

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION

**ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

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BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2024**

CORPORATE INFORMATION

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | TRUSTEES | - Sherifah Yusuf-Ajibade
- Fatai Bakare
- Monsurat Kadri
- Abdullahi Shuaib
- Raheemah Hassan-Busari
- Halimatu Alimi |
| 2 | INDEPENDENT AUDITORS | - MESSRS K. OLAYINKA OWOLABI & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)
10, AWONIYI ELEMO STREET,
AJAO ESTATE, ISOLO, LAGOS |
| 3 | SECRETARY | - Bankole Adijat |
| 4 | PRINCIPAL BANKERS | - GTB Bank Limited.
- LOTUS Bank
- JAIZ BANK |
| 5 | INCORPORATION NO. | - 156681 |
| 6 | BUSINESS ADDRESS | - 21, Dairo Street off Oluwalogbon Street
Ikosi-Ketu, Lagos
Nigeria. |

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024

1 Accounts

The Directors are pleased to present to the members the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of the Foundation for the year ended 31st December, 2024

2 Principal Activities

The Foundation engages mainly in orphan based activities.

3 Operating Results

The results for the year are as summarised below:

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Turnover	12,954	5,379
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax	7,110	3,467
Taxation	-	-
Net Profit/ (Loss) After Tax	7,110	3,467
Retained Surplus/(Loss) brought forward	3,467	-
Retained Surplus/(Loss) carried forward	10,577	3,467

5 The Trustees

The underlisted persons are the authorized trustees of the Foundation as at year end.

Trustees

Sherifah Yusuf-Ajibade

Fatai Bakare

Monsurat Kadri

Abdullahi Shuaib

Raheemah Hassa-Busari

Halimatu Alimi

6 Legal Form

The Foundation was incorporated in Nigeria as a fully registered entity on 18th March, 2021 and commenced operations effectively on 1st January, 2023.

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024 (CONT'D)

7 **Directors**

The Directors who served in the board during the year under review are as follows:

- (1) Sherifah Yusuf-Ajibade
- (2) Raheemah Hassa-Busari
- (3) Halimatu Alimi
- (4) Fatai Bakare
- (5) Monsurat Kadri
- (5)Abdullahi Shuaib

8 **Employment and Employees**

8.1 Employment Policy

The company's personnel policies are aimed at promoting good relationship with all its employees. It is the policy of the Company that there should be no unfair discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees whether or not disabled are given equal opportunities to develop.

During the year under review, no person was employed by the company.

8.2 Employee Involvement and Training

The company is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding the Foundation's performance and progress and seeking their opinion where practicable on matters, which particularly affect them as employees. The company provides facilities for regular on-the-job training of staff. Furthermore, staff are sent for seminars and symposia organised by external bodies which are related to their job duties in the company.

8.3 Health, Safety and Welfare

Health and safety regulations would be in force at the instance of a pyhsical standard office.

9 **Post Balance Sheet Events**

There are no post Balance events which could have had a material effect on the Loss to that date, which state of affairs of the Company as at 31st December, 2024 and on the Profit or Loss to that date, which have not been provided for.

10 **Independent Auditors**

In accordance with section 357(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap C20 LFN 2004 Messrs K. Olayinka Owolabi & Co. (Chartered Accountants) have indicated their willingness to continue in office as Independent Auditors of the Foundation. A resolution will be proposed to authorise the Board of Trustees to determine their remuneration.

By Order of the Board

Secretary

Lagos, Nigeria

15th February, 2025

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	NOTES	31 December 2024 =N=	31 December 2023 =N=
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	10,687,282	3,577,460
		10,687,282	3,577,460
TOTAL ASSETS		10,687,282	3,577,460
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY & RESERVES			
Share Capital	12	-	-
Retained Earnings	13	10,577,282	3,467,460
General Reserve		-	-
		10,577,282	3,467,460
LIABILITIES			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Deferred Taxation	11	-	-
Borrowings		-	-
		-	-
Current liabilities			
Trade Payables		-	-
Other payables	9	110,000	110,000
Taxation	10	-	-
		110,000	110,000
Total liabilities		110,000	110,000
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10,687,282	3,577,460

Approved by the Directors on 16 February 2025
and signed on its behalf:

DIRECTOR: Yusuf Ajobade, S.A.F. (Mrs) 

DIRECTOR: Bankole Adijat (Mrs) 

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER: Hassan Busari Raheemah (Mrs) 

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		31 December 2024 =N=	31 December 2023 =N=
Revenue	NOTES 14	12,954,342	5,378,965
Direct Costs	15	<u>-</u>	-
Gross profit		12,954,342	5,378,965
Administrative expenses	16	(5,818,500)	(1,860,100)
Finance costs	17	<u>(26,020)</u>	<u>(51,405)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		7,109,822	3,467,460
Income Tax Expense	10	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Period/year net of tax		<u>7,109,822</u>	<u>3,467,460</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) after tax		<u>7,109,822</u>	<u>3,467,460</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

**BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Share Capital N	Share Premium N	Capital Reserves N	Statutory Reserves N	Total N
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-		3,467,460		3,467,460
Additional capital	-	-	-	-	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	7,109,822	-	-	-	7,109,822
Balance as at 31 December 2024	7,109,822				10,577,282
Balance as at 31 December 2024	7,109,822	-	3,467,460	-	10,577,282
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3,467,460	-	-	-	3,467,460

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

**BAYTUR RAHMAH ROPHAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	31 December 2024 =N=	31 December 2023 =N=
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Surplus for the year	7,109,822	3,467,460
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital	7,109,822	3,467,460
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	-	-
Decrease in other payables	<u>-</u>	<u>110,000</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>110,000</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>7,109,822</u>	<u>3,577,460</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used in investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Share Capital	-	-
Directors' account	-	-
Reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	7,109,822	3,577,460
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the	<u>3,577,460</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>10,687,282</u></u>	<u><u>3,577,460</u></u>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Reporting entity

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION was incorporated in Nigeria as a Not-For-Profit organisation on 18th March, 2021 and commenced operations effectively on 1st January, 2023.

The company's registered office and principal place is Lagos.

The Foundation engages mainly in orphan base activities.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and on a going concern basis.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires partners to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The summary of significant accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all the years presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Foreign currency translation

a. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Naira (N), which is the company's presentation currency.

b. Transactions and balances

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

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or cost'.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flows hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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

Freehold land (where applicable) is not depreciated. Leasehold properties are depreciated over their useful lives, unless the lease period is shorter, in which case the lease period is used. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>No of years</u>
Leasehold land	Straight line	Up to 50 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 to 5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 to 8 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	5 to 8 years
Generators	Straight line	5 to 10 years
Office improvement	Straight line	4 to 5 years

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

Where an indication of impairment exists, an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

3.4 Financial assets

3.4.1 Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

- a. **Loans and receivables**
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the balance sheet.
- b. **Available-for-sale financial assets**
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. These include investments in shares.
- c. **Fair value through profit or loss**
Fair value through profit or loss includes those investments that are held for trading with the purpose of short term profit making or those investments designated at fair value through profit or loss. These are included as current assets. These investments include investments in shares.

3.4.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, investments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized at fair value and the transaction costs on these items are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fair value through profit or loss investments are carried at fair value and all movements are recorded in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in profit or loss as 'gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss as part of other income. Dividends on available-for sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss as part of other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

3.5 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

- a. **Assets carried at amortised cost**
The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

The criteria that the company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - i) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
 - ii) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If an asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

b. Assets classified as available for sale

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the company uses the criteria referred to in (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

3.8 Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts

Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts includes cash at bank and in hand plus short-term deposits less overdrafts. Short-term deposits have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

3.9 Borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs are accounted for on an accruals basis through profit or loss, using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

3.10 Trade payables

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

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

3.11 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring that has been communicated to affected parties. 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.

3.13 Capital accounts

Capital represents advances from the managing partner towards the financing of the company.

3.14 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Society operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit pension plan under which the Society pays fixed contributions into separate entity. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. The Society has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to the employee service in the current and prior periods.

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

3.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, rebates and sales related taxes. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Interests are recognised using the effective interest method as set out in IAS 39

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk). Credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effect on the company's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

i Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The company's interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rate expose the company to fair value interest rate risk. The company set its own borrowing limit and monitors interest rate and borrowing exposure in the light of the set limits.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the likelihood that a customer or counterparty is unable to meet the contracted financial obligations resulting in a default situation and or financial loss.

The company analyses the credit risk for each of its new customer before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

For banks and financial institutions, the company utilizes institutions that have manageable reputational risk but do not strictly monitor their formal ratings. In additions the company monitors its exposures with individual institutions and has internal limits to control maximum exposures. Credit terms are set with customers based on past experiences, payment history and reputation of the customer.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential loss arising from the company's inability to meet its obligation as they fall due or to fund increase in assets without incurring unacceptable cost or losses. Liquidity risk is not viewed in isolation, because financial risks are not mutually exclusive, and liquidity is often triggered by the consequences of other risks such as credit, market and operational risks.

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the company. The company monitors rolling forecast of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. The company also ensure that at all times it does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. More importantly, the company continue to receive financial support from its partners in times of need.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land =N=	Furniture and fittings =N=	Books =N=	Office Equipt & Computer =N=	Total =N=
COST					
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	-	-	-	-	-
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	-	-	#	-	-
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2024	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-	-
	15	15			

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

	31 December 2024 =N=	31 December 2023 =N=
6 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	-	-
Loan Receivable	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Withholding tax receivables	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
All trade receivables are local customers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	10,687,282	3,577,460
Cash in hand	-	-
	<u>10,687,282</u>	<u>3,577,460</u>
8 ACCOUNT PAYABLES		
Trade Payables	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
9 OTHER PAYABLES		
Sundry payables	110,000	110,000
Loan -	-	-
Director Current Accounts	-	-
	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
10 Taxation		
(a) Profit or Loss Account		
Income Tax	-	-
Education Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax Abatement/(Charge) (6)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Balance Sheet		
Balance unpaid at Start of year	-	-
Provision for the year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Payments during the year	-	-
Balance unpaid at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
11 Deferred Tax		
Balance at Start of year	-	-
(Abatement)/Charge for the year	-	-
Balance at the End of the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
12 SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised, Issued and Fully paid: 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
GRANTS		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additional	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024

	31 December 2024 =N=	31 December 2023 =N=
13 General Reserve		
The movement on this account during the year was as follows:		
Balance at 1 January, beginning of the year	3,467,460	-
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-
Transferred from profit and loss account	<u>7,109,822</u>	<u>3,467,460</u>
Balance at 31, December	<u>10,577,282</u>	<u>3,467,460</u>
14 Turnover:		
Donations	<u>12,954,342</u>	<u>5,378,965</u>
15 Cost of Sales		
Direct Costs	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
16 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Education Support	4,443,500	1,210,800
2023 Session Event	-	99,300
Website Expenses	100,000	100,000
Accommodation Support	320,000	330,000
Forum & Seminar Exps	-	-
Audit Fee	145,000	110,000
Bad Debt	-	-
Welfare/Ramadan Relief Packs	810,000	-
Local Transport	-	-
Cleaning Expenses	-	-
Transport Expenses	-	10,000
Depreciation	-	-
	<u>5,818,500</u>	<u>1,860,100</u>
16.1 SALARIES AND WAGES		
Wages, salaries and allowances	-	-
Pension contribution	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
17 FINANCE COSTS		
Bank Charges	<u>26,020</u>	<u>51,405</u>
18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
There were no material contingent liabilities at 31 December 2024.		
19 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS		
19.1 There are no significant developments since the end of the accounting period.		
19.2 There has been no material post balance sheet event to date.		

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
VALUE ADDED STATEMENT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024		2023	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Turnover	12,954	182.203	5379	155.13
Bought in Materials, Services and Overheads	- (5,845)	-82.20	0 -1912	-55.13
Value Added	7,110	100	3467	100
<u>Applied as Follows:</u>				
<i>Employees:</i>				
Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits	-	0	-	0
<i>Government:</i>				
Taxation	-	0	-	0
<i>Replacement of Assets</i>				
Depreciation	-	0	-	0
<i>Future</i>				
Retained Earnings/Losses	7,110	100	3,467	100
	7,110	100	3,467	100

Value added represents the additional wealth which the company has been able to create by its own and its employees efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth to employees, government, providers of capital and the amount retained for the future creation of more wealth.

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION
ACCOUNTS - 31 DECEMBER 2024
TWO YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2024 =N=	2023 =N=
ASSETS		
Non current assets	-	-
Current assets	<u>10,687,282</u>	<u>3,577,460</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>10,687,282</u></u>	<u><u>3,577,460</u></u>
 FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Equity & Reserves	10,577,282	6,934,920
Non Current liabilities:	-	-
Current liabilities:	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>10,687,282</u></u>	<u><u>7,044,920</u></u>
 INCOME STATEMENT		
Revenue	<u>12,954,342</u>	<u>5,378,965</u>
Surplus/(Loss) for the year	<u><u>7,109,822</u></u>	<u><u>3,467,460</u></u>

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION

INCOME TAX COMPUTATION FOR 2025 YEAR OF ASSESSMENT

	-N-	-N-
Net Profit/(Loss) as per Accounts		7,109,822
Add Back Depreciation		-
Adjusted Loss		<u>7,109,822</u>
Capital Allowance b/fwd	-	
Capital Allowance for the year	'See A Below'	
- Initial	-	
- Annual	-	
Total Capital Allowance c/fwd	<u>0</u>	
Capital Allowance Claimed restricted to 66 2/3 of Adjusted Profit	-	-
Capital Allowance c/fwd	<u>-</u>	
Surplus for the period		<u><u>7,109,822</u></u>
<u>Tax Payable</u>		
Income Tax	'See B Below'	-
Education Tax	'See B Below'	-
Tax Due		<u><u>-</u></u>

BAYTUR RAHMAH ORPHAN FOUNDATION

**INCOME TAX COMPUTATION
FOR
2025 YEAR OF ASSESSMENT**

Prepared by:

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