



Accountants &
business advisers

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2017**

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

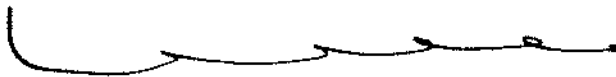
The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards; in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council Act No. 6, 2011 and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004.

The Directors are of the opinion that the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards; in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No 6, 2011 and in the manner required by Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 and for such internal controls as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

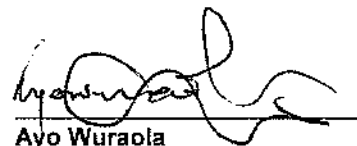
The Directors have made assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the company will not remain a going concern in the years ahead.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Mr. Oye Hassan-Odukale
Chairman
FRC/2013/IODN/00000001963

Dated: 2 March 2018



Ayo Wuraola
Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2013/C/ISN/00000004036

Dated: 2 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Leadway Capital and Trusts Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leadway Capital and Trusts Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position at 31 December 2017, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, 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 at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No 6, 2011 and with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004.

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) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nigeria, 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No 6, 2011 and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors 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.

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.

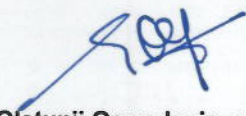
Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to company ease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Olatunji Ogundeyin.



Olatunji Ogundeyin, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/02224
For: PKF Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

Dated: 2 March 2018



LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

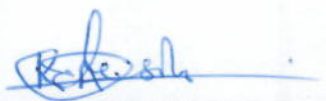
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 ₦'000	2016 ₦'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	7.	251,000	265,487
Loans and receivables	8.1	2,672,558	2,256,361
Available for sale	8.2	87,357	85,752
Held for trading	8.3	169,125	96,052
Finance lease receivables	9.a	17,378	48,491
Trade and other receivables	10.	4,333	11,622
Sinking fund asset	11.	505	1,469
Intangible assets	12.	9,425	11,774
Property and equipment	13.	3,487	5,235
TOTAL ASSETS		3,215,168	2,782,243
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14.	183,138	156,778
Sinking fund liability	11.	505	1,469
Due to parent company	15.	-	802
Fund in trust	16.	1,448,722	937,590
Borrowings	17.	405,998	746,592
Tax payable	18.	108,570	55,602
Deferred tax liability	18.1	931	1,111
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,147,864	1,899,944
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	21.	440,000	440,000
Retained earnings	22.	627,304	442,299
Total Equity		1,067,304	882,299
Total Liability and Equity		3,215,168	2,782,243

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2 March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Oye Hassan-Odukale
Chairman
FRC/2013/IODN/00000001963



Mr. Odesola Olukayode
Chief Finance Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003824



Ayo Wuraola
Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2013/CISN/00000004036

The accompanying notes and significant accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
Revenue	23.	668,065	498,610
Other Income	24.	<u>83,606</u>	<u>33,039</u>
Total revenue		<u>751,671</u>	<u>531,649</u>
Management expenses	23.	(54,014)	(38,480)
Financial charges	27.	(138,113)	(155,829)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	28.	(102,708)	(39,785)
Personnel expenses	29.	<u>(77,228)</u>	<u>(57,127)</u>
Total expense		<u>(372,063)</u>	<u>(291,221)</u>
Profit before tax		379,608	240,428
Taxation	18.2	<u>(106,471)</u>	<u>(54,115)</u>
Profit after tax		273,137	186,313
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation gain		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income net of tax		<u>273,137</u>	<u>186,313</u>
Earning per share (kobo)	20	62.08	42.34

The accompanying notes and significant accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Issued share capital N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Fair value reserve N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>440,000</u>	<u>299,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>739,840</u>
Change in equity for 2016:				-
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>186,313</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186,313</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>186,313</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186,313</u>
Dividend paid during the year		<u>(43,854)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(43,854)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>440,000</u>	<u>442,299</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>882,299</u>
Balance at 1 January 2017	440,000	442,299	-	882,299
Change in equity for 2017:				
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>273,137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>273,137</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>273,137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>273,137</u>
Dividend paid during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(88,132)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(88,132)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u>440,000</u>	<u>627,304</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,067,304</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
Profit after tax		273,137	186,313
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	13.	2,040	2,058
Amortisation of intangible assets	12.	2,959	1,168
Fair value (gain)/loss through profit or loss	8.3.1	(73,073)	4,469
Income tax expense	18.2	106,471	54,115
Finance cost	27.	138,113	155,829
Interest income		<u>(498,477)</u>	<u>(369,687)</u>
		(48,830)	34,265
Changes in:			
Loans and advances to customers		(416,197)	(1,015,687)
Finance lease receivables		31,113	81,930
Trade and other receivables		7,289	46,061
Due to related company		(802)	(7,696)
Creditors and accruals		<u>26,360</u>	<u>21,035</u>
Cash generated from operating activities		(352,237)	(874,357)
Income tax paid		<u>(53,683)</u>	<u>(13,200)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(454,750)</u>	<u>(853,292)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(292)	(141)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(610)	(5,201)
Addition to available for sale investments		(1,605)	-
Interest received		<u>498,477</u>	<u>369,687</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>495,970</u>	<u>364,345</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(88,132)	(43,854)
Borrowings		(340,594)	141,036
Funds-in-trust repaid		511,132	500,870
Finance cost	27.	<u>(138,113)</u>	<u>(155,829)</u>
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		<u>(55,707)</u>	<u>442,223</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(14,487)	(46,722)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>265,487</u>	<u>312,209</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	7.	<u><u>251,000</u></u>	<u><u>265,487</u></u>

The accompanying notes and significant accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 The Company

1.1 Legal form

The Company Leadway Capital and Trusts Limited ("Leadway Capital" or the Company) is a private limited liability company domiciled in Nigeria. The address of the company's registered office is 121/123 Western Avenue, Iponri, Surulere, Lagos.

1.2 Principal activities

The company is principally engaged in the business of providing Trust Management, Investment Management and related financial services to its customers. Such services include provision of loans and advances to both corporate and individual customers by way of commercial loans or lease.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Additional information required by Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) has been included where appropriate.

The financial statements comprise of the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets(liabilities) and measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company's functional currency.

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

3. Accounting development and impact

3.1 Summary of Standards and Interpretations effective for the first time

a Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

This amendment clarifies the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard, except for those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interests listed in paragraph 5 that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

b Amendments to IFRS for SMEs

Three amendments are however of larger impact:

- The standard now allows an option to use the revaluation model for property, plant and equipment as not allowing this option has been identified as the single biggest impediment to adoption of the IFRS for SMEs in some jurisdictions in which SMEs commonly revalue their property, plant and equipment and/or are required by law to revalue property, plant and equipment;
- The main recognition and measurement requirements for deferred income tax have been aligned with current requirements in IAS 12 Income Taxes (in developing the IFRS for SMEs, the IASB had already anticipated finalization of its proposed changes to IAS 12, however, these changes were never finalized); and
- The main recognition and measurement requirements for exploration and evaluation assets have been aligned with IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources to ensure that the IFRS for SMEs provides the same relief as full IFRSs for these activities.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

c Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

This amendment to IAS7 clarify that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

d Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

Amends to recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses, IAS 12 Income Taxes clarify the following aspects:

- Unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use.
- The carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits.
- Estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences.
- An entity assesses a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets. Where tax law restricts the utilization of tax losses, an entity would assess a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type.

3.2 Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue, but not yet effective: This includes:

3.2.1 Amendments effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

a Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

Amends IFRS 2 Share-based Payment to clarify the standard in relation to the accounting for cash settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition, the classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features, and the accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled.

b Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

Amends IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts provide two options for entities that issue insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4:

- An option that permits entities to reclassify, from profit or loss to other comprehensive income, some of the income or expenses arising from designated financial assets; this is the so called overlay
- An optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for entities whose pre-dominant activity is issuing contracts within the scope of IFRS 4; this is the so-called deferral approach.

The application of both approaches is optional and an entity is permitted to stop applying them before the new insurance contracts standard is applied.

c Amendments to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognized, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced.

Amends IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers also clarify three aspects of the standard (identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, and licensing) and to provide some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

d Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

A finalized version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard contains

- Classification and measurement. Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39; however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.
- Impairment. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized
- Hedge accounting. Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures
- Derecognition. The requirements for derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

e Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property

Amends paragraph 57 to state that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. A change of use occurs if property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use. The list of examples of evidence in paragraph 57(a) – (d) is now presented as a non-exhaustive list of examples instead of the previous exhaustive list.

f Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

Amendments' resulting from Annual Improvements 2014–2016 Cycle, the amendment deletes the short-term exemptions in paragraphs E3–E7 of IFRS 1, because they have now served their intended purpose.

g Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

This amendment Clarifies that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment by investment basis, upon initial recognition.

3.2.2 Amendments effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

a IFRS 16 'Leases'

Effective for an annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- New standard that introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- IFRS 16 contains expanded disclosure requirements for lessees. Lessees will need to apply judgement in deciding upon the information to disclose to meet the objective of providing a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that lease;

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

- IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently;
- IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk;
- IFRS 16 supersedes the following Standards and Interpretations:
 - a) IAS 17 Leases;
 - b) IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease;
 - c) SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives; and
 - d) SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

3.2.3 New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but without an effective date

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue, but without an effective date: This includes:

a Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

- Debt instruments meeting both a 'business model' test and a 'cash flow characteristics' test are measured at amortised cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances);
- Investments in equity instruments can be designated as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' with only dividends being recognized in profit or loss;
- All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognized in the profit or loss;
- The concept of 'embedded derivatives' does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the Standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the above guidelines.

Also a revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortised cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

b Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Consolidated Financial Statements and Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Amends IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture, as follows:

- Require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations);
- Require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occurs by an investor transferring shares in a subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 Intangible assets

4.1.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

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

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

Amortization periods and methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Computer software useful life is 5years.

4.1.2 Intangible assets

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

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

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

4.1.3 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

4.2.1 Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and building and other tangible assets owned by the company.

All property, plant and equipment assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

4.2.2 Subsequent costs

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

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4.2.3 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is charged on items of property, plant and equipment immediately they are ready for use. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Furniture and fittings	-	20%
Equipment	-	33 ¹ / ₃ %
Plant and Machinery	-	25%
Motor Vehicle	-	20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable value.

4.2.4 De-recognition of property and equipment

An item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

4.2.5 Reclassification to investment property

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

4.3 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill

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

4.4 Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried at state of financial position date include the loans and receivables, cash and cash equivalents and borrowings. Financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition financial instruments are measured as described below.

4.4.1 Financial assets

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

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4.4.1.1 Classifications

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

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

b. Loans and receivables

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

c. Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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

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

d. Available-for-sale financial assets

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

4.4.1.2 Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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

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

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

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

4.4.1.3 Reclassifications

Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held-for-trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near-term. In addition, the Company may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held-for-trading or available-for-sale categories if the Company has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

4.4.2 Impairment of financial assets

• Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

- ◆ Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- ◆ A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
- ◆ It becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial

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- ◆ The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a company of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the Company, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the Company; or
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the Company.

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

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

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

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as improved credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Assets classified as available for sale

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

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

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4.4.3 Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities at statement of financial position date include 'Borrowings', and 'Funds in Trust'. These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are included in current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

4.4.3.1 Interest bearing borrowings

Borrowings, inclusive of transaction costs, are recognised initially at fair value. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method; any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

4.4.3.2 Trust and managed funds

Trust and managed funds represents cash deposit made by customers. Customers' deposits are accounted for at cost and accrued interest. Investments purchased with the funds and the related receipts and payments are deposit accounted in the statement of financial position in line with financial instruments.

4.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

4.6 Trade and other receivables

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

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.8 Trade and other Payables

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

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

4.9 Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements (repos) remain on the statement of financial position; the counterparty liability is included in deposits by banks, or customer accounts, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repos) are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

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Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements. Securities borrowed are not recognised in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income.

4.10 Equity instruments

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

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

4.11 Employee benefits

4.11.1 Define contribution plan

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

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

4.11.2 Termination benefits

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

4.11.3 Short term employee benefits

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

4.12 Revenue recognition

4.12.1 Investment income

Investment income comprise interest income earned on short term deposits, rental income, dividends, rent receivable, movement in amortized cost on debt securities and other loan and receivables, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses on fair value assets. It is accounted for on accrual basis.

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4.12.2 Interest income

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

4.12.3 Rental income

Rental income is recognized on an accrual basis.

4.12.4 Realised gains and losses

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

4.12.5 Dividend income

Dividend is recognized as earned when the quoted price of the related security is adjusted to reflect the value of the dividend and is stated at net of withholding tax. Scrip dividend is recognized on the basis of the market value of the shares on the date they are quoted.

4.13 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

4.13.1 As Lessor

Operating leases

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

Finance Leases

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognized as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the lease payments is recognized as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

Impairment of lease receivable

A provision for impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the effective interest rate implicit at the inception of the contract.

4.13.2 As Lessee

Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at the fair value at the inception of the lease or if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

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

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

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Operating leases

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

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

4.14 Taxation

4.14.1 Income Taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated at 30% based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in Nigeria. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

4.14.2 Deferred Taxation

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

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

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

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

4.14.3 Value added tax

Non-recoverable VAT paid in respect of an item of non capital nature is written off to Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-recoverable VAT paid in respect of fixed assets is capitalized as part of the cost of the fixed assets.

4.14.4 Withholding tax

The withholding tax credit is set off against income tax payable. Tax credits, which are considered irrecoverable, are written off as part of the tax charge for the year.

4.14.5 Capital gains tax

Capital gains tax is included in the tax expense for the period to which it relates.

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4.15 Provisions

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

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

Restructuring provisions

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

Onerous contracts

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

4.16 Foreign currencies

4.16.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Nigerian Naira at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates applying at the reporting date. Nonmonetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

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

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

4.17 Share capital and reserves

4.17.1 Share capital

The company classifies ordinary shares and share premium as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.

4.17.2 Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends are recognized in equity in the period in which they are paid. Dividends proposed by the Directors' but not yet approved by Shareholders are only disclosed in the financial statements.

4.18 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the number of shares outstanding during the year.

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Diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the bonus shares issued.

5. **Critical judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies**

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

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

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

5a **Impairment of available-for-sale equity financial assets**

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

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

All models are certified before they are used and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own credit risk and counterparty risk), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates.

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

6. **Risk Management Framework**

The Company adopts the risk management framework of the parent company- Leadway Assurance. The primary objective of Leadway's Enterprise risk management framework is to protect the company's stakeholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Leadway Company has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of Directors, its committees and the executive management committees. This is supplemented with a clear organizational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive management committees and senior managers. Lastly, the Internal Audit unit provides independent and objective assurance on the robustness of the risk management framework, and the appropriateness and effectiveness of internal controls.

Leadway Capital's principal significant risks are assessed and mitigated under three broad headings:

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

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

Financial risks – Risk associated with the financial operation of the company, including capital management, investments, liquidity and credit.

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

6.1 Strategic risks

Capital Management Policies, Objectives and Approach

The following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks which affect its capital position are adopted by Leadway Capital:

- To maintain the required level of financial stability thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.
- To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
- To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business.
- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the regulators and stakeholders.

Leadway Capital's operations are also subject to regulatory requirements within Nigeria in which it operates. In addition returns must be submitted to SEC on a regular basis.

Approach to capital management

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and customers.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital level on a regular basis.

The Company's primary source of capital used is equity shareholders' funds and borrowings.

There has been no significant changes to its capital structure during the past year from previous years.

6.2 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the company's operations.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

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

6.3 Financial Risks

The Company has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risks
- Liquidity risks
- Market risks

6.3.1 Credit risks

Credit risks arise from a counterparty's inability to fully meet its on and/ off- balances sheet contractual obligations. Exposure to this risk results from financial transactions with a counter party including issuer, debtor, investee, borrower.

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

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

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

6.3.2 Liquidity risks

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

The Company employs policies and procedures to mitigate the it's exposure to liquidity risk:

6.3.3 Market risks

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

Currency risk

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

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Naira and its financial assets are primarily denominated in the Naira and its exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6.4 Fair value determination

Fair value is the amount at which an asset or liability is exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arms length transaction.

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of fair values as at the applicable reporting periods.

Fair values of equity securities with active markets were derived with reference with their markets prices as at the reporting period.

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

a) Strategic Risks

Capital Management Policies, Objectives and Approach

The following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks which affect its capital position are adopted by Leadway Capital:

- To maintain the required level of financial stability thereby providing a degree of security to customers
- To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
- To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business.
- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the customers, regulators and other stakeholders.

Leadway Capital 's operations are also subject to regulatory requirements within Nigeria in which it operates. In addition annual returns must be submitted to SEC on a regular basis.

Approach to capital management

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and customers.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital level on a regular basis.

The Company's primary source of capital used by is equity shareholders' funds and borrowings.

There has been no significant changes to its capital structure during the past year from previous years.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

b) Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the company's operations.

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

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

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

c) Financial risks

The Company has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risks
- Liquidity risks
- Market risks

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
Cash in hand	14	20
Cash at bank	120,986	150,363
Short term placements	130,000	115,104
	<u>251,000</u>	<u>265,487</u>

Short-term bank placements are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate the fair value at the reporting date.

8. Financial assets

Loans and receivables (Note 8.1)	2,672,558	2,256,361
Available for sale (Note 8.2)	87,357	85,752
Held for trading (Note 8.3)	169,125	96,052
	<u>2,929,040</u>	<u>2,438,165</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
8.1 Loans and receivable		
Investment in loans include:		
Staff loans	1,970	3,253
Commercial loans	179,264	308,594
Mortgage Loans	77,836	61,505
Loans to annuitant	<u>2,520,832</u>	<u>1,899,915</u>
	<u>2,779,902</u>	<u>2,273,267</u>
Less impairment (Note 8.1(i))	<u>(107,344)</u>	<u>(16,906)</u>
	<u>2,672,558</u>	<u>2,256,361</u>
8.1(i) The movement in impairment loss and advances during the year is as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	16,906	29,028
Addition during the year	102,708	2,005
Write back during the year	(10,403)	(14,127)
Write off during the year	<u>(1,867)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>107,344</u>	<u>16,906</u>
8.2 Available for sale:		
Unquoted equity securities	85,752	85,752
Addition in the year (Note 8.2.1)	<u>1,605</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>87,357</u>	<u>85,752</u>
8.2.1 Addition to available for sale		
This represent amount paid for 1,500,000 unit of shares of Leadway Assets Management Company at N1.07 per share. Available for sale unquoted equity securities are measured at cost because their fair value could not be reliably measured.		
8.3 Held for Trading		
Quoted equity securities:		
Ordinary shares at cost	63,629	95,530
Fair value gains (Note 8.3.1)	<u>105,496</u>	<u>32,423</u>
	<u>169,125</u>	<u>127,953</u>
Provision for doubtful investments (Note 8.3.2)	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,901)</u>
	<u>169,125</u>	<u>96,052</u>
8.3.1 Fair value gain on financial instruments Held for Trading		
Balance as at 1 January	32,423	36,892
Fair value gain/(loss) in the year	<u>73,073</u>	<u>(4,469)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>105,496</u>	<u>32,423</u>
8.3.2 Provision for doubtful investments		
Provision for doubtful investment in prior year represents provision for Starcom shares which was considered to be bad as a result of the delisting of the company by the Nigeria Stock Exchange Commission. The share was written off from the books during the year.		

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
9. Finance lease receivable		
a) Investment in finance leases comprise of:		
Gross investment in finance leases	48,159	81,603
Less: Impairment (Note 9d)	<u>(30,781)</u>	<u>(33,112)</u>
	<u>17,378</u>	<u>48,491</u>
b) The breakdown of gross investment in finance lease is as follows:		
Current portion	13,695	6,856
Non-current portion	<u>34,464</u>	<u>74,747</u>
	<u>48,159</u>	<u>81,603</u>
c) The analysis is further analysed as follows;		
Less than one year	13,695	6,856
More than one year and less than five years	34,464	74,747
More than five years	-	-
	<u>48,159</u>	<u>81,603</u>
d) Impairments		
Balance as at 1 January	33,112	4,522
Addition during the year	-	30,508
Write back of impairment	(2,331)	-
Write off during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,918)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>30,781</u>	<u>33,112</u>
<p>The impairment allowance for finance lease receivables were determined on a specific and a collective basis. Specific impairments were made based on objective evidence of impairment of the finance lease receivable. The Company considers defaults on part of the lessee who have long outstanding payments and whether or not they are adjudged to be in significant financial difficulty.</p>		
10. Trade and other receivables		
Trusteeship fees receivable	314	6,343
Dividends receivable	313	313
Sundry debtors	5,207	4,235
Prepayments	<u>-</u>	<u>1,170</u>
	5,834	12,061
Less: Impairment (Note 10a)	<u>(1,501)</u>	<u>(439)</u>
	<u>4,333</u>	<u>11,622</u>
a) The movement in impairment during the year was as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	439	2,607
Addition during the year	1,575	2,805
Recovery on impairment	<u>(513)</u>	<u>(4,973)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,501</u>	<u>439</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000			
11. Sinking fund					
Sinking fund	<u>505</u>	<u>1,469</u>			
This is sinking fund account opened with FSDH Merchant Bank to facilitate the payment to bond holders of C&I Leasing 2012/2017 Bond					
12. Intangible assets - Computer Software					
Cost					
At 1 January 2016		28,513			
Additions		<u>5,201</u>			
At 1 January 2017		33,714			
Additions		<u>610</u>			
At 31 December 2017		<u>34,324</u>			
Accumulated amortization					
At 1 January 2016		20,772			
Amortisation for the year		<u>1,168</u>			
At 1 January 2017		21,940			
Amortisation for the year		<u>2,959</u>			
At 31 December 2017		<u>24,899</u>			
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017		<u>9,425</u>			
At 31 December 2016		<u>11,774</u>			
13. Property, plant and equipment					
	Equipmen t N'000	Computers Hardware N'000	Furniture and Fittings N'000	Motor Car N'000	Total N'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	1,529	1,821	6,466	10,500	20,316
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141</u>
At 1 January 2017	1,529	1,821	6,607	10,500	20,457
Additions in the year	<u>-</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>292</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,529</u>	<u>2,017</u>	<u>6,703</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>20,749</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
At 1 January 2016	1,205	1,568	5,720	4,671	13,164
Additions	<u>108</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>1,491</u>	<u>2,058</u>
At 1 January 2017	1,313	1,711	6,036	6,162	15,222
Charge in the year	<u>106</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>1,480</u>	<u>2,040</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,419</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>6,370</u>	<u>7,642</u>	<u>17,262</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017	<u>110</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>3,487</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>216</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>4,338</u>	<u>5,235</u>

13.1 There were no impairment losses recognised during the year.

13.2 The company does not have any item of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities.

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 #'000	2016 #'000
14. Trade and other payable		
Sundry creditors	125,242	111,859
Accruals	<u>57,896</u>	<u>44,919</u>
	<u>183,138</u>	<u>156,778</u>
15. Due to parent company		
LAC - extraforce staff receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>802</u>
16. Fund In Trust		
At 31 December	<u>1,448,722</u>	<u>937,590</u>
This represents the net balance of amount held in trust on behalf of the various client of the Company.		
17. Borrowings		
Leadway Assurance Limited	265,809	339,721
Leadway Properties & Investment Limited	140,189	204,584
First Registrars Limited	<u>-</u>	<u>202,287</u>
	<u>405,998</u>	<u>746,592</u>
This represents the facility advanced to Leadway Capital & Trust Limited by leadway Assurance Limited, Leadway Properties & Investment Limited and First Registrars Limited for its operations.		
18. Taxation payable		
At 1 January	55,602	15,120
Charge for the year	<u>106,651</u>	<u>53,682</u>
	<u>162,253</u>	<u>68,802</u>
Payments during the year	<u>(53,683)</u>	<u>(13,200)</u>
	<u>108,570</u>	<u>55,602</u>
18.1 Deferred taxation		
At 1 January	1,111	678
Write back for the year	<u>(180)</u>	<u>433</u>
	<u>931</u>	<u>1,111</u>
18.2 Income tax charge		
Based on the results for the year:		
Income tax	99,928	50,261
Education tax	<u>6,723</u>	<u>3,421</u>
	<u>106,651</u>	<u>53,682</u>
Charge for the year	<u>106,651</u>	<u>53,682</u>
Deferred taxation	<u>(180)</u>	<u>433</u>
	<u>106,471</u>	<u>54,115</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
18.3 Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit for the year after tax	273,137	186,313
Total income expense		
Income tax	99,928	50,261
Education tax	6,723	3,421
Deferred Tax	(180)	433
Information Technology Levy	4,293	2,429
	<u>110,764</u>	<u>56,544</u>
Profit for the year before excluding income tax	<u>383,901</u>	<u>242,857</u>
Effective tax rate	29%	23%
19. Staff Pension		
At 1 January	-	-
Contribution	3,486	3,486
Remittance	<u>(3,486)</u>	<u>(3,486)</u>
At 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
21. Share capital		
Authorized:		
Ordinary shares of N1.00 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of N1.00 each	<u>440,000</u>	<u>440,000</u>
22. Revenue reserve		
At 1 January	442,299	299,840
Transfer from income statement	273,137	186,313
Dividend paid during the year	<u>(88,132)</u>	<u>(43,854)</u>
At 31 December	<u>627,304</u>	<u>442,299</u>
23. Revenue and fees		
Fees and commission	49,542	8,491
Interest on deposits	439,204	338,269
Interest on Loans	59,273	31,418
Dividends received	92,251	90,363
Trusteeship fees	<u>27,795</u>	<u>30,069</u>
	<u>668,065</u>	<u>498,610</u>
24. Other income		
Recovery on impairment on loans and advances	10,191	21,019
Fair value gain through profit and loss	73,073	-
Write back of impairment allowance on debtors	212	-
Exchange gain	<u>130</u>	<u>12,020</u>
	<u>83,606</u>	<u>33,039</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 R'000	2016 R'000
23. Management expense		
Depreciation	2,041	2,060
Amortisation	2,959	1,168
Advertisement/business promotion	2,060	2,170
Computer expenses	26	339
Subscriptions and donations	607	826
Rent and rates	1,566	1,560
Legal, consultancy and professional fees	1,300	1,363
Audit fees	2,500	2,500
Directors fees	3,600	3,600
Directors expenses	18,608	7,475
Office maintenance expense	6,240	7,683
Bank Charges	518	387
Vehicle running expenses	387	516
Newspapers and periodicals	185	171
Printing and stationery	951	690
Entertainment expenses	100	75
Transport and travelling expenses	172	412
Telephone expenses	1,593	427
Training expenses	431	-
Meetings expenses	546	624
Insurance & licence expenses	1,238	855
Office equipment expenses	749	-
Corporate expense	1,344	1,148
Information technology expense	4,293	2,429
	<u>54,014</u>	<u>38,478</u>
26. Directors remuneration		
Directors remuneration was provided as follows:		
Director's fee	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>
Fees and other emoluments disclosed include amounts paid to:		
Chairman	<u>4,183</u>	<u>4,183</u>
Highest paid director	<u>2,847</u>	<u>2,847</u>
27. Financial charges		
Lease interest expense	7,143	2,291
Interest on funds in trust	11,575	17,043
Annuity interest expense	118,918	135,914
Will expenses	266	531
Trust expense	211	50
	<u>138,113</u>	<u>155,829</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
28. Net impairment loss on financial assets		
Net impairment loss on finance lease receivables	-	30,507
Impairment loss on commercial loans	101,132	2,005
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	1,576	2,805
Impairment loss on fair value through profit or loss	-	4,468
	<u>102,708</u>	<u>39,785</u>
29. Personnel expenses		
Staff salaries and allowance	74,988	54,659
Medical expense	484	451
Staff pension	1,756	2,017
	<u>77,228</u>	<u>57,127</u>
29.1 Information regarding employee		
i) Employees earning more than N700,000 per annum received salaries in the following range:		
N 750,001 and above	Number <u>8</u>	Number <u>8</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
ii) The average number of full time employees employed by the company during the year was as follows:		
Management Staff	3	3
Non-Management Staff	5	5
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
30. Dividend		
The Directors proposed that a dividend of 27.5 kobo (2016 : 20 kobo) per share be paid to shareholders based on the result of the 2017 year end. The dividend of N121 million (2016 : N88 million) which is liable to appropriate withholding tax is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Consequently, the dividend has not been included as liability in these financial statements.		

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 ₩'000	2016 ₩'000
31. Financial instruments		
Credit risk		
Loans and receivables	2,672,568	2,256,361
Available for sale	87,357	85,752
Held for trading	169,125	96,052
Financial lease receivables	17,378	48,491
Trade and other receivables	4,333	11,622
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>251,000</u>	<u>265,487</u>
	<u>3,201,751</u>	<u>2,763,765</u>
32. Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the reporting date.		
Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that will be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.		
Net profit attributable to equity holder	<u>273,137</u>	<u>186,313</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>440,000</u>	<u>440,000</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary shares	<u>62</u>	<u>42</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 M'000	2016 M'000
33. Related parties		
Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition of related parties include subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and key management personnel.		
Parent Company		
The Parent Company which is also the ultimate Company is Leadway Assurance Company Limited.		
Transactions and balances with parent Company include:		
Available for sale equity securities (617,565,191 units held)	<u>80,995</u>	<u>80,995</u>
Borrowings	<u>265,809</u>	<u>339,721</u>
Other payables	<u>-</u>	<u>802</u>
Subsidiary and Associates		
The Company has no subsidiary or associate relationships.		
Fellow subsidiaries		
The Company's fellow subsidiaries include: Leadway Hotels and Leadway Properties and Investments Limited.		
Transactions with fellow subsidiaries include:		
Leadway Properties and Investments Limited	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other payables	<u>(140,189)</u>	<u>(204,583)</u>
Transactions with key management personnel		
The Company's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The definition of key management personnel includes close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Group. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with Leadway Capital and Trusts.		
Key management personnel and their immediate relatives engaged in the following transactions with the Group during the year:		
Mortgages	<u>5,848</u>	<u>10,077</u>
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Key management personnel compensation for the year comprised:		
Fees as directors	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>
Other emoluments	<u>18,608</u>	<u>4,183</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Other National Disclosures

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	%	2016 N'000	%
Turnover	668,065		498,610	
Other income	<u>83,606</u>		<u>33,039</u>	
	751,671		531,649	
Bought in material and services - Local	<u>(153,496)</u>		<u>(75,039)</u>	
	<u>598,175</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>456,610</u>	<u>100</u>
Applied as follows:				
To pay employees:				
Salaries, wages and other staff cost	77,228	12	57,127	12
To pay Government:				
Taxation	106,651	18	53,682	12
To pay for borrowed fund:				
Interest on loans and borrowings	138,113	24	155,829	35
Retained in the business:				
Deferred taxation	(180)	-	433	-
Depreciations and amortisation	3,226	1	3,226	1
Profit transferred to reserves	<u>273,137</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>186,313</u>	<u>40</u>
Total value added	<u>598,175</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>456,610</u>	<u>100</u>

LEADWAY CAPITAL AND TRUSTS LIMITED

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000	2015 N'000	2014 N'000	2013 N'000
Statement of financial position					
Assets employed					
Cash and cash equivalents	251,000	265,487	312,209	458,672	373,594
Financial assets					
- Loans and receivables	2,672,558	2,256,361	1,240,674	443,929	544,933
- Available for sale	87,357	85,752	85,752	85,752	85,752
- Held for trading	169,125	96,052	100,523	121,737	95,530
Finance lease receivables	17,378	48,491	130,421	234,327	303,319
Trade and other receivables	4,333	11,622	57,683	69,526	82,998
Sinking fund assets	505	1,469	1,522	1,262	-
Intangible assets	9,425	11,774	7,741	11,520	9,712
Properties, plant and equipment	3,487	5,235	7,152	8,617	1,172
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	602
	<u>3,215,168</u>	<u>2,782,243</u>	<u>1,943,676</u>	<u>1,435,341</u>	<u>1,497,612</u>
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	183,138	156,778	135,742	158,518	169,121
Sinking fund liability	505	1,469	1,522	1,262	-
Due to parent company	-	802	8,498	7,805	7,804
Fund in trust	1,448,722	937,590	436,720	407,458	407,844
Borrowings	405,998	746,592	605,556	115,103	255,216
Tax payable	108,570	55,602	15,120	35,323	54,508
Deferred taxation	931	1,111	678	1,726	-
	<u>2,147,864</u>	<u>1,899,944</u>	<u>1,203,836</u>	<u>727,195</u>	<u>894,493</u>
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000
Retained earnings	627,304	442,299	299,840	268,146	163,119
Total equity	<u>1,067,304</u>	<u>882,299</u>	<u>739,840</u>	<u>708,146</u>	<u>603,119</u>
Total liability and equity	<u>3,215,168</u>	<u>2,782,243</u>	<u>1,943,676</u>	<u>1,435,341</u>	<u>1,497,612</u>
Revenue	<u>668,065</u>	<u>498,610</u>	<u>306,378</u>	<u>237,133</u>	<u>247,083</u>
Profit before tax	379,608	240,428	96,645	165,735	123,624
Profit after tax	273,137	186,313	84,493	153,428	92,949
Per share data:					
Basic earnings per shares (N)	62	42	19	35	21
Net asset (N)	731	632	442	326	340

Earnings per share is calculated based on profit after taxation divided by the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

Net assets per share is calculated based on net assets attributable to ordinary shares divided by the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.