



NIGCOMSAT

**NIGERIAN
COMMUNICATIONS
SATELLITE LIMITED**

Financial Statements for the
Year Ended 31 December 2021



Aminu Ibrahim & Co

(Chartered Accountants)

City Plaza, 3rd Floor, Suite 11B,

Plot 596 Ahmadu Bello Way

Garki II, Abuja.

www.aminuibrahim.com

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Arc. Yusuf Kazaure

Dr. Abimbola Alale

Prof. Abdu Ja'afaru Bambale

Dr. Najeem Folasayo Salaam

Hadi Mohammed

Barr. (Mrs) Yvonne Uche Odu-Thomas

Engr. Joseph Anagonye

Grace Nma Ogbonna (Mrs)

Hajiya Bintu Mohammed

Chairman

Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer

Executive Director – Technical

Executive Director – Marketing and Business Dev.

Executive Director – Finance and Administration

Federal Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Federal Min. of Communications and Digital Economy

Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and Nat. Planning

Member

Executive Management Team

Dr. Abimbola Alale

Prof. Abdu Ja'afaru Bambale

Dr. Najeem Folasayo Salaam

Hadi Mohammed

Alma Ekaete Okpalefe

Managing Director / CEO

Executive Director – Technical

Executive Director - Marketing and Business Dev.

Executive Director – Finance and Administration

Company Secretary

Operational Offices

Headquarter

Olusegun Obasanjo Space Centre

Along Umaru Musa Yar'Adua Expressway

Lugbe, Abuja.

Lagos Regional Office

11, Obafemi Awolowo Road,

Ikoyi, Lagos

Registration Number

6 4 9 7 3 3

Independent Auditors

Aminu Ibrahim & Co.

(Chartered Accountants)

City Plaza, 3rd Floor, Suite 11B

Plot 596, Ahmadu Bello Way,

Garki II, Abuja.

www.aminuibrahim.com

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Financial Highlights

	2021 N	2020 N	Change %
Major items in Statement of Profit or loss account			
Personnel allocation	2,579,933,999	2,497,260,052	3.31
Overhead allocation	63,183,065	38,400,665	64.54
Internally generated revenue	1,229,061,117	800,470,947	53.54
Operating loss before depreciation and impairment charges	(114,719,039)	(238,261,305)	(51.85)
Loss for the year	(4,148,232,872)	(4,418,589,358)	(6.12)
Major items in Statement of Financial Position			
Trade and other receivables	1,008,110,165	871,578,066	15.66
Trade and other payables	2,972,453,866	1,882,903,233	57.87
Capital fund	27,788,022,000	23,047,863,013	20.57
Total assets	39,146,696,641	37,465,219,893	4.49
Share capital	10,000,000	10,000,000	-
Total equity	36,174,242,775	35,582,316,660	1.66

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have the pleasure in submitting to the Members of the Company their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Legal Status

The Company was incorporated on 4th day of April 2006, as a limited liability company under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2020. Its shares are held by the Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) (99.5%) and Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy (0.5%) in trust for the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Principal Activities of the Company

The principal activities of the Company are: -

- i. Operation of communications Satellite in respect of, but not limited to Telephony, Television, Radio broadcasting, Broadband, Internet services, Navigation, Global Positioning System or any other services or facilities of the like nature, together with transmitters, teleports, transponders, earth stations, terminals, antennas, and frequency bands.
- ii. To complement the fibre / terrestrial networks in Nigeria for the deployment of broadband networks in the rural areas and other sector, for example security, education, and agriculture.
- iii. To collaborate on Public Access Venues (PAV) deployment projects with other agencies of the Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy.
- iv. To complement Terrestrial cable and microwave deployment to meet the targets set out in the National broadband Plan.

Share Holding

The share capital of the Company is N10,000,000 divided into 10,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 each. The Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) holds 9,950,000 units (99.5%) while Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy, holds 50,000 units (0.5%) of the share capital, in trust for the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Directors who served during the year

The list of Directors who served during the year is as given on page 3.

Operating Environment

The global economy continued to face unprecedented health and economic challenges posed by the rise in infection rates associated with new strains of the COVID – 19 virus. Earlier forecast of a robust recovery of the global economy by 2021 was marred by uneven pace of vaccination across the globe and the continued rise in infection rates by more fatal and mutating strains of the COVID – 19 virus which points to the fact that global economic recovery may persist longer than anticipated.

The Nigerian economy has sustained a modest recovery after exiting a recession in the fourth quarter of 2020. The gradual economic recovery is driven by continued policy support and intervention mechanisms deployed to cushion the impact of the pandemic.

The Company introduced several cost optimisation measures, aimed at re-engineering our processes to take advantage of new transformative business opportunities that became imperative.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR CONT'D**

Result for the Year

	2021	2020
	N	N
Loss for the year	<u>(4,148,232,872)</u>	<u>(4,418,589,358)</u>

Preparation of Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or (loss) for the year and comply with the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Companies and Allied matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2020, and the financial policy of the Company.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Movements in PPE during the year are shown in Note 13 on page 28. In the opinion of the Directors, the market value of the Company's PPE is not less than the value shown in the financial statements.

Employment

The Company does not discriminate in its employment, terms and conditions of service of its employees are guided by its employment procedures and approved staff regulations.

Employee Consultation and Training

The Company is committed to keeping employees as fully informed as possible regarding the Company's performance and progress and seeking their views whenever practicable on matters that particularly affect them as employees.

Management, professional and technical expertise are the Company's major assets and investments in their future development continued. The wide range of training provided for the employees has given them the opportunity for career development within the Company.

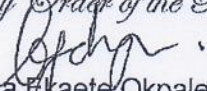
Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting period which could have a material effect on the affairs of the Company as at 31 December 2021 which were not provided for.

Independent Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs. Aminu Ibrahim & Co. (Chartered Accountants), have expressed their willingness to continue in office as independent auditors to the Company in accordance with Section 401 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters act CAP C20 LFN 2020.

By Order of the Board


Alfra Ekaete Okpalefe
FRC/2021/003/00000023943
Company Secretary

28 September 2022
ABUJA, NIGERIA.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

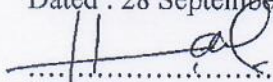
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Certification pursuant to section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

We, the undersigned hereby certify the following with regard to the audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021, that:

1. We have reviewed the report and to the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:
 - a. Any untrue statement of a material fact, or
 - b. Any omission of material fact, which would make the statements misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statements were made.
2. To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial state and results of operations of the company as at 31 December 2021, and for the period presented in the report.
3. We are responsible for:
 - a. Establishing and maintaining internal controls
 - b. The design of such internal controls and to ensure that material information relating to the company is made known to the officers within the company particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared.
 - c. Evaluating the effectiveness of the company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the report;
 - d. Presenting in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the company's internal control based on our evaluation as of that date.
4. We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and Audit committee:
 - a. All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control which would adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data and have identified for the company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the company's internal controls.
5. We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in the internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal control subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated : 28 September 2022.



Hadi Mohammed
FRC/2021/003/00000024026
Executive Director – Finance and Administration



Dr Abimbola Alale
FRC/2021/00000023957
Managing Director/CEO



**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED**

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited**, as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the financial policy of the Company.

Emphasis of Matter – Dependence on government funding

Without prejudice to our opinion above, we noted that the Company has not been able to generate enough revenue from its activities and had to rely so much on the support of the Federal Government of Nigeria to fund its operations. The future of the Company depends on its ability to generate enough revenue from its operations and the continued support of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

What we audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the **Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021, the Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis of 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgement were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Manual Processing of financial transactions

Why it was a key audit matter

A manual accounting processing environment is tedious and cumbersome, and does not allow good internal control to be maintained. Where one staff dominates the processing of transactions, for example posting of transactions from primary records to the general ledger, errors, mis-postings and outright fraud could go undetected. It would be tedious to generate routine accounting reports for management information service.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

We checked the accuracy of classification and posting of transactions, and ensured that all postings into the general ledger agreed with the source documents. We validated account balances against their supporting documents and vouched accuracy of postings.



2. Sales – Debtors Reconciliation

Why it was a key audit matter

Companies survive on the revenue they generate. Poor revenue generation and collection adversely affect the ability of a company to carry out its objectives without external support. We noted that the procedure leading to invoicing of customers was inadequate and there was poor co-ordination between invoicing of customers, maintenance of debtors' ledger and debt recovery.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

Sales records were reviewed, and reconciled with entries in the general ledger. Individual customers balances were reviewed for completeness and adequacy of postings. Collections from customers and invoices were individually posted into the debtors' ledger to produce the debtors schedule.

3. Impairment of financial assets (adopting IFRS 9)

Why it was a key audit matter

IFRS 9 requires significant assumptions, estimates and judgements in measuring the credit risk in line with the expected credit loss model. Areas of risk of misstatement of account balances and financial statement disclosures include: - (i) New accounting policies and disclosures (ii) New assumptions, judgements and estimates made to assess and measure Expected Credit Loss (ECL), for instance macro-economic variables. (iii) New and revised processes, systems and controls (iv) Appropriateness of methodology and design decisions in ECL modelling (v) Relevance and reliability of data used for ECL computation.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

We obtained an understanding of the audit procedures, systems and testing of controls designed and applied by the Company for its credit risk management and impairment process. (ii) We evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies based on the requirements of IFRS 9 and checked for adequate disclosures in the financial statements. (iii) We examined key assumptions applied in the impairment of financial assets by comparing the assumptions with our expectations based on knowledge of the Company, industry experience and other externally derived data. (iv) We recomputed the ECL based on available data and variables, and there were no significant differences.

Directors Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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.



Aminu Ibrahim & Co
Chartered Accountants

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ✓ Obtained 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.
- ✓ Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ✓ Concluded on the appropriateness of management'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. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ✓ Evaluated 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 Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies and Allied Matters Act require that in carrying out our audit, we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- ii) The Company has kept proper books of accounts, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) The Company's Statement of Financial Position, and statement of profit or loss, are in agreement with the books of accounts;

28 September 2022
Abuja, Nigeria

Musa Isa Idris

FRC/2014/ICAN/000000009020

For: Aminu Ibrahim & Co (Chartered Accountants)



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NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of Profit or Loss Account
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 ₦	2020 ₦
Internally generated revenue	5	1,229,061,117	800,470,947
Direct operational cost	6	<u>(752,530,069)</u>	<u>(428,567,467)</u>
Net income		476,531,047	371,903,480
Personnel allocation	7	2,579,933,999	2,497,260,052
Overhead allocation	8	63,183,065	38,400,665
Finance income	9	504,828	4,631,103
Personnel costs	10	(2,579,933,999)	(2,497,260,052)
Administrative cost	11	(541,576,094)	(512,534,630)
Remittable to the Federation account	12	<u>(113,361,886)</u>	<u>(140,661,923)</u>
Operating loss before depreciation and impairment charges		(114,719,039)	(238,261,305)
Depreciation	13	(3,910,132,023)	(4,019,927,926)
Amortisation	14	(98,143,011)	(156,899,164)
Impairment charge	18	<u>(25,238,798)</u>	<u>(3,500,963)</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(4,148,232,872)</u>	<u>(4,418,589,358)</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 37 are integral parts of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	31 Dec. 2021 N	31 Dec. 2020 N
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	32,458,133,274	35,649,360,944
Intangible assets	14	115,463,710	213,606,721
Capital work-in-progress	15	176,524,242	155,151,867
Equity securities - FVOCI	16	-	-
		<u>32,750,121,226</u>	<u>36,018,119,532</u>
Current assets			
Inventory	17	245,089,490	268,564,391
Receivables and prepaid expenses	18	1,008,110,165	871,578,066
Bank and cash balances	19	5,143,375,761	306,957,904
		<u>6,396,575,416</u>	<u>1,447,100,361</u>
Total assets		<u><u>39,146,696,641</u></u>	<u><u>37,465,219,893</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to shareholders			
Share capital	21	10,000,000	10,000,000
Take off fund	22	47,153,020,514	47,153,020,514
Capital fund	23	27,788,022,000	23,047,863,013
Retained earnings	24	(38,776,799,739)	(34,628,566,867)
		<u>36,174,242,775</u>	<u>35,582,316,660</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables and accrued expenses	20	2,972,453,866	1,882,903,233
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>39,146,696,641</u></u>	<u><u>37,465,219,893</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2022, and signed on its behalf by:-

.....
Dr. Abimbola Alale (Managing Director / CEO)

FRC/2021/003/00000023957

.....
Arch. Yusuf Kazaure (Board Chairman)

FRC/2021/003/00000024178

.....
Hadi Mohammed (Executive Director - Finance and Administration)

FRC/2021/003/00000024026

The notes on pages 15 to 37 are integral parts of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital	Take off fund	Capital fund	Retained earnings	Total
	N	N	N	N	N
Balance as at 1 January 2020	10,000,000	47,153,020,514	22,388,370,468	(30,209,977,509)	39,341,413,473
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,418,589,358)	(4,418,589,358)
Receipt during the year	-	-	659,492,545	-	659,492,545
Balance as at 31 December 2020	10,000,000	47,153,020,514	23,047,863,013	(34,628,566,867)	35,582,316,660
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,148,232,872)	(4,148,232,872)
Receipt during the year	-	-	4,740,158,987	-	4,740,158,987
Balance as at 31 December 2021	10,000,000	47,153,020,514	27,788,022,000	(38,776,799,739)	36,174,242,775

The notes on pages 15 to 37 are integral parts of these financial

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NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 N	2020 N
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(4,148,232,872)	(4,418,589,358)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14	4,008,275,034	4,176,827,090
Impairment charge on receivables	18	<u>25,238,798</u>	<u>3,500,963</u>
Operating loss before working capital changes		(114,719,039)	(238,261,305)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Inventory	17	23,474,901	16,823,492
Receivables and prepaid expenses	18	(161,770,898)	(235,831,021)
Payables and accrued expenses	20	<u>1,089,550,633</u>	<u>689,926,074</u>
Net cashflow from operating activities		<u>836,535,598</u>	<u>232,657,240</u>
Cashflow from investing activities:			
Purchase of PPE and intangible assets	13, 14	(718,904,352)	(630,338,885)
Capital work in progress		<u>(21,372,375)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cashflow from investing activities		<u>(740,276,727)</u>	<u>(630,338,885)</u>
Cashflow from financing activities:			
Capital grants received	23	<u>4,740,158,987</u>	<u>659,492,545</u>
Net cashflow from financing activities		<u>4,740,158,987</u>	<u>659,492,545</u>
Net cash generated		4,836,417,857	261,810,900
Cash and cash equivalent at 1 January		<u>306,957,904</u>	<u>45,147,004</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at 31 December	19	<u>5,143,375,761</u>	<u>306,957,904</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 37 are integral parts of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements

1 General Information

a Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on 4th day of April 2006, as a Limited Liability company under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, with registration number 649733.

b Shareholding

The share capital of the Company is N10,000,000 divided into 10,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 each.

The Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) holds 9,950,000 units (99.5%), while Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy holds 50,000 units (0.5%) of the share capital, in trust for the Federal Government of Nigeria.

c Principal activities of the Company

The principal activities of the company are:-

- i Operation of communication satellite in respect of, but not limited to telephony, television, radio broadcasting, broadband, internet services, navigation, global positioning system or any other services or facilities of the like nature, together with transmitters, teleports, transponders, earth stations, terminals, antennas and frequency bands.
- ii To complement the fibre / terrestrial networks in Nigeria for the deployment of broadband networks in the rural areas and other sectors, for example security, education, and agriculture.
- iii To collaborate on public access venues (PAV) deployment projects with other agencies of the federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy.
- iv To complement terrestrial cable and microwave deployment to meet the targets set out to the national broadband plan.

The Company started operation with NIGCOMSAT-1 which was launched in May 2007 and de-orbited after 18 months. A replacement satellite, NIGCOMSAT-1R which has the same features but with few modifications, was launched during the last quarter of 2011. The replacement is Hybrid satellite, it offers communications services and provide navigational services for the aviation and maritime industries.

d Principal place of business

The Company's corporate head office is at Olusegun Obasanjo Space Centre, Along Umaru Musa Yar'Adua Expressway, Lugbe, Abuja, Nigeria.

e Financial period

The Company's financial accounting year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

f Basis of accounting

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption under the historical cost concept except for the following items which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

- derivative financial instruments - measured at fair value
- inventory - measured at lower of cost and net realisable value

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

g Functional and presentation currency

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

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured, while foreign currency balances at year-end are translated using the year-end exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translations are recognised in the profit or loss statement.

2.2a Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

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 can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized when replaced. Depreciation starts when the asset is available for use. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other (losses)/gains - net' in the profit or loss.

The major categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Asset category	Useful life	Depreciation rate
	Years	Percent
Land	-	-
Buildings	20	5
Plant & machinery	10	10
Office furniture and fittings	10	10
Motor vehicles	5	20
Office equipment	10	10
In-orbit satellite	15	6.66
Technical equipment	20	5
Ground station equipment	15	6.66
Community telecommunication centre	4	25
Other communication equipment	20	5

2.2b Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at the amount initially recognized, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets include expenditure on licenses obtained from regulatory authorities and computer software licenses. Subsequent expenditure on software is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits of the related software. Software maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the profit or loss statement as they are incurred. Amortization is recognized in the profit or loss statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is 3 years while that of the licenses are for a period of 5 years. These are reassessed annually.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021
Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

2.2c Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.3 Financial instruments

2.3.1 Financial assets

Non derivative financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not measured at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - (for debt and equity investments)
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) - (for trading related assets)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

a Financial assets at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortization is included in the Statement of Income. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. Account receivables and debt securities measured at amortized cost are presented net of the Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL) in the statement of financial position.

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Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

b Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

All other debt instruments are classified as measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

c Financial assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets may also be designated at FVTPL if by so doing eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. These instruments are measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the statement of Income. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income.

d Equity investments

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Amount presented in OCI shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss but the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial instruments included in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss. Interest income and dividend income on financial assets held for trading are included in profit and loss respectively. At the reporting dates covered by these year end financial statements, the Company had no financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.3.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost, or as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. As at the reporting date, the company has not financial liabilities that qualify for classification at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

These include trade payables and other payables. They are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial instruments are included in current assets / liabilities, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities. The Company holds the following financial assets and liabilities as at the reporting date:-

Financial assets/liabilities	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	N	N
Investment securities at FVOCI	-	-
Trade Receivables	939,857,586	852,142,739
Other receivables	68,252,579	19,435,327
Cash and bank balances	5,143,375,761	306,957,904
Payables and accruals	2,972,453,866	1,882,903,233
Total	9,123,939,792	3,061,439,203

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Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021
Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

2.3.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished.

2.3.4 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.3.5 Impairment of financial assets

In line with IFRS 9, the Company assesses financial assets for impairment using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach.

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL are not subjected to impairment under the standard.

IFRS 9 impairment model uses a three stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition.

Stage 1 - which is 12-month ECL applies to all financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, and are not credit impaired. The ECL would be computed using a 12-month Probability of Default (PD) that represents the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For assets whose remaining maturity is less than 12 months, a PD is used that corresponds to remaining maturity.

Stage 2 - if a financial assets experiences a significant increase in credit risk after its initial recognition but is not credit impaired, it is considered to be in Stage 2. The ECL is computed based on lifetime probability of default which is the probability of default occurring over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset.

Stage 3 - Financial assets that have an objective evidence of impairment. ECL based on life time probability of default will be computed for this.

IFRS 9 requires management judgments, estimates and assumptions particularly in assessing whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, and incorporating forward looking information into the measurement of ECL.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default if:-

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

- the customer has been de-activated either due to technical issues, default etc.

The standard offers a simplified approach for entities which have only short term receivables less than a year in duration, and that does not contain a significant financing component - such as trade receivables, IFRS 15 contract assets and lease receivables. When estimating expected Credit Loss (ECL), the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that are relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The Standard allows the Company to use a simplified provision matrix for calculating ECL as a practical expedient. The provision matrix is based on an Company's historical default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking information. The Company would apply this simplified approach to its trade receivables.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:-

- financial assets measured at amortised cost - as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;

- debt instruments measured at FVOCI - no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

2.3.6 Write off of financial assets

Loans, debt securities and receivables are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower/customer does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss may be written off when the instrument is delisted from an active market due to inability to meet up with the listing / quotation requirements, and there is no prospect of recovery over an extended time period.

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Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

2.10 Provisions

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

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

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

2.11 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company; and when risks and rewards have passed to the customer. This generally occurs when the customer has been connected to the Company's network, the service level agreement signed and the customer is activated.

The Company derives revenue from the sales of bandwidths, transponder leasing and other micro electronic products, to its customers. The Company accounts for contracts within the scope of IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' when a contract has been approved by both parties, each party's rights have been clearly identified, payment terms have been clearly identified, the contract has commercial substance and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to for the sales of the products to the customers

i *Definition of a customer*

A customer is a party that has contracted with the Company to obtain bandwidth or lease a transponder of a specified quantity in exchange for a consideration. A counterparty would not be a customer if it has entered into a contract to share in the risk and benefits that result from the activity or the Company has entered into collaborative arrangements with reseller to resolve issues to final consumers.

ii *Performance obligations*

The Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies each promise to deliver distinct goods or services. The Company typically has single performance obligations in its sales contracts, which is to install and activate the service to customers. The performance obligation is satisfied upon installation and activation, and payment is usually done monthly, quarterly or annually. The Company recognises revenue at the point when the performance obligation is satisfied.

iii *Contract enforceability and termination*

The Company recognises revenue for contracts that create enforceable rights and obligations to parties in the contract. IFRS 15 requires that for contracts to be enforceable, it must have been approved by the parties to the contract, rights have been explicitly stated, payment terms have been defined, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability is highly probable. The Company does not recognise revenue for contracts that do not meet the revenue recognition criteria.

iv *Transaction Price*

Transaction price is the amount allocated to the performance obligations identified in the contract. It represents the amount of revenue recognised as those performance obligations are satisfied. Complexities may arise where a contract includes variable consideration, significant financing components or consideration. Variable consideration not within the Company's control is estimated at the point of revenue recognition and reassessed periodically. The estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Although variable considerations are subject to a constraint, revenue recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied is not subject to a significant reversal in future periods.

The Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component since it expects, at contract inception, that the period between when it transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customers pays for that goods or services will be less than one year.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

v *Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers*

The Company has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with Customers:

	Note	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Trade receivables	18	N 939,857,586	N 852,142,739

2.12 Government funding

The Company benefits from funding from the Federal Government of Nigeria through budgetary appropriations in the form of capital, overhead and personnel grants, to finance its activities. Funds from the government are recognized when received at the amount received less mop-up of unutilized part lapsing at the end of the year. The capital funds are recognised and presented as equity, while the overhead and personnel grants are presented in the income statement.

2.13 Interest Income

The company finance income and finance costs includes: Interest income, interest expenses, net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets or financial liabilities and unwinding of discount on provision, etc

Interest income or expenses are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to: – the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

2.14 Taxation

Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, either as an expense as it relates to operating activities or as a component of the applicable categories of other comprehensive income or loss. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current year are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, by the reporting date, in Nigeria where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

The Company is wholly owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria, and remits 25% of its internally generated revenue and its operating surplus to the Federation Account., it is not chargeable to Company's income tax, though it has not obtained a waiver as required by the Companies income tax law.

2.15 Leases

IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for leases. As a result, the Company, as a lessee has recognized the right-of-use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessors accounting remains similar to previous accounting policies.

The major lease transaction wherein the Company is a lessee relates to the lease of Company's regional offices. But these are short term and of low value, therefore the Company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for such leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. IFRS 16 distinguishes between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the use of an identified asset is controlled by the customer. Control is considered to exist if the customer has:

- the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset; and
- the right to direct the use of that asset

The company applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in IFRS 16 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after 1 January 2019 (where the Company is a lessee in the lease contract)

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements

3 Critical accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. As a result of the uncertainties inherent in business activities, many items in financial statements cannot be measured with precision, but can only be estimated. Estimation involves judgement based on the latest available and reliable information. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas where judgements and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:-

(a) Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

At each reporting date the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking information are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate, which is affected by any change in any of the composite input. The information about the ECL on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 18.

(b) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible assets

Estimates are made in determining the useful lives of these assets, and their depreciation / amortisation rates thereon.

(c) Impairment of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

This requires the use of inputs and significant assumptions on the recoverability and the future economic benefits of the investment.

(d) Recognition of contingencies and provisions

Management is required to make key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of economic resources.

4 New standards, amendments and interpretations

(a) Standards and interpretations effective for the first time for 31 December 2021 year end

In the current year the Company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations.

(i) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

The amendments provide temporary relief which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- To require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest
- To permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued
- To provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

(ii) Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 Amendments to IFRS 16

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31 March 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to 30 June 2022.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

However, the Company has not received Covid-19-related rent concessions, but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within the allowed period of application.

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Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements

4 New standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

(b) Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022, and early application is permitted, however the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The Company is yet to determine the impact these standards and amendments will have on its financial statements.

(i) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) which was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

(iii) Reference to the Conceptual Framework IV Amendments to IFRS 3

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential "day 2" gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

(iv) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

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Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (Continued)

(v) Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Company will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

(vi) IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received by the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

(viii) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of ‘accounting estimates’. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

(ix) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company’s accounting policy disclosures

(x) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The IASB proposed amendments to IAS 12 that would require an entity to recognise deferred tax on initial recognition of particular transactions to the extent that the transaction gives rise to equal amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The proposed amendments would apply to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations for which an entity recognises both an asset and a liability.

The Board expects that applying the proposed amendments would increase comparability between entities and would result in useful information for users of financial statements. This is because it would align the accounting for the tax effects of particular transactions with the general principle in IAS 12 of recognising deferred tax for all temporary differences

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 N	2020 N
5 Internally generated revenue		
Sales of bandwidth	1,134,608,625	653,524,096
Sales of transponder	15,396,753	146,158,502
Other income	79,055,739	788,349
	<u>1,229,061,117</u>	<u>800,470,947</u>
6 Direct operational cost		
Rent of bandwidths and others	191,973,834	134,926,514
Repair and maintenance of communication equipment	480,617,491	182,623,596
Electricity and power	43,785,524	66,870,216
Customer service expenses	36,153,221	44,147,141
	<u>752,530,069</u>	<u>428,567,467</u>
7 Personnel allocation		
Received from Office of the Accountant General Of the Federation (OAGF)	<u>2,579,933,999</u>	<u>2,497,260,052</u>
8 Overhead allocation		
Received from Office of the Accountant General Of the Federation (OAGF)	<u>63,183,065</u>	<u>38,400,665</u>
9 Finance income		
Exchange gain	<u>504,828</u>	<u>4,631,103</u>
10 Personnel cost		
Consolidated salaries	2,378,627,540	2,305,691,890
Pension - employers contribution	178,138,627	168,816,841
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	23,167,832	22,751,320
	<u>2,579,933,999</u>	<u>2,497,260,052</u>

The personnel cost is administered through the Federal Government Integrated Personnel and Payroll Information System (IPPIS).

	Number	Number
a The average number of persons employed by the Company at the end of each year was as follows:-		
Executive Management staff	4	4
Senior management staff	29	31
Middle management staff	157	163
Other staff	132	138
	<u>322</u>	<u>336</u>
b Employee remuneration bands:		
Employees whose total annual emoluments were within the following ranges in the year were:		
Below N2,000,000	25	36
N2,000,001 - N5,000,000	107	119
N5,000,001 - N10,000,000	84	78
N10,000,001 - N15,000,000	96	93
N15,000,001 - N20,000,000	6	6
Above N20,000,001	4	4
	<u>322</u>	<u>336</u>

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 N	2020 N
c Directors' emoluments (included in Staff welfare expenses)		
<i>(i) Remuneration paid to the Non-Executive Directors of the Company was:</i>		
Sitting allowances	1,925,000	1,275,000
Other expenses	3,289,600	3,448,761
	<u>5,214,600</u>	<u>4,723,761</u>
<i>(ii) Remuneration paid to Executive Directors of the company was:</i>		
Salaries	93,836,000	85,452,000
	<u>93,836,000</u>	<u>85,452,000</u>
<i>(iii) Highest paid Director - Managing Director</i>	33,536,000	25,152,000
	<u>33,536,000</u>	<u>25,152,000</u>
11 Administrative cost		
Entertainment and hospitality	13,733,399	7,404,093
Repair and maintenance of plant, property and equipment	38,162,412	48,170,351
Printing, stationery and computer consumables	36,931,021	36,327,245
Advertisement and marketing	24,699,214	31,117,327
Power and energy	8,461,955	16,717,554
Fumigation and cleaning	43,316,000	33,540,017
Oversea travelling and expenses	8,335,930	59,705,265
Newspaper, Postages and telephone	2,055,806	3,160,409
Local transport and logistics	92,313,302	71,892,670
Training and development	65,497,961	34,715,570
Staff welfare	66,142,786	54,300,338
Security expenses	37,399,733	24,829,972
IT, NYSC and casual allowances	1,832,838	3,600,000
Subscriptions to Telecom bodies	22,654,477	2,737,047
Licence renewal	2,460,622	10,491,707
Legal and consultancy fees	63,141,754	57,151,514
Bank charges	380,785	342,208
Office rent	9,056,100	11,331,341
Audit fees	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>541,576,094</u>	<u>512,534,630</u>
12 Remittable to the Federation account *		
For the year	<u>113,361,886</u>	<u>140,661,923</u>

* The Federal Ministry of Finance on 11 November 2011, vide circular ref no: BO/RVE/12235/259/VII/201 conveyed the directive of the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to all Federal Agencies / Parastatals to limit their annual budgetary expenditure from internally generated revenue to no more than 75% of their gross revenue. Thereafter the Heads of the Agencies are to ensure prompt remittance of their operating surplus into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in line with the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2007. The company's internally generated revenue are derived from services to its customers which has a direct cost which are deducted before arriving at remittable deductions.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

13 Property, plant and equipment
31 December 2021

Cost	Land N	Building N	Plant and machinery N	Office furniture and fittings N	Motor vehicles N	Office equipment N	In-orbit satellite N	Technical equipment N	Ground station equipment N	Other communication equipment N	Total N
At 1 January 2021	14,879,000,000	3,339,297,573	197,323,307	544,159,243	231,580,200	1,255,260,895	47,769,241,464	2,822,540,634	6,596,410,807	1,017,009,429	78,651,823,552
Addition during the year	-	123,041,945	-	8,402,200	-	284,430,517	-	180,217,900	97,265,751	25,546,040	718,904,352
At 31 December 2021	14,879,000,000	3,462,339,518	197,323,307	552,561,443	231,580,200	1,539,691,412	47,769,241,464	3,002,758,534	6,693,676,557	1,042,555,469	79,370,727,905
Depreciation											
At 1 January 2021	-	1,038,051,429	157,970,915	506,911,135	199,580,198	947,168,805	34,096,335,230	1,334,889,235	4,382,132,517	339,423,145	43,002,462,609
Charge for the year	-	167,273,880	7,737,980	2,632,568	7,999,998	32,330,240	3,184,616,066	143,399,426	339,200,901	24,920,963	3,910,132,022
At 31 December 2021	-	1,205,325,309	165,708,895	509,543,703	207,580,196	979,519,045	37,280,951,296	1,478,288,661	4,721,333,418	364,344,108	46,912,594,631
Carrying amount											
At 31 December 2021	14,879,000,000	2,257,014,209	31,614,412	43,017,740	24,000,004	560,172,367	10,488,290,168	1,524,469,873	1,972,343,139	678,211,361	32,458,133,274
At 31 December 2020	14,879,000,000	2,301,246,144	39,352,392	37,248,109	32,000,002	308,092,091	13,672,906,233	1,487,651,399	2,214,278,290	677,586,284	35,649,360,943

Property, plant and equipment
31 December 2020

Cost	Land N	Building N	Plant and machinery N	Office furniture and fittings N	Motor vehicles N	Office equipment N	In-orbit satellite N	Technical equipment N	Ground station equipment N	Other communication equipment N	Total N
At 1 January 2020	14,879,000,000	3,339,297,573	257,323,307	530,795,962	374,148,385	1,150,747,032	47,769,241,464	2,662,893,965	6,327,047,084	1,009,251,323	78,299,746,095
Addition during the year	-	0	(0)	13,363,281	(142,568,185)	104,513,863	-	159,646,669	269,363,723	7,758,106	554,645,642
Disposal	-	-	(60,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(202,568,185)
At 31 December 2020	14,879,000,000	3,339,297,573	197,323,307	544,159,243	231,580,200	1,255,260,895	47,769,241,464	2,822,540,634	6,596,410,807	1,017,009,429	78,651,823,552
Depreciation											
At 1 January 2020	-	871,086,552	210,232,936	504,273,525	334,148,385	911,023,693	30,911,719,164	1,197,919,682	3,955,855,948	288,842,984	39,185,102,869
Charge for the year	-	166,964,877	7,737,979	2,637,609	7,999,998	36,145,112	3,184,616,067	136,969,553	426,276,569	50,580,161	4,019,927,925
Charge on disposal	-	-	(60,000,000)	-	(142,568,185)	-	-	-	-	-	(202,568,185)
At 31 December 2020	-	1,038,051,429	157,970,915	506,911,135	199,580,198	947,168,805	34,096,335,230	1,334,889,235	4,382,132,517	339,423,145	43,002,462,609
Carrying amount											
At 31 December 2020	14,879,000,000	2,301,246,144	39,352,392	37,248,109	32,000,002	308,092,091	13,672,906,234	1,487,651,399	2,214,278,290	677,586,284	35,649,360,944
At 31 December 2019	14,879,000,000	2,468,211,021	47,090,371	26,522,437	40,000,000	239,723,339	16,857,522,300	1,464,974,283	2,371,191,136	720,408,339	39,114,643,226

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

14 Intangible assets 31 December 2021

	Software	License	Total
Cost	N	N	N
At 1 January 2021	354,071,763	96,212,500	450,284,263
Addition during the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	354,071,763	96,212,500	450,284,263
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	192,588,117	44,089,425	236,677,542
Charge for the year	78,900,515	19,242,496	98,143,011
At 31 December 2021	271,488,632	63,331,921	334,820,553
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	82,583,131	32,880,579	115,463,710
At 31 December 2020	161,483,646	52,123,075	213,606,721

Intangible assets 31 December 2020

	Software	License	Total
Cost	N	N	N
At 1 January 2020	278,378,520	96,212,500	374,591,020
Addition during the year	75,693,243	-	75,693,243
At 31 December 2020	354,071,763	96,212,500	450,284,263
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2020	54,931,453	24,846,925	79,778,378
Charge for the year	137,656,664	19,242,500	156,899,164
At 31 December 2020	192,588,117	44,089,425	236,677,542
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	161,483,646	52,123,075	213,606,721
At 31 December 2019	223,447,067	71,365,575	294,812,642

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
15 Capital work-in-progress		
Work on Micro Electronic Centre	155,151,867	155,151,867
Police CDMA network*	527,521,570	527,521,570
NIGCOMSAT 2	21,372,375	-
	<u>704,045,812</u>	<u>682,673,437</u>
Impairment allowance	(527,521,570)	(527,521,570)
	<u>176,524,242</u>	<u>155,151,867</u>

* Police CDMA is a nationwide integrated National Public Security Communications System (NPSCS) project of the Nigerian Police which did not materialise. The equipment procured in 2010, for the project has become obsolete.

16 Equity securities - Fair value OCI		
Cost of acquisition	465,600,000	465,600,000
Impairment allowance	(465,600,000)	(465,600,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited hold 200,000 ordinary shares in Gicell Wireless Limited. This represents 20% of the total issued and fully paid-up share capital of Gicell Wireless Limited. The company has ceased operation, the last management account was in 2013, and it has been affected by obsolescence of technology.

	Dec. 2021 N	Dec. 2020 N
17 Inventory		
Communication equipment consumables	234,731,079	254,865,354
Electrical consumables	2,362,605	5,302,187
Stationeries and office consumables	7,995,806	8,396,850
	<u>245,089,490</u>	<u>268,564,391</u>
18 Receivables and prepaid expenses		
Trade receivables	1,779,972,004	1,667,018,359
Less : Impairment allowance on trade receivables*	(840,114,418)	(814,875,620)
	939,857,586	852,142,739
Other receivables	68,252,579	19,435,327
	<u>1,008,110,165</u>	<u>871,578,066</u>

* Movement in the impairment allowance on trade receivables are as follows:-

Balance, as at 1 January	814,875,620	811,374,657
Additional impairment charge for the year	25,238,798	3,500,963
Balance, as at 31 December,	<u>840,114,418</u>	<u>814,875,620</u>

19 Cash and bank balance		
Overhead cash balance	14,260,557	9,800
Capital cash balance *	4,352,555,390	60,939,996
Central Bank of Nigeria (USD)	27,133,761	5,825,788
Remita balance	16,481,053	240,182,320
CBN - Zonal Intervention Projects balance	732,067,054	-
CBN - Special project account	877,946	-
	<u>5,143,375,761</u>	<u>306,957,904</u>

* Included in this, is the sum of N343,678,518 outstanding allocation on constituency projects with the corresponding liability stated in Note 20d.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
	N	N
20 Payables and accrued expenses		
Trade payable (Note 20a)	877,946	253,010,979
Audit fees payable	5,000,000	5,000,000
Value Added Tax (VAT) and Withholding Tax (WHT) payable	27,603,377	64,727,215
Sub-treasury of the Federation (Note 20b)	320,124,472	322,599,429
Other payables	1,435,916,788	1,001,343,251
Accrued charges	99,617,458	236,222,358
Income received in advance	7,568,253	-
Zonal Intervention Projects payable (Note 20c)	732,067,054	-
Constituency project payable (Note 20d)	343,678,518	-
	<u>2,972,453,866</u>	<u>1,882,903,233</u>

(a) In year 2020, the Company was appointed the lead contractor for the implementation of e-NHIS and system development, upgrade and renewal by the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). The Company was to continuously monitor and supervise the project and ensure that standard specifications of the contract are complied with by the six implementing partners and to make payments as at when due in line with the payment milestones and deliverables. The revenue earned by the Company from this project is included in other income (Note 5). As at the reporting date the transactions on the project are as follows:-

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
	N	N
Balance, as at 1 January,	253,010,979	-
Amount received during the year	3,158,936,251	237,614,186
Amount paid out during the year	(3,395,672,491)	-
Other transactions balances	(15,396,793)	15,396,793
Balance, as at 31 December	<u>877,946</u>	<u>253,010,979</u>

(b) Movement in Sub-treasury of the Federation is as follows:-

Balance, as at 1 January,	322,599,429	184,974,482
Charge during the year based on collected revenue (Note 12)	113,361,886	140,661,923
Remittance to the Consolidated revenue fund	(115,836,843)	(3,036,976)
Balance, as at 31 December	<u>320,124,472</u>	<u>322,599,429</u>

(c) Zonal Intervention Projects payable

Zonal Intervention projects are community based projects of the National Assembly domiciled with the Company. The projects are conceived, valued and supervised by the Ministry of Special Duties, while the Company acts as the administrator of the fund. The project's balance at the reporting date is as follows:-

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
	N	N
Balance, as at 1 January,	169,213,424	-
Amount appropriated during the year	735,000,000	-
Disbursements made during the year	(172,146,370)	-
Balance, as at 31 December	<u>732,067,054</u>	<u>-</u>

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

20(d) Constituency project payable

Constituency projects are trainings on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Centres built in selected locations under the constituency project allocation. The projects were constructed/acquired and transferred to benefiting communities, and the Company do not expect to derive any future economic benefits from them. The transactions during the year are as follows:-

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
	N	N
Amount allocated during the year	515,000,000	-
Disbursements made during the year	(171,321,482)	-
Balance, as at 31 December	<u>343,678,518</u>	<u>-</u>

21 Share capital

Authorised

10,000,000 shares of N1 each

<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
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Issued and fully paid

10,000,000 shares of N1 each

<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
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The Company's shares are held 99.5% by the Federal Ministry of Finance Incorporated and 0.5% by the Federal Ministry of Communications on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

22 Take-off fund

Balance, as at 31 December

<u>47,153,020,514</u>	<u>47,153,020,514</u>
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23 Capital fund*

Balance, as at 1 January,

23,047,863,013	22,388,370,468
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Additions during the year

5,255,158,987	659,492,545
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Constituency project allocation**

(515,000,000)	-
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Balance, as at 31 December,

<u>27,788,022,000</u>	<u>23,047,863,013</u>
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* These are funds received from the Federal Government (the sole shareholder) through annual budgetary allocations, to fund capital projects.

** Constituency projects are projects of the National Assembly, and do not belong to the Company.

24 Retained earnings

Balance, as at 1 January

(34,628,566,867)	(30,209,977,509)
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Transfer from profit or loss account during the year

(4,148,232,872)	(4,418,589,358)
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Balance, as at 31 December,

<u>(38,776,799,739)</u>	<u>(34,628,566,867)</u>
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25 Related party transactions and balances

(i) Related parties of the Company are determined based on the fact that these entities have representatives on the Company's Board. The related parties of the Company are as follows:

1. The Federal Ministry of Finance
2. Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy
3. Federal Government of Nigeria - Ultimate Controlling Parent

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(a) Transactions with related entities

Federal Government of Nigeria - budgetary allocations received
Federal Government of Nigeria - Remittance to CRF

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
	N	N
Federal Government of Nigeria - budgetary allocations received	7,383,276,051	3,195,153,263
Federal Government of Nigeria - Remittance to CRF	(113,361,886)	(140,661,923)
	<u>7,269,914,165</u>	<u>3,054,491,339</u>

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) **Key management compensation**

The key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The key management personnel are the Company's Executive Directors and senior management staff. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services as shown below:

	2021	2020
	N	N
(ii) Salaries and other short-term employee benefits		
<i>Executive Directors</i>	93,836,000	85,452,000
<i>Senior management</i>	419,746,677	440,273,508
	<u>513,582,677</u>	<u>525,725,508</u>

There was no other compensation paid during the period. There were no loans to key management personnel.

26 Commitments and Contingent liabilities

(a) **Financial commitments**

The Company did not charge its assets to secure liabilities of third parties.

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments have been taken into account in the preparation of these financial statements.

(b) **Litigations and claims**

The Company is involved in a number of litigations and claims in some ongoing cases in some Nigerian courts. Based on management assessment and legal advice, none of the cases are likely to succeed against the Company or lead to any material loss, and as such no provisions have been made in these financial statements.

27 Comparative figures

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information. Some comparative figures have been restated in line with the current year's presentation.

28 Events after the reporting date

Re-structuring of the Company

The Company is undergoing a re-structuring of its business for optimal performance. It has created two Strategic Business Units (SBU) namely:- Satellite Infrastructural Company (SIC), and Satellite Broadband and Broadcasting Company (SBBC). The strategic business units are expected to reposition the Company for the Federal Government's proposal to commercialise the Company.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

29 Risk Management

(a) Introduction and Overview of Company's financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, equity and commodity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Financial risk management overview

The main risks that the Company is facing and actively monitoring and managing are the following:

i Market risk

Market risk is the risk of potential loss in asset positions arising from movements in market prices. Market risk can arise from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other relevant factors such as market volatilities.

Market risk is the risk of potential losses in asset positions arising from movements in market prices. Market risks can arise from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other relevant factors such as market volatilities. The objective of market risk management activities is to continuously identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risks taken. The Company has no formal market risk management procedure because of its limited exposure. The company is exposed to the general economic condition of variable interest rate and exchange rate volatility in Nigeria.

a Foreign exchange risk

Exchange rate risk arise from payment obligations to suppliers, technical partners and subscriptions denominated in US Dollars. The risk would be mitigated by receipts from international customers in US Dollars.

The company's financial instruments exposed to foreign exchange risk categorized by currency at the reporting date, is as shown below:-

As at 31 December 2021	Naira component	Dollar component	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalent	5,116,242	27,134	5,143,376
Creditors and accruals	(1,536,537)	(1,435,917)	(2,972,454)
Net exposure	3,579,705	(1,408,783)	2,170,922
As at 31 December 2020	Naira component	Dollar component	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalent	301,132	5,826	306,958
Creditors and accruals	(881,560)	(1,001,343)	(1,882,903)
Net exposure	(580,428)	(995,517)	(1,575,945)

b Interest rate risk

Company do not have any borrowings that attract interest exposure at the reporting date.

c Equity and commodity price risk

The Company is not exposed to equity and commodity price risk because there are no investments in quoted equities and commodities held by the Company.

ii Credit risk

Credit risk represents the Company's exposure to potential losses deriving from the non-performance of counterparties (distributors and customers) and other debtors. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and credit exposures to outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

Below is a breakdown of the Company's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk and the maximum credit risk exposure before collateral held or other credit enhancements as at the reporting date.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

a Financial instruments exposed to credit risk

Asset	Maximum exposure	
	31 Dec. 2021 N'000	31 Dec. 2020 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	5,143,376	306,958
Trade and other receivables	1,848,225	1,686,454
Investment securities at FVOCI	465,600	465,600
Total	6,991,600	1,993,412

b Impairment losses on financial assets recognised in profit or loss were as follows:

Impairment	31 Dec. 2021 N'000	31 Dec. 2020 N'000
Impairment loss on trade receivables	25,239	3,501
	<u>25,239</u>	<u>3,501</u>

c Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which the customer operates.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

31 Dec. 2021	Trade receivables Days past due			Total N'000
	Less than 180 days N'000	180 to 360 days N'000	Over 360 days N'000	
Total gross carrying amount	505,700	524,325	749,946	1,779,972
Expected credit loss rate	2.90%	14.4%	100%	
Expected credit loss amount	14,665	75,503	749,946	840,114

31 Dec. 2020	Trade receivables Days past due			Total N'000
	Less than 180 days N'000	180 to 360 days N'000	Over 360 days N'000	
Total gross carrying amount	570,931	291,774	764,410	1,627,115
Expected credit loss rate	2.40%	12.6%	100%	
Expected credit loss amount	13,702	36,763	764,410	814,876

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 360 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against same line item.

iii Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments as they fall due. Liquidity risk is not viewed in isolation, because financial risks are not mutually exclusive and liquidity risk is often triggered by consequences of other Company's risks such as credit, market and operational risks. The Company uses both long term and short term cash flow projections to monitor funding requirements for activities and to ensure there are sufficient cash resources to meet operational needs. Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department through budgeting and quarterly budget report.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021
Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

(b) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for its stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company considers its capital structure to include common share capital, capital appropriations and special take off grant from the Federal Government of Nigeria, and net working capital (defined as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other receivables and other current assets less accounts payable and accrued liabilities less other current liabilities).

The Company relies on the cash resources available from income on services provided, capital contributions and budgetary allocations (personnel and overhead) by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Capital is defined by total shareholder's fund and it is monitored regularly by the Company's management. The Company is not subject to an externally or regulatory imposed capital.

30 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED
Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021
Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)

(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position approximates their fair values. Trade and other receivables / payables, financial asset at fair value through OCI, cash and cash equivalents are the Company's short term financial instruments. Accordingly, management is of the opinion that their fair values are not expected to be materially different from their carrying values.

Below are the company's financial instruments and their fair value hierarchy at the reporting date:

31 December 2021				
Financial instrument classification	Note	Carrying value N '000	Fair value N '000	Fair value hierarchy
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalent	19	5,143,376	5,143,376	1
Trade and other receivables	18	1,008,110	1,008,110	1
		<u>6,151,486</u>	<u>6,151,486</u>	
Financial asset at fair value through OCI				
Investment security	16	-	-	2
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Payables and accruals	20	2,972,454	2,972,454	1

31 December 2020				
Financial instrument classification		Carrying value N '000	Fair value N '000	Fair value hierarchy
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalent	19	306,958	306,958	1
Trade and other receivables	18	871,578	871,578	1
		<u>1,178,536</u>	<u>1,178,536</u>	
Financial asset at fair value through OCI				
Investment security	16	-	-	2
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Payables and accruals	20	1,882,903	1,882,903	1

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	2021 N'000	%	2020 N'000	%
Revenue	3,986,045		3,200,101	
Less bought-in materials and services:	(1,319,345)		(944,603)	
Value added	<u>2,666,700</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,255,498</u>	<u>100</u>
Distributed as follows				
Employees:				
To pay salaries, wages and other staff costs	2,579,934	97	2,497,260	111
Maintenance of assets:				
Depreciation and amortization	4,008,275	150	4,176,827	185
Future				
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,921,509)	(147)	(4,418,589)	(196)
Value added	<u>2,666,700</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,255,498</u>	<u>100</u>

Value added represents the wealth created through the use of the Company's assets by its employees and re-investments for the future creation of wealth.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

31 December	2021 N'000	2020 N'000	2019 N'000	2018 N'000	2017 N'000
<i>Statement of Financial Position / Balance sheet</i>					
	← IFRS →			← NGAAP →	
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	32,458,133	35,649,361	39,114,643	42,126,351	47,232,646
Capital work -in- progress	176,524	155,152	155,152	155,152	682,673
Intangible assets	115,464	213,607	294,813	182,982	
Equity securities - FVOCI	-	-	-	-	465,600
Current assets	6,396,575	1,447,100	969,783	866,935	1,796,148
Net Assets	39,146,697	37,465,220	40,534,391	43,331,419	50,177,068
Financed By:					
Share capital	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Take- off fund	47,153,021	47,153,021	47,153,021	47,153,021	47,153,021
Capital fund	27,788,022	23,047,863	22,388,370	20,536,570	20,278,570
Retained earnings	(38,776,800)	(34,628,567)	(30,209,978)	(25,189,603)	(17,634,965)
Current liabilities	2,972,454	1,882,903	1,192,977	821,432	370,443
	39,146,697	37,465,220	40,534,391	43,331,419	50,177,068
<i>Profit and loss account</i>					
	← IFRS →			← NGAAP →	
Income					
Internally generated revenue	1,229,061	800,471	1,313,834	1,197,179	776,957
Personnel allocation	2,579,934	2,497,260	2,427,635	2,498,544	2,089,978
Overhead allocation	63,183	38,401	41,254	36,857	37,190
Finance income	505	4,631	3,868	-	-
	3,872,683	3,340,763	3,786,591	3,732,580	2,904,126
Cost					
Direct operational cost	752,530	428,567	635,650	411,235	240,742
Personnel cost	2,579,934	2,497,260	2,427,635	2,498,544	2,089,978
Administrative expenses	541,576	512,535	725,845	579,596	869,723
Remittable to the Federation account	113,362	140,662	240,326	235,996	185,858
Depreciation and amortisation	4,008,275	4,176,827	4,230,246	4,178,110	4,038,738
Impairment charges / provision	25,239	3,501	547,263	25,581	-
	8,020,916	7,759,352	8,806,966	7,929,063	7,425,038
Loss for the year	(4,148,233)	(4,418,589)	(5,020,375)	(4,196,483)	(4,520,913)