6,154,820
	Legal expense	29,153,045	11,247,859
	Licences and Permits **	74,255,168	83,539,627
	Office expense	39,626,389	18,057,090
	Rent and rates	9,059,846	6,048,872
	Repair and maintenance	469,333,626	392,997,771
	Security expenses	67,397,934	66,059,033
	Salaries & wages	775,495,771	783,190,414
	Other staff cost ***	190,869,527	232,602,046
	Gift & donations	45,829,900	46,380,600
	Stationery & Printing expenses	40,019,632	3,984,947
	Telephone and courier expenses	11,849,102	8,237,839
	Transport and travelling expenses	348,748,591	181,997,043
	HSE expenses	2,149,794	6,052,502
	Advertising	4,389,541	5,299,500
	Fines and Penalties	26,612,287	22,051,447
	Corporate social responsibility	179,601,000	192,889,763
	Other admin expenses	12,268,118	-
	ICT & Telecommunication expenses	78,770,156	26,227,216
		3,616,100,659	**2,868,157,112**

***Other staff costs include staff bonuses, staff medical expenses, staff training, and other staff-

9.1	**Exchange Difference**		
	Exchange Loss	3,326,134,798	2,633,471,609
		3,326,134,798	**2,633,471,609**

The exchange loss results from outstanding letters of credit in Euro with Union Bank converted using the CBN closing rate of NGN1,709.79/Euro at the year-end 31 December 2024.

		31-Dec-24 ₦	31-Dec-23 ₦
10	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest expenses	4,262,590,671	3,524,214,318
		4,262,590,671	**3,524,214,318**

The finance cost relates to bond expenses and the interest on term loans from Eco Bank Plc, Keystone Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN) and interest on bonds.

	Expenses by Nature		
	Cost of Sales	30,327,477,838	13,414,568,224
	Repair and Maintenance.	469,333,626	665,426,688
	Transport and Travelling Expenses	348,748,591	70,003,843
	Personnel Expenses	1,721,462,618	1,009,447,071
	Depreciation Expenses	2,917,451,196	2,099,454,654
	Audit Fee	6,000,000	5,000,000
	Other Administrative Expenses	1,655,551,231	962,852,955
	Finance Cost	4,262,590,671	2,866,584,919
		41,708,615,772	**21,093,338,354**
11	**Personnel Expenses**		
	Staff salaries	1,228,123,570	902,871,539
	Other staff cost	493,339,048	106,575,533
		1,721,462,618	**1,009,447,071**
11.1	The number of full-time persons employed per hierarchy as at the year ended was as follows:		
	Management Staff	27	27
	Senior Staff	118	118
	Junior Staff	909	809
		1054	**954**
12	**Taxation**		

Income tax recognised in income statement

The tax charge for the year has been computed after adjusting for certain items of expenditure and income, which are not deductible or chargeable for tax purposes and comprises:

12.1	**Current Tax**		
	Company income	521,521,315	287,176,897
	Education tax	156,456,395	86,153,069
	NPTF Levy	68,812	-
		678,046,522	**373,329,966**
12.2	**Deferred Tax**		
	Deferred Tax expenses recognised in the current year	61,817,687	(304,752,707)
	Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	**739,864,209**	**68,577,259**

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:		
		₦	₦
12.3	**Taxation Payables**		
	At 1 January	373,517,784	408,879,945
	Charge for the year	678,046,522	373,329,966
		1,051,564,306	782,209,911
	Payment during the year	(373,517,784)	(408,692,127)
	At 31 December	**678,046,522**	**373,517,784**

The tax rate used for the 2024 tax computation is 30% payable by corporate entities in Nigeria, 3% of assessable profit for tertiary education tax.

12.4	**Deferred Tax Liability**		
	Balance as at 01 January	1,047,548,411	1,047,548,411
	Charge for the year	61,817,687	-
	Balance as at 31 December	**1,109,366,098**	**1,047,548,411**

13 Property, Plant & Equipment

	Land & Buildings	Motor vehicles	Trucks	Office equipment	Furnitures & Fittings	Spare Parts	Total
Cost	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
At 01 January 2024	700,320,338	584,877,711	27,835,729,295	167,536,421	25,430,240	-	29,313,894,004
Additions during the year	-	-	9,078,075,676	38,837,700	10,908,680	135,953,785	9,263,775,841
Disposal	-	-	-	(6,124,800)	-	-	(6,124,800)
Transfer from WIP	-	-	1,944,153,070	-	-	-	1,944,153,070
At 31 December 2024	**700,320,338**	**584,877,711**	**38,857,958,041**	**200,249,321**	**36,338,920**	**135,953,785**	**40,515,698,115**
Depreciation							
At 01 January 2024	50,049,181	238,506,914	12,421,158,777	65,249,817	19,720,731	-	12,794,685,420
Charge for the year	10,543,120	112,607,395	3,149,637,390	9,422,210	4,196,643	14,322,944	3,300,729,702
Disposal	-	-	-	6,124,800	-	-	6,124,800
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**60,592,301**	**351,114,309**	**15,570,796,167**	**80,796,827**	**23,917,374**	**14,322,944**	**16,101,539,922**
Carrying Amount							
At 31 December 2024	**639,728,036**	**233,763,402**	**23,287,161,873**	**119,452,494**	**12,421,546**	**121,630,842**	**24,414,158,194**
At 31 December 2023	**650,271,157**	**346,370,797**	**15,414,570,517**	**102,286,605**	**5,709,509**	**-**	**16,519,208,585**

14	Intangible Assets	Software & Licence	Total
		₦	₦
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2024	33,800,000	33,800,000
	Additions during the year	-	-
	At 31 December 2024	**33,800,000**	**33,800,000**
	Amortization		
	At 1 January 2024	6,760,000	-
	Charge for the year	6,760,000	6,760,000
	At 31 December 2024	**13,520,000**	**6,760,000**
	Carrying Amount		
	At 31 December 2024	**20,280,000**	**20,280,000**
	At 31 December 2023	**27,040,000**	**27,040,000**

15	Capital Work in Progress		
	Work-in-progress & development	1,944,153,070	1,944,153,070
	Transfer to PPE	(1,944,153,070)	-
		-	**1,944,153,070**

Work-in-progress and development are the cumulative cost of building, engineering, workshop, mechanical tools, etc. which would be to their various property, plant, and equipment items.

16	Inventory		
	Inventory - Spare Parts	780,406,790	447,306,515
	Inventory - Lubricant	47,015,136	28,633,033
	Inventory - Tyres & Tubes	56,551,669	74,244,425
	Inventory - Others	69,474,295	62,988,935
		953,447,889	**613,172,908**

17	Trade Receivables & Prepayment		
	Trade receivables	5,479,271,331	1,873,344,981
	Provision for impairment loss	(131,001,719)	(172,008,437)
		5,348,269,612	**1,701,336,544**
	Staff loans and advances	12,599,020	13,920,000
	Other receivables	165,600	-
	Operational advance	123,608,360	32,487,658
	Loan receivables	380,920,857	863,410,757
	Withholding tax receivables	2,969,917,433	1,784,330,205
		8,835,480,883	**4,395,485,164**
	Prepayments (17.1)	4,068,824,922	2,101,842,223
		12,904,305,805	**6,497,327,387**

All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered to be at the transaction price. While other receivables comprise receivables in projects and fund control.

		31-Dec-24 ₦	31-Dec-23 ₦
17.1	**Prepayments**		
	Bond expenses	621,573,328	902,332,070
	Deposit for foreign exchange (FX)	2,274,926,868	-
	Prepaid term loan expense	186,666,667	256,666,667
	Prepaid prospective property	176,160,000	198,180,000
	Other prepayments	809,498,059	744,663,487
		4,068,824,922	**2,101,842,223**

Other prepayment represents spare parts, licence renewal, diesel utilised and insurance. While bond issue-relates to expenses which are amortized over the term of the bond.

18	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**₦**	**₦**
	Cash in hand	1,059,812	21,050
	Cash at bank	1,053,790,294	5,838,546,949
	Short term investments	1,280,746,967	7,164,987,500
		2,335,597,073	**13,003,555,499**

Cash balances include local currency and foreign currency, with the latter translated at the year-end, using the ruling rate as at 31 December 2024. Short Term Investments include fixed deposits with money deposit banks within 90 days tenure.

19	**Trade and Other Payables**		
	(Amounts falling due within one year)		
	Trade payables	2,901,030,830	1,711,727,594
	Pension payable	10,330,986	21,585,643
	Audit fee payables	6,000,000	5,000,000
	Provision for litigation	21,500,000	21,500,000
	Interest payable	199,943,317	216,666,667
	Other payables	3,532,574,118	1,971,779,745
		6,671,379,251	**3,948,259,649**

All amounts shown under trade and other payables fall due for payment within one year. However, other payables comprise ITF payable, P.A.Y.E, withholding tax, NSITF payables and value added tax. The carrying value of trade and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

20	**Borrowings**		
	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc	5,653,500,098	4,625,021,793
	Borrowing from related party	18,314,990,933	19,875,408,087
	Other term Loans	3,721,627,117	4,892,198,505
		27,690,118,149	**29,392,628,385**

Borrowing from related party relates to funds raised by GPC-SPV Company Plc. GPC-SPV Company Plc is a subsidiary of GPC Energy and Logistic Limited, set up to serve as a special purpose vehicle to raise funds from the public through the issuance of bonds.

On 23 November 2021, the Company through GPC-SPV Company Plc, raised ₦20 billion through a series 1 10years 13% senior guaranteed fixed rate bonds due 2031. A Moratorium of 2yrs was given on loan (i.e only interest payment for 4 repayment period).

Transaction costs incidental to the issuance of the bond as well as future cost were considered in the amortization of the bond. Transaction cost include payments deducted at source before remitting the proceeds to GPC-SPV Company Plc, while future cost include guarantee fees paid annually on every anniversary of the bond. The guarantee fee is the agreed rate applied on the outstanding principal at the anniversary of the bond.

Borrowing from Union bank represent the outstanding letters of credit amounted to **4,650,371.90** Euros converted using the CBN closing rate of NGN1,709.79/Euro at the year end 31 December 2024.

20.1 Borrowings

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc:	**₦**	**₦**
Opening balance	4,625,021,793	2,149,635,601
Additions	1,028,478,306	2,475,386,192
Payments	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-
Closing Balance	**5,653,500,098**	**4,625,021,793**
Borrowing from related party (GPC-SPV Company Plc)		
Opening balance	19,875,408,087	20,000,000,000
Additions	-	-
Payments	(1,560,417,154)	(124,591,913)
Closing Balance	**18,314,990,933**	**19,875,408,087**
Other term Loans:		
Keystone Bank		
Opening balance	66,700,868	-
Additions	-	66,700,868
Payments	(66,700,868)	-
Closing Balance	**-**	**66,700,868**
Loan from CBN		
Opening balance	4,825,497,637	-
Additions	-	4,825,497,637
Payments	(1,103,870,520)	-
Closing Balance	**3,721,627,117**	**4,825,497,637**
Total Balance	**3,721,627,117**	**4,892,198,505**

21 Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital:		
100,000,000 ordinary shares of N1.00 each	**100,000,000**	**100,000,000**

The share capital of GPC Energy and Logistics Limited consists of 100,000,000 paid-up ordinary shares with a nominal value of N1.00 each.

22 Related Parties Transactions

Related parties are entities considered to have the ability to control or exercise influence over the Company, its operational decisions, and business transactions. The definition includes key management personnel of the Company, parents and subsidiaries of GPC Energy and Logistics Limited, and directors that are involved in the day-to-day running of the business.

The key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties. The definition of key management includes the close members of the family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercises control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Company. Close members of the family are those family members who may be expected to influence or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the Company.

Significant related party transactions and balances relating to the Company's financial statements are as follows:

22.1 Borrowing

GPC-SPV Company Plc	Nature of relationship	31-Dec-24 ₦	31-Dec-23 ₦
Borrowings	Subsidiary	19,875,408,087	19,875,408,087
Payments		(1,560,417,154)	-
		18,314,990,933	**19,875,408,087**

22.1.1 Interest Payable

Interest expense payable	216,666,667	216,666,667
Additions	(16,723,350)	-
	199,943,317	**216,666,667**

23 Financial Commitments

The directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and financial commitments which are relevant in assessing the company's state of affairs have been taken into account in the preparation of these financial statements.

24 Contingent Liability, Litigation and claims

There were contingent liabilities at year-end arising from legal suits against the Company. Based on correspondence with the Solicitors, potential liability may arise. The directors have made provision for contingent liability during the year that amounted to N21,500,000 (2023: N21,500,000). The provision for contingent liability was made for possible litigation claims from pending court cases as listed below:

(i) Bentomec Nigeria Ltd & 1 Or Vs. GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd & 4 Ors (HCOK/58/2018)

The Claimants instituted this suit against GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd. And four other parties at the High Court of Justice Okada, Edo State claiming the sum of N11,000,000 (Eleven Million Naira) as special and general damages for negligence. We have filed our statement of defense. The first Defendant's motion on notice was taken and granted on 14/7/2022. The case was adjourned to 30/4/2025 for a hearing. The Solicitor is of the view that the company will not suffer any financial loss as a result of this action. But the trial court has the decision to award any sum as damages.

24 Contingent Liability, Litigation and claims (Cont'd)

(ii) Mr Vincent Unanka & 1 Or v. GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd & 2 Ors (HCOK/62/2018)
The Claimants instituted this suit against GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd and two other parties at the High Court of Justice Okada, Edo State, claiming N37,000,000 (Thirty-seven Million Naira) as special and general damages for negligence. We have filed our statement of defense. The first Defendant's motion on notice was taken and granted on 14/7/2022. The case was adjourned to 10/4/2025 for a hearing. The Solicitor is of the view that the company will not suffer any financial loss as a result of this action. But the trial court has the decision to award any sum as damages.

(iii) Barrister Emeka Bismark Nnnaji v. GPC Energy and Logistics Ltd & 1 Or (CMA/20/2021)
The Claimants instituted this suit against GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd and one other party, the company's driver at the Magistrate Court, Asaba, Delta State claiming the sum of N7,870,125 (Seven million, eight hundred and seventy thousand, one hundred and twenty-five naira) as special and general damages for negligence. We have filed our statement of defense. The case came up for hearing on 8/2/2022, the case was adjourned to 14/3/2022 for further hearing. The Solicitor is of the view that the company will not suffer any financial loss as a result of this action. But the trial court has the decision to award any sum as damages.

(iv) AYM Shafa Limited v. GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd & 1 Or (HCO/11C/2021)
The Claimants instituted this suit against GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd and one other party at the Okene High Court, Okene, Kogi State, claiming the sum of N13,000,000 (Thirteen Million Naira) only for its damaged truck, 25% per annum; N18,000,000 (Eighteen million naira) and N20,000,000 (Twenty million naira) as general and special damages respectively for negligence. We have filed our statement of defense. The court granted our application for the amendment of the statement of claim on 2/11/2022. The court adjourned the case to 28/4/2025 for a hearing. The Solicitor is of the view that the company might suffer the loss of the sum of N13,000,000 (Thirteen Million Naira) being the cost replacement of the claimant's damaged truck.

(v) Christopher Odunukwe & 1 Or Vs GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd & 1 Or (CMA/21/2021)
The Claimants instituted this suit against GPC Energy & Logistics Ltd and the former driver at the Ifon High Court, Ifon, Ondo State, and claim the sum of N17,533,100.00 for the repairs of the damaged truck, the sum of N4,500,00 as monthly loss of income, N20,000,000 as general damages and the sum of N2,500,000 as cost of the action. The statement of defense has been filed. The case is adjourned to 5/5/2025 for hearing. The Solicitor is of the view that the company might suffer the loss of the sum of N17,533,100 (Seventeen Million five-hundred and thirty-three thousand and one hundred Naira) being the cost of repairs of the claimant's damaged truck.

(vi) Ecobank Nigerian Limited (Ecobank) commenced the suit in August 2024 seeking the sum of $4,454,348.28 (Four Million, Four Hundred and Fifty-Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Dollars, Twenty-Eight Cents) allegedly as the outstanding sum arising from Import Finance Facilities granted to GPC Energy and Logistics Ltd and guaranteed by its chief executive. GPC Energy and Logistics Ltd claims it is no indebted to EcoBank as it funded the letters of credit opened in favour of GPC for the importation of trucks and spare part.

GPC Energy and Logistics Ltd counterclaimed for the sum of also N30,000,000,000.00 as damages for mismanagement of accounts, overcharges, wrongful debits, wilful and malicious interference with business.

25 Event After Reporting Period

There were no events after the reporting period in the period under review.

26 Non Audit Services

During the year, the non-audit services provided by Grant Thornton Nigeria are related to tax consultancy services. The total amount of non-audit fees paid by the company amounted to N2 million (**2023**: N2 million).

27 Authorization of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (including comparatives) were approved by the board of directors on **30 June 2025.**

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED
FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Statement of Financial Position					
Assets					
Property, Plants and Equipment	24,414,158,194	16,519,208,585	13,695,830,653	10,538,654,823	11,795,936,236
Intangible Assets	20,280,000	27,040,000	33,800,000	33,800,000.00	-
Capital Work in Progress	-	1,944,153,070	6,285,893,131	2,061,569,226	-
Prepayment	4,068,824,922	2,101,842,223	957,145,428	780,667,120	-
Current Assets	12,124,525,844	18,012,213,571	14,387,959,727	16,094,001,792	2,607,503,652
Total Assets	**40,627,788,961**	**38,604,457,451**	**35,360,628,941**	**29,508,692,964**	**14,403,439,890**
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	7,349,425,773	4,321,777,433	2,483,914,527	2,061,573,285	2,144,095,824
Non-Current Liabilities	28,799,484,247	30,440,176,796	28,602,392,139	23,709,463,830	6,617,461,463
	36,148,910,020	34,761,954,229	31,086,306,666	25,771,037,115	8,761,557,287
Equity					
Share Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	1,500,000
Deposit for Shares	-	-	-	-	75,500,000
Retained Earnings	4,378,878,942	3,742,503,222	4,174,322,275	3,637,655,849	5,564,882,602
Total Liabilities and Equity	**40,627,788,961**	**38,604,457,451**	**35,360,628,941**	**29,508,692,964**	**14,403,439,890**
Statement of Profit or Loss					
Revenue	42,109,469,276	23,914,037,764	17,645,611,141	9,868,230,127	7,252,113,654
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	1,376,239,929	(363,241,793)	945,223,703	(443,121,307)	938,196,108
Income Tax Expenses	(739,864,209)	(68,577,259)	(408,557,277)	(1,484,105,446)	(266,562,664)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**636,375,720**	**(431,819,052)**	**536,666,426**	**(1,927,226,753)**	**671,633,444**
Earnings per share (₦)	6	(4)	5	(19)	448

The calculation of earning per share (EPS) and net asset per share for each of the periods are based on the ordinary share capital issued at the end of each year.

GPC ENERGY AND LOGISTICS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 ₦	%	2023 ₦	%
Revenue	42,109,469,276		23,914,037,764	
Other Income	799,074,619		1,437,990,467	
Gross Income	42,908,543,895		25,352,028,231	
Purchases and Services	(32,309,338,664)		(17,192,906,996)	
Value Added	**10,599,205,232**	**100**	**8,159,121,235**	**100**
Applied As Follows:				
To Pay Employees:				
Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits	1,721,462,618	16	1,770,889,779.69	22
To Pay Government:				
Income and Education Taxes	678,046,522	6	373,329,966	5
To Pay Providers of Capital:				
Dividend and Interest	4,262,590,671	40	3,524,214,318	43
			-	
Assets Replacement Provision:				
Depreciation	3,300,729,702	31	2,922,506,223.67	36
To Provide for the Future:				
Retained Profit	636,375,720	6	(431,819,052)	(5)
	10,599,205,232	**100**	**8,159,121,235**	**100**

Value added represents the wealth created through the efforts of the company, its management and employees. The statement shows the distribution of the generated wealth amongst company employees, the government, providers of capital and amount retained for future creation of wealth.