MEYER PLC

(Formerly DN MEYER PLC)

UNAUDITED INTERIM

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2024

DIRECTORS, ADVISORS AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Chairman of the Board	Mr Kayode Falowo
Directors	Dr. David Onabajo (Managing Director) Mr Osa Osunde Erelu Angela Adebayo Tony Ukponi Mr. Oluwatoyin Okeowo Mrs Ochee Vivienne Bamgboye
Registered office	No 32 Billings way, Oregun Industrial Estate, Ikeja, Lagos
Tax Identification Number	01150890-0001
Company Secretary	Marriot Solicitors 15E, Muri Okunola Street Off Ajose Adeogun Street Victoria Island, Lagos
Company Registrar	Greenwich Registrars & Data Solutions Limited 274, Murtala Muhammed Way Alagomeji, Yaba Lagos
Auditors	BDO Professional Services (Chartered Accountants) ADOL House 15, CIPM Avenue Central Business District Alausa, Ikeja Lagos.
Major Bankers	Access Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited Zenith Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited Guaranty Trust Bank Limited First City Monument Bank Limited Eco Bank Plc Providus Bank Limited Greenwich Merchant Bank Limited

ACCOUNTS

The Directors are pleased to submit the interim Unaudited Financial Statements as at 31 March 2024.

LEGAL STATUS

The Company commenced operations in Nigeria in 1960 after it was incorporated as a private limited liability company. It was converted to a public company in 1979. The Company was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1979.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is manufacturing and sale of paint products, coating, adhesives and flooring products.

Subsidiary	Principal Activities	Date of Incorporation	Percentage Holding
DNM Construction Limited	Building and Construction	20 July, 2007	96%

The financial results of the subsidiary have been consolidated in these financial statements.

DIVIDEND

The Directors have recommended no dividend for the period ended 31st March, 2024

SHARE CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDING

i. The Company did not purchase its own shares during the period.
ii. The Authorised share capital of the Company is N248,863,781 (2022:N248,863,781) divided into N497,728,562 (2022: N497,728,562) ordinary shares of 50 kobo each.
iii. The issued and paid up capital of the Company is N248,863,781 divided into 497,728,562 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each.

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN SHARES

List of shareholding with 5% and above for the period 31st March 2024

S/N	NAMES	2024 SHAREHOLDING	%
1	Greenwich Capital Limited	156,419,326	31.43
2	Bosworth Investments & Service Limited	153,961,094	30.93
3	Mr. Osa Osunde	27,000,250	5.42
4	Mr. Kayode Falowo	25,170,582	5.06

No individual shareholder other than as stated above held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 March 2024.

Interests of Directors in Shares of the Company

The interests of Directors in the issued shares of the company as stated in the Register of Members as at 31 March 2024 for the purposes of section 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act,2020 (As amended) are as follows :

S/N	Name of Director	Direct shareholding 2024	Indirect shareholding 2024	Direct shareholding 2023	Indirect shareholding 2023
1	Kayode Falowo	25,170,582	Nil	25,170,582	Nil
2	Mr. Osa Osunde	27,000,250	Nil	27,000,250	Nil
3	Erelu Angela Adebayo	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Mr. Tony Uponi	3,298,804	Nil	3,298,804	Nil
5	Mr. Oluwatoyin Okeowo	2,080,482	Nil	2,080,482	Nil
6	Mrs. Vivienne Ochee-Bamgboye	384,998	Nil	384,998	Nil

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In order to maintain and enhance skills and abilities, the Company's policy of continuously researching into new products and services was maintained.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

i) Employment of Physically Challenged persons

It is the policy of the Company that there is no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from Physically Challenged persons. All employees whether or not Physically Challenged are given equal opportunities to develop their experience and knowledge and to qualify for promotion in furtherance of their careers. As at 31 March 2024 there was no Physically Challenged person in the employment of the Company.

ii) Health, safety at work and welfare of employees.

Health and safety regulations are in force within the premises of the Company. The Company provides transportation, housing, meal and medical subsidies to all employees.

iii) Employee involvement and training

The Company is committed to keeping employees fully informed regarding its performance and progress and seeking their views wherever practicable on matters which particularly affect them as employees. Management, professional and technical expertise are the Company's major assets and investments to develop such skills continue.

The Company's expanding skills base has been extended by the provision of training which has broadened opportunities for career development within the organisation. Incentive schemes designed to meet the circumstances of each individual are implemented wherever appropriate.

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Directors confirm to the best of their knowledge that the Company has substantially complied with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Code of Corporate Governance and other regulatory requirements. The Directors further confirm that the Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and has complied substantially with the provisions thereof.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

As the Company operates in a dynamic environment, it continuously monitors its internal control system to ensure its continued effectiveness. In doing this, the Company employs both high level and preventive controls which will ensure maximum opportunity for prevention of misleading or inaccurate financial statements, properly safeguard its assets and ensure achievement of its corporate goals while complying with relevant laws and regulations

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no post balance sheet events that would have had an effect on these financial statements.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Employee relations were stable and cordial in the year under review.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Notes	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Revenue	9	629,742	533,661	629,742	533,661
Cost of sales	10	(463,005)	(356,472)	(463,005)	(356,472)
Gross profit		166,737	177,189	166,737	177,189
Other operating income	11	14,399	1,465	14,399	1,465
Selling and distribution expenses	12	(78,914)	(73,169)	(78,914)	(73,169)
Administrative expenses	13	(117,923)	(87,907)	(117,923)	(87,907)
Profit/(loss) from operating activities		(15,701)	17,578	(15,701)	17,578
Finance income	14(i)	44,722	39,679	44,722	39,679
Finance costs	14(ii)	(939)	(822)	(939)	(822)
Net finance income		43,783	38,857	43,783	38,857
Profit/(loss) before taxation	15	28,082	56,435	28,082	56,435
Taxation (expense)/credit	16(a)	(9,407)	(18,342)	(9,407)	(18,342)
Profit for the period		18,674	38,093	18,674	38,093
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		18,674	38,093	18,674	38,093
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		18,674	38,093	18,674	38,093
Non-controlling interest		(4)	(4)	-	-
Profit for the period		18,670	38,089	18,674	38,093
Total comprehensive profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		18,674	38,093	18,674	38,093
Non-controlling interest		4	(4)	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		18,678	38,089	18,674	38,093
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	29	4	8	4	8
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	29	4	8	4	8

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH, 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	17	333,567	321,225	333,567	321,225
Right of use	17 (c)	11,000	19,250	11,000	19,250
Total non-current assets		**344,566**	**340,475**	**344,567**	**340,475**
Current assets					
Inventories	19	255,113	194,115	255,113	194,115
Trade and other receivables	20	420,972	396,016	393,862	368,905
Cash and cash equivalents	21	1,538,009	1,521,455	1,537,826	1,521,272
Total current assets		**2,214,094**	**2,111,586**	**2,186,800**	**2,084,292**
Total assets		**2,558,660**	**2,452,060**	**2,531,367**	**2,424,767**
Current liabilities					
Short term borrowings	22(ii)	14,122	18,330	14,122	18,330
Trade and other payables	24	681,559	598,761	705,933	623,134
Current tax liabilities	16(b)	124,338	114,931	124,338	114,931
Total current liabilities		**820,020**	**732,022**	**844,393**	**756,395**
Net Current Assets		**1,394,074**	**1,379,564**	**1,342,407**	**1,327,897**
Total assets less current liabilities		**1,738,641**	**1,720,038**	**1,686,974**	**1,668,371**
Non-Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	22(ii)	5,707	5,779	5,707	5,779
Dismantlement and restoration	25	11,649	11,649	11,649	11,649
Employment benefits	23(d)	13,669	13,669	13,669	13,669
Deferred tax liabilities	16	4,530	4,530	4,530	4,530
		35,555	**35,627**	**35,555**	**35,627**
Net Assets		**1,703,085**	**1,684,411**	**1,651,418**	**1,632,744**
Equity					
Share capital	26	248,864	248,864	248,864	248,864
Share premium account	27	53,173	53,173	53,173	53,173
Revenue reserve	28(i)	1,398,608	1,379,930	1,349,381	1,330,707
Non-controlling interest	28(ii)	2,440	2,444	-	-
Total Equity		**1,703,085**	**1,684,411**	**1,651,418**	**1,632,744**

The financial statements and notes to the financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 26th April 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Kayode Falowo	**Oluwatoyin Okeowo**	**Dr. David Onabajo**
Chairman	**Director**	**Managing Director**
FRC/2014/CISN/00000007051	**FRC/2013/IODN/00000002638**	**FRC/2018/IODN/00000018995**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The Group	Share capital	Share premium	Retained Earnings	Non controlling interest	Total Equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	248,864	53,173	1,379,930	2,444	1,684,411
Profit for the period	-	-	18,678		18,678
Adjustment for Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	18,678	(4)	18,674
Contributions by and distributions to owners:					
Issued Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	248,864	53,173	1,398,608	2,440	1,703,085
Balance as at 1 January 2023	248,864	53,173	1,143,962	2,440	1,448,439
Comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period	-	-	235,968		235,968
Adjustment for Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	4	4
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	235,968	4	235,972
Contributions by and distributions to owners:					
Issued Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	248,864	53,173	1,379,930	2,444	1,684,411

The Company	Share capital	Share premium	Retained Earnings	Non controlling interest	Total Equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	248,864	53,173	1,330,707	-	1,632,744
Profit for the period	-	-	18,674	-	18,674
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	18,674	-	18,674
Contribution by and Distribution to owners:					
Issued Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	248,864	53,173	1,349,381	-	1,651,418
Balance as at 1 January 2023	248,864	53,173	1,094,738		1,396,775
Profit for the period	-	-	235,969	-	235,969
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	235,969	-	235,969
Contribution by and Distribution to owners:					
Issued Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	248,864	53,173	1,330,707	-	1,632,744

MEYER PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Notes	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities:		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit for the period		18,674	235,964	18,674	235,969
Adjusted for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17(c)	5,794	12,639	5,794	12,639
Depreciation of Right of use assets	17	8,250	44,510	8,250	44,510
Provision for dismantlement and restoration	25	-	-	-	-
Finance cost	14	939	4,187	939	4,187
Finance income	14	(44,722)	(159,629)	(44,722)	(159,629)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	19	(12,606)	(4,781)	(12,606)	(4,781)
Income tax expense/(credit)	16(a)	9,407	114,931	9,407	114,931
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		(14,263)	247,821	(14,263)	247,826
Increase in inventories	19	(60,998)	(59,723)	(60,998)	(59,723)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	20	(24,956)	(240,926)	(24,956)	(244,576)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	24(a)	82,786	170,241	82,785	173,885
Decrease in employee benefit	23	-	(1,319)	-	(1,319)
		(17,431)	**116,094**	**(17,432)**	**116,093**
Income taxes paid	**14**	-	(10,374)	-	(10,374)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**(17,431)**	**105,720**	**(17,432)**	**105,719**
Cashflow from investing activities					
Additions to Property, Plant and equipment	17(a)	(18,217)	(41,735)	(18,217)	(41,735)
Addition to right of use of assets	17(c)		(33,000)	-	(33,000)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, plant and equipment		12,700	4,781	12,700	4,781
Finance income	14	44,722	159,629	44,722	159,629
Net cash generated by investing activities		**39,205**	**89,675**	**39,205**	**89,675**
Cashflow from financing activities					
Long term loan repaid	22(ii)	(4,280)	(12,554)	(4,280)	(12,554)
Borrowing	22(ii)	-	16,575	-	16,575
Finance charges	14	(939)	(4,187)	(939)	(4,187)
Net cash generated by financing activities		**(5,219)**	**(166)**	**(5,219)**	**(166)**
Net cash and cash equivalents for the period		**16,554**	**195,230**	**16,554**	**195,230**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		1,521,455	1,326,225	1,521,272	1,326,042
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**1,538,009**	**1,521,455**	**1,537,826**	**1,521,272**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Cash at Bank and in hand	21	1,538,009	1,521,455	1,537,826	1,521,272

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 **The Group**

The group comprises Meyer Plc (the Company) and its subsidiary - DNM Construction Limited.

The Company - Corporate information and principal activities

Meyer Plc (previously called DN Meyer Plc) is a manufacturing Company incorporated in Nigeria on the 20 May 1960.The name was changed by a special resolution and the authority of the Corporate Affairs Commission on 1st of July 2016. The Company manufactures and markets paints. The shares of the Company are held as follows: 31.43% by Greenwich Capital Limited, 30.93% by Bosworth Investments & Services Limited, 5.42% by Osa Osunde, 5.06% by Kayode Falowo and 27.160% by Nigerian citizens.

Its registered office is at No 32, Billlings way, Oregun Industrial Estate, Alausa Ikeja, Lagos.

2 **Basis of preparation**

(a) **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act,2020 (As amended).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2024.

(b) **Basis of measurement**

The Group financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the certain financial instruments measured at fair value

(c) **Functional and presentation currency**

The Group and Company's functional and presentation currency is the Nigerian naira. The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira and have been rounded to the nearest thousand except otherwise stated.

(d) **Use of estimates and judgement**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3 **New standards, interpretations and amendments**

(a) **New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from 1 January 2024**

New standards effective for adoption in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 but had no significant effect or impact on the Company are:

Standard/Interpretation		**Effective date periods beginning on or after**
IFRS 16	Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases);	1 January 2024
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements);	1 January 2024
IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements); and	1 January 2024
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)	1 January 2024

(b) **New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective**

The following are the new standards and interpretations that have been issued, but are not mandatory for the financial period ended 31 March 2024. They have not been adopted in preparing the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024.

In terms of International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company is required to include in its financial statements disclosure about the future impact of standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective at reporting date.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2024, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

Standard	Interpretation	Effective date
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)	1 January 2025

*All standards and interpretations will be adopted at their effective date (except for those standards and interpretations that are not applicable to the Entity).

4) **Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

The Group makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience as other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

i) **Income and deferred taxation**

Meyer Plc annually incurs income taxes payable, and also recognises changes to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, all of which are based on management's interpretations of applicable laws and regulations. The quality of these estimates is highly dependent upon management's ability to properly apply at times a very complex sets of rules, to recognise changes in applicable rules and, in the case of deferred tax assets, management's ability to project future earnings from activities that may apply loss carry forward positions against future income taxes.

ii) **Impairment of property, plant and equipment**

The Group assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of those assets may not be recoverable. In assessing whether a write-down of the carrying amount of a potentially impaired asset is required, the asset's carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount. Frequently, the recoverable amount of an asset proves to be the Group's estimated value in use.

The estimated future cash flows applied are based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and represent management's best estimates of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the cash flow generating assets.

iii) **Legal proceedings**

The Group reviews outstanding legal cases following developments in the legal proceedings at each reporting date, in order to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its financial statements. Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of litigation, claim or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation, claim or assessment has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued),the opinions or views of legal advisers, experience on similar cases and any decision of the Group's management as to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or assessment.

5) **Consolidation**

(i) **Subsidiary**

The financial statements of the subsidiary are consolidated from the date the Company acquires control, up to the date that such effective control ceases. For the purpose of these financial statements, subsidiaries are entities over which the company has control. The Company controls an investee if all three of the following elements are present: power over the investee, exposure to variable returns from the investee, and the ability of the investor to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.
De-facto control exists in situations where the Company has the practical ability to direct the activities of the investee without holding the majority of the voting rights. In determining whether de-facto control exists the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

The size of The Company's voting rights relative to both the size and dispersion of other parties who hold voting rights; Substantive potential voting rights held by the Company and by other parties and other contractual arrangements.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Company. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity instruments issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Companies within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Accounting policies of subsidiary have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the parent entity is measured at cost.

(ii) **Changes in ownership interests in subsidiary without change of control**

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant shares acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposal to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(iii) **Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.**

If the business combination is achieved in stages, fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

(iv) **Disposal of subsidiaries**

On loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, that retained interest is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) depending on the level of influence retained.

6) **Summary of significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) **Going concern**

The directors assess the Company and its subsidiary's future performance and financial position on a going concern basis and have no reason to believe that the Company and its subsidiary will not be a going concern in the year ahead. For this reason, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern.

(b) **Foreign currency**

Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's presentation currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

Non -monetary items that are measured in terms of cost in a foreign currency are converted using the exchange rate at the end of the period.

(c) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sales of goods and services, in the ordinary course of the Group's activities and is stated net of value-added tax (VAT), rebates and discounts.

(i) **Sale of goods and rendering of services**

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the five-step process described in IFRS 15. Revenue is recognized when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised goods or service to a customer. The goods or services are transferred when the customer acquires control over the asset, which may happen either over time or at a particular point in time. Under the five-step process an entity must complete the following steps before revenue can be recognised: Identify contracts with customers, identify performance obligations, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and finally recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

(ii) **Other income**

This comprises profit from sale of financial assets, property, plant and equipment, foreign exchange gains, fair value gains of non financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and impairment loss no longer required written back.

Income arising from disposal of items of financial assets, plant and equipment and scraps is recognised at the time when proceeds from the disposal has been received by the Group. The profit on disposal is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets. The Group recognises impairment no longer required as other income when the Group receives cash on an impaired receivable or when the value of an impaired investment increased and the investment is realisable.

(d) **Expenditure**

Expenditures are recognised as they accrue during the course of the year. Analysis of expenses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is presented in classification based on the function of the expenses as this provides information that is reliable and more relevant than their nature.

The Group classifies its expenses as follows:
- Cost of sales;
- Administration expenses;
- Selling and distribution expenses; and
- Other allowances and amortizations

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on short-term deposits with banks, dividend income, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange gains.

Dividend income from investments is recognised in profit or loss when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income on short-term deposits is recognised by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and deferred consideration and impairment losses on financial assets (other than trade receivables).

(e) **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as interest payable in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

(f) **Income tax expenses**

Income tax expense comprises current income tax, education tax and deferred tax.(See policy 'p' on income taxes)

(g) **Earnings per share**

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(h) **Property, plant and equipment**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property plant and equipment includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as a separate item of property, plant and equipment and are depreciated accordingly. Subsequent costs and additions are included in the asset’s carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method on the following bases:

Major overhaul expenditure, including replacement spares and labour costs, is capitalised and amortised over the average expected life between major overhaul.

Furniture and Fixtures	4 years
Motor Vehicles	4 years
Plant and Machinery	8 years
Office Equipment	4 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income within 'Other income' in the year that the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(i) **Intangible Assets**

Computer software

Computer software purchased from third parties. They are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Purchased computer software is capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. These costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Expenditure that enhances and extends the benefits of computer software beyond their original specifications and lives, is recognised as a capital improvement cost and is added to the original cost of the software. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. An Intangible 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 estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Computer software	5 years

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets, measured are as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(j) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets other than inventories are reviewed at each reporting date 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. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they have separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statements, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) **Leases**

The standard covers the recognition of leases and related disclosure information in the financial statements.

The new standard defines a lease as a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In the financial statement of lessees, IFRS 16 requires recognition in the balance sheet for each contract that meets its definition of a lease as right-of-use (RoU) asset and a lease liability, while lease payments are reflected as interest expense and a reduction of lease liabilities. The RoU assets are depreciated over the shorter of each contract's term and the assets useful life.

Upon implementation of IFRS 16, the following main implementation and application policy choices were made by the group:

- Short term leases (12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are not reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income but are expensed or (if appropriate) capitalised as incurred, depending on the activity in which the leased asset is used
- Non-lease components within lease contracts will be accounted for separately for all underlying classes of assets and reflected in the relevant expense category or (if appropriate) capitalised as incurred, depending on the activity involved.

At the commencement of the lease period, the following shall be recognised:

- A lease liability equal to the net present value of the non-variable lease payments over the lease term, including any lease incentives and residual value guarantees expected to be paid under the contract.
- A RoU asset equal to the lease liability, with the addition of any lease pre-payments, initial direct costs and costs of dismantling or restoration.

(l) **Financial instruments**
a) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent remeasurement of financial assets is determined by their designation that is revisited at each reporting date.

i) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) consist of:

- Non-trading equity investments designated by management at initial recognition. Once designated, they cannot be reclassified into any other category
- Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

ii) **Financial assets at amortised cost**
The Company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The group financial assets are trade receivables, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

iii) **Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is uncondition unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details about the Company's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 7(c).

iv) **Other receivables**

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the group. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained. The non-current other receivables are due and payment within three years from the end of the reporting period.

v) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

vi) **Derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the income statement.

vii) **Impairment of financial instruments**

The Company has trade receivables for the sales of inventory that is subject to the expected credit loss model.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables has been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivable are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 month before 31 March 2022 or 1 January 2022 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are presented as if the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded. Other financial liabilities which contractually will be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

ii) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at their issue proceeds and subsequently stated at cost less any repayments. Transaction costs where immaterial, are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Where transaction costs are material, they are capitalized and amortised over the life of the loan. Interest paid on borrowing is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

iii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(m) **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, with appropriate provisions for old and slow moving items. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Cost is determined as follows:-

Raw materials

Raw materials which includes purchase cost and other costs incurred to bring the materials to their location and condition are valued at actual cost.

Work in progress

Cost of work in progress includes cost of raw materials, labour, production and attributable overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Finished goods

Cost is determined using standard costing method and includes cost of material, labour, production and attributable overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Spare parts and consumables

Spare parts which are expected to be fully utilized in production within the next operating cycle and other consumables are valued at weighted average cost after making allowance for obsolete and damaged inventory.

(n) **Provisions**

A provision is recognized only if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

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 recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. The Group's provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(o) **Employee benefits**

The Group operates the following contribution and benefit schemes for its employees:

(i) **Defined contribution pension scheme**

In line with the provisions of the Nigerian Pension Reform Act, 2014, Meyer Plc has instituted a defined contributory pension scheme for its employees. The scheme is funded by fixed contributions from employees and the Group at the rate of 8% by employees and 10% by the Group of basic salary, transport and housing allowances invested outside the Group through Pension Fund Administrators (PFAs) of the employees choice.

The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employees' service in the current and prior periods.

The matching contributions made by Meyer Plc to the relevant PFAs are recognised as expenses when the costs become payable in the reporting periods during which employees have rendered services in exchange for those contributions. Liabilities in respect of the defined contribution scheme are charged against the profit of the period in which they become payable.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(ii) **Short-term benefits**

Short term employee benefit obligations which include wages, salaries, bonuses and other allowances for current employees are measured on an undiscounted basis and recognised and expensed by Meyer Plc in the income statement as the employees render such services.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short - term benefits if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) **Income Taxes - Company income tax and deferred tax liabilities**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current income tax is the estimated income tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable results for the year. Taxable results differs from results as reported in the income statement because it includes not only items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years but it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liabilities for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base. Deferred taxes are recognized using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes (tax bases of the assets or liability). The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

(q) **Share capital and Share premium**

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Any amounts received over and above the par value of the shares issued is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

(r) **Dividend on ordinary shares**

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Group's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the shareholders. Dividends for the year that are approved after the statement of financial position date are disclosed as an event after the statement of financial position date.

(s) **Retained earnings**

General reserve represents amount set aside out of profits of the Group which shall at the discretion of the directors be applied to meeting contingencies, repairs or maintenance of any works connected with the business of the Group, for equalising dividends, for special dividend or bonus, or such other purposes for which the profits of the Group may lawfully be applied.

(t) **Contingent liability**

A contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Where the Group is jointly and severally liable for an obligation, the part of the obligation that is expected to be met by other parties is treated as a contingent liability. The entity recognises a provision for the part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period being audited except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

(u) **Related party transactions or insider dealings**

Related parties include the related companies, the directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the Group. Key management personnel are also considered related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity directly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The Group considers two parties to be related if, directly or indirectly one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions.

Where there is a related party transactions within the Group, the transactions are disclosed separately as to the type of relationship that exists within the Group and the outstanding balances necessary to understand their effects on the financial position and the mode of settlement.

(v) **Effective Interest Method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of an interest bearing financial instrument and of allocating interest income and expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cashflows (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, translation costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instruments, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(w) **Segment reporting**

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relates to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Finance Director (being the Chief Operating Decision Maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

7 **Determination of fair value**

(a) A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value for the both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and /or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determine fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that assets or liabilities.

i **Property, plant and equipment**

The fair value of items of plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings, motor vehicles and Land and buildings is based on depreciated replacement cost and comparison approaches. "Depreciated replacement cost" reflects the current cost of reconstructing the existing structure together with the improvements in today's market adequately depreciated to reflect its physical wear and tear, age, functional and economic obsolescence plus the site value in its existing use as at the date of inspection while "Comparison Approach" that is the analysis of recent sale transactions or similar properties in the neighbourhood. The figure thus arrived at represents the best price that the subsisting interest in the property will reasonably be expected to be sold if made available for sale by private treaty between a willing seller and buyer under competitive market conditions.

ii **Valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

The fair value of investments in equity are determined with reference to their quoted closing bid price at the measurement date, or if unquoted, determined using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques employed is the net asset per share basis.

iii **Fair value hierarchy**

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy based on the requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosure'.

Level 1 : quoted market prices: financial assets and liabilities with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: valuation techniques using observable inputs: quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial assets and liabilities values using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs: financial assets and liabilities valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable. The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an active market. In the event that the market for a financial asset or liability is not active, a valuation technique is used.

(b) **Financial risk management**

i **General**

Pursuant to a financial policy maintained by the Board of Directors, the Group uses several financial instruments in the ordinary course of business. The Group’s financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, interest-bearing loans and bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk, consisting of: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk from Group's receivables from customers. It is the Group's policy to assess the credit risk of new customers before entering into contracts.

The Management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Management.

The Management determines concentrations of credit risk by quarterly monitoring the creditworthiness rating of existing customers and through a monthly review of the trade receivables' ageing analysis. In monitoring the customers' credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics. customers that are grouped as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list, and future credit services are made only with approval of the Management, otherwise payment in advance is required.

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Banks with good reputation are accepted by the Group for business transactions.

The maximum credit risk as per statement of financial position, without taking into account the aforementioned financial risk coverage instruments and policy, consists of the book values of the financial assets as stated below:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Trade receivables (Note 20)	331,293	307,384
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 21)	1,537,826	1,521,272
	1,869,119	1,828,656

As at the reporting date there was no concentration of credit risk with certain customers.

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Banks with good reputation are accepted by the Group for business transactions.

Cash is held with the following institutions

	N'000	N'000
Access Bank Plc	(563)	8,172
Eco Bank Plc	2,081	2,081
First City Monument Bank Limited	12,237	6,145
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	236	788
Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	234	13,191
First Bank of Nigeria Limited	(4,482)	8,595
Zenith Bank Plc	1,387	76
Sterling Bank Plc	13	8
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc	138	99
Polaris Bank Limited	1,848	2,655
Heritage Bank Limited	356	131
United Bank for Africa Plc	1,326	1,114
Wema Bank Plc	173	98
Providus Bank Limited	1	1
Wema Bank Plc (Through GTL Registrar)	256,101	247,767
Greenwich Asset Management Limited	116,426	113,171
Greenwich Merchant Bank Limited	1,150,315	1,117,180
	1,537,826	1,521,272

c) **Impairment of trade receivables**

The Company has trade receivables for the sales of inventory that is subject to the expected credit loss model.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, no impairment loss was identified.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivable are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 month before 31 December 2023 or 1 January 2023 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 Dmarch, 2024 and 31 December 2023 was determined as follows for both trade receivables and contract assets:

31 March 2024	**1 - 30 days**	**31 - 60 days past due**	**61 - 90 days past due**	**91 - 180 days past due**	**181 - 360 days past due**	**Above 360 days**	**Total**
Expected loss rate	0.0%	0%	0%	10%	50%	100%	
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	64,891	60,000	25,000	104,000	70,000	50,000	373,891
Gross carrying amount - contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**-**				**-**

31 December 2023	**1 - 30 days**	**31 - 60 days past due**	**61 - 90 days past due**	**91 - 180 days past due**	**181 - 360 days past due**	**Above 360 days**	**Total**
Expected loss rate	0.0%	0%	0%	10%	50%	100%	
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	128,748	109,189	41,651	27,112	6,792	36,491	349,982
Gross carrying amount - contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,711**	**3,396**	**36,491**	**42,598**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity projections including available credit facilities are incorporated in the regular management information reviewed by Management. The focus of the liquidity review is on the net financing capacity, being free cash plus available credit facilities in relation to the financial liabilities. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at 31 March 2024	Book value	Contractual cashflow	One year or less	1-5 years
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Borrowings	21,235	-	14,122	7,113
Trade and other payables	705,932	-	705,932	-
	727,167	-	720,054	7,113

As at 31 March 2024	Book value	Contractual cashflow	One year or less	1-5 years
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Borrowings	20,088	-	9,137	10,951
Trade and other payables	449,397	-	449,397	-
	469,485	-	458,534	10,951

Market risk

Market risk concerns the risk that Group income or the value of investments in financial instruments is adversely affected by changes in market prices, such as exchange rates and interest rates. The objective of managing market risks is to keep the market risk position within acceptable boundaries while achieving the best possible return.

Foreign exchange risk

The functional currency of the Group is the Nigerian naira.

Interest rate risk

The Group has fixed interest rate liabilities. In respect of controlling interest risks, the policy is that, in principle, interest rates for loans payable are primarily fixed for the entire maturity period. This is achieved by contracting loans that carry a fixed interest rate. The effective interest rates and the maturity term profiles of interest-bearing loans, deposits and cash and cash equivalents are stated below:

As at 31 March 2023	Effective interest	one year or less	1-5 years	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,537,826	-	1,537,826
Borrowings	-	(14,122)	(7,113)	(21,235)
	-	1,523,704	(7,113)	1,516,591

Fair Value

Financial instruments accounted for under assets and liabilities are cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and current and non-current liabilities. The fair value of most of the financial instruments does not differ materially from the book value.

(ii) **Capital management**

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain customer, investor, creditor and market confidence and to support future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the debt to capital ratio. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividend to be paid to holders of ordinary shares. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the benefits of a sound capital position. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The debt-to-adjusted-capital ratio at 31 December 2023 and at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	2023	2022
	N'000	N'000
Trade and other payables	705,932	623,134
Borrowings	19,829	24,109
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(1,537,826)	(1,521,272)
Net debt	(812,064)	(874,029)
Total equity	1,651,418	1,632,744
Debt to adjusted capital ratio (%)	-49%	-54%

9 **Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Company has disaggregated revenue into various categories as analysed below:

	GROUP			COMPANY		
31 March 2024		**Application**			**Application**	
	Paint	**of paint**	**Total**	**Paint**	**of paint**	**Total**
Customer category	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Private	403,584	6,884	410,468	403,584	6,884	410,468
Wholesale	181,163	-	181,163	181,163	-	181,163
Retail	38,111	-	38,111	38,111	-	38,111
Sum Total	**622,858**	**6,884**	**629,742**	**622,858**	**6,884**	**629,742**
Product category	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Decorative	407,917	6,884	414,802	407,917	6,884	414,802
Auto & Wood	5,572	-	5,572	5,572	-	5,572
Industrial and Marine	209,368	-	209,368	209,368	-	209,368
Sum Total	**622,858**	**6,884**	**629,742**	**622,858**	**6,884**	**629,742**
Region-Wise	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
East	91,712	-	91,712	91,712	-	91,712
West	413,022	6,884	419,906	413,022	6,884	419,906
North	118,124	-	118,124	118,124	-	118,124
Sum Total	**622,858**	**6,884**	**629,742**	**622,858**	**6,884**	**629,742**

31 March 2023	**Paint**	**Application of paint**	**Total**	**Paint**	**Application of paint**	**Total**
Customer category	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Private	356,859	150	357,009	356,859	150	357,009
Wholesale	159,448	-	159,448	159,448	-	159,448
Retail	17,204	-	17,204	17,204	-	17,204
Sum Total	**533,511**	**150**	**533,661**	**533,511**	**150**	**533,661**
Product category	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Decorative	420,074	150	420,224	420,074	150	420,224
Auto & Wood	5,688	-	5,688	5,688	-	5,688
Industrial and Marine	107,748	-	107,748	107,748	-	107,748
Sum Total	**533,511**	**150**	**533,661**	**533,511**	**150**	**533,661**
Region-Wise	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
East	29,076	-	29,076	29,076	-	29,076
West	397,337	150	397,488	397,337	150	397,488
North	107,098	-	107,098	107,098	-	107,098
Sum Total	**533,511**	**150**	**533,661**	**533,511**	**150**	**533,661**

		GROUP		
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
10 **Cost of sales**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Paints	458,083	356,322	458,083	356,322
Application of paints	4,922	150	4,922	150
	463,005	356,472	463,005	356,472

Segment Reporting
Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

The determination of the Group's operating segments is based on the organisation units for which information is reported to the management. The Group has two areas of revenue generation: Paints and Services (Application). Revenue is primarily generated from the sale of Paints and Services rendered through application of paints.

Certain headquarters activities are reported as 'Corporate'. These consist of corporate headquarters including the Corporate Executive Committee.

Information reported to the entity's Chief Executive for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is focused on the category of products for each type of activity. The principal categories are sale of paints, adhesives/tiles and application of paints and investment property. The entity's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

Paints This segment is involved in the production of diverse paints products of premium class in their different categories.

Painting services This segment is involved in application of paints on completed buildings in accordance with the architectural design.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Segment Revenue and results	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Paints	622,858	533,511	622,858	533,511
Painting services	6,884	150	6,884	150
	629,742	533,661	629,742	533,661
Segment results	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Investment income	44,722	39,679	44,722	39,679
Other gains and losses	14,399	1,465	14,399	1,465
Finance costs	(939)	(822)	(939)	(822)
Profit/(loss) before tax	28,082	(17,239)	28,082	56,435

Segment Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the group's accounting policies described in note 6. Segment results represents the gross profit earned by each segment without allocation of general operating expenses, other gains and losses recognised on investment income, other gains and losses as well as finance costs.

This is the measure reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Business and geographical segments
The company operates in all geographical areas in the Country.

Segment assets and liabilities
All assets and liabilities are jointly used by the reportable segments.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
11 Other operating income	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12,606	-	12,606	-
Sale of scraps	1,574	1,245	1,574	1,245
Long over due credit balances	-	-	-	-
Sundry income	190	220	190	220
Canteen takings	29	-	29	-
Advances recovered	-	-	-	-
	14,399	1,465	14,399	1,465

12 **Selling and distribution expenses**	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Basic salary	29,968	31,367	29,968	31,367
Overtime	486	259	486	259
Fringe costs	15,495	13,705	15,495	13,705
Christmas bonus	2,294	1,991	2,294	1,991
NSITF	330	190	330	190
Pension scheme	3,614	3,015	3,614	3,015
Casual labour	2,558	2,248	2,558	2,248
Carriage inward	16,657	13,927	16,657	13,927
Sales promotion/commission	1,291	907	1,291	907
Depot and sales float expenses	2,542	1,103	2,542	1,103
Delivery Van expenses	3,364	3,947	3,364	3,947
Dev.and Product testing	315	510	315	510
	78,914	73,169	78,914	73,169

13 **Administrative expenses**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Canteen expenses	5,035	3,990	5,035	3,990
Medical expenses	3,507	600	3,507	600
Maintenance - mechanical	-	496	-	496
Security guards expenses	1,544	800	1,544	800
Computer expenses	726	572	726	572
Building rents and rates	1,323	1,281	1,323	1,281
Repairs and maintenance general	986	798	986	798
Depreciation -land and building	3	3	3	3
Depreciation - vehicles	3,915	1,400	3,915	1,400
Depreciation - office equipment	757	713	757	713
Depreciation - furniture and fittings	173	165	173	165
Depreciation - Right of use asset	8,250	11,001	8,250	11,001
Advert and publicity expenses	15	-	15	-
Fuel and lubricants	6,168	2,081	6,168	2,081
Vehicle running expenses	3,878	2,468	3,878	2,468
Travelling	3,486	1,054	3,486	1,054
Directors fees and board expenses	4,666	4,433	4,666	4,433
Insurance expenses	2,695	1,867	2,695	1,867
Legal and professional fees	2,755	3,554	2,755	3,554
Staff Welfare	-	-	-	-
Printing and Stationary	1,141	590	1,141	590
Telephone	805	746	805	746
AGM expenses	825	750	825	750
Courier/postage	20	10	20	10
Audit fees	1,478	1,344	1,478	1,344
Bank charges - local	598	456	598	456
Performance cost	11,211	9,736	11,211	9,736
Staff training	155	-	155	-
Licence renewal	4,980	3,688	4,980	3,688
Industrial training fund	217	-	217	-
	71,312	54,596	71,312	54,596

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Balance brought forward	71,312	54,596	71,312	54,596
	General stores and consumables	1,647	1,231	1,647	1,231
	Entertainment	855	496	855	496
	Management fees expenses	31,430	26,683	31,430	26,683
	Provision for doubtful receivables (Note 20(i))	-	-	-	-
	Light and Water Expenses	292	450	292	450
	Site & office cleaning	990	765	990	765
	Subscriptions	2,709	1,423	2,709	1,423
	Provision for dismantlement and restoration (Note	-	-	-	-
	Other expenses	8,688	2,263	8,688	2,263
		117,923	87,907	117,923	87,907
14	**Finance income and costs**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
(i)	Finance income:				
	Interest received on bank deposit	44,722	39,679	44,722	39,679
(ii)	Finance costs:	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Finance expense on lease	939	(822)	939	(822)
15	**Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging:**				
		N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,794	3,066	5,794	3,066
	Depreciation of Right of use assets	8,250	11,001	8,250	11,001
	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12,606	-	12,606	-
	Auditors remuneration	1,578	1,344	1,478	1,344
16	**Tax expense**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
(a)	**Per profit and loss account**				
	Income tax payable on results for the period:				
	Company Income tax	8,425	16,930	8,425	16,930
	Minimum tax	-	-	-	-
	Capital gain tax	-	-	-	-
	Police Trust Fund	140	-	140	-
	NASENI levy	-	-	-	-
	Education tax	842	1,411	842	1,411
	Deferred tax expense	-	-	-	-
	Overprovision of Income tax in prior period	-	-	-	-
		9,407	18,341	9,407	18,341

16(b) **Per statement of financial position**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Income tax	103,378	7,724	103,378	7,724
Education tax	11,535	254	11,535	254
Police Trust Fund	18	-	18	-
Capital Gains Tax	-	2,268	-	2,268
	114,931	10,246	114,931	10,246
Payments during the period:				
Income tax	-	-	-	-
Education tax	-	(254)	-	(254)
Withholding tax utilised	-	(7,724)	-	(7,724)
Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy	-	-	-	-
Capital Gains Tax	-	(2,268)	-	(2,268)
Provision for the year:				
Income tax	8,425	103,378	8,425	103,378
Education tax	842	11,535	842	11,535
Minimum tax	-	-	-	-
Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy	140	18	140	18
Capital Gain Tax	-	-	-	-
Overprovision of Income tax in prior years	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March	124,338	114,931	124,338	114,931

16(c) ***Income tax recognised in profit or loss***

Company income tax is calculated at 30% of the estimated taxable profit for the year. The charge for taxation in these financial statements is based on the provisions of the Company Income Tax Act, CAP C21 LFN, 2004.

The charge for education tax is based on the provision of the Education Tax Act which is 3% (2023: 3%) of the assessable profit for the year.

Nigeria police trust fund levy is based on the provisions of the Nigeria Police Trust Fund (Establishment) Act 2019 which is 0.0005% of the net profit before tax for the year.

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	N'000	N'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	28,082	56,435
Tax at the statutory corporation tax rate of 30%	8,425	16,930
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Effect of capital allowance	-	-
Education tax at 3% (2022:2.5%) of assessable profit	842	1,693
Capital gains tax	-	-
Minimum tax Levy	-	-
Balancing charge	-	-
Police Trust Fund Levy	140	-
Overprovision of income tax	-	-
Current year deferred tax	-	-
Tax expense/(Credit) recognised in profit or loss	9,407	18,624
Effective rate %	0.34	0.33

16(d) **Deferred taxation**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Deferred tax liabilities	4,530	4,530	4,530	4,530
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
	4,530	4,530	4,530	4,530
Deferred tax				
Movement in deferred tax				
At 1 January	4,530	(5,956)	4,530	(5,956)
Expense during the period	-	10,486	-	10,486
At 31 March	4,530	4,530	4,530	4,530

The tax rate used for 2024 and 2023 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 30% and 3% for tertiary education tax payable by corporate entities in Nigeria on taxable profits under tax laws in the Country, for the period ended 31 March 2024.

17(a) **Property, plant and equipment - Group**

Cost:	**Buildings**	**Plant & machinery**	**Office equipment**	**Furniture & fittings**	**Motor vehicles**	**Capital Work In Progress**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
At 1 January 2023	513	224,888	41,042	14,195	150,891	252,290	683,819
Additions	-	7,881	6,993	100	7,237	-	22,211
Reclassifications					41,070	(3,400)	37,670
Disposals	-	3,400	-	-	(14,223)	-	(10,823)
At 31 Deember 2023	513	236,169	48,035	14,295	184,975	248,890	732,877
At 1 January 2024	513	236,169	48,035	14,295	184,975	248,890	732,877
Additions	-	2,800	4,010	462	10,945	-	18,217
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(6,820)	-	-	(10,020)	-	(16,840)
At 31 March 2024	513	232,149	52,045	14,757	185,900	248,890	734,254
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2023	200	211,533	36,987	11,819	144,461	-	405,000
Charge for the period	10	3,566	2,443	666	5,750	-	12,435
Reclassification					8,237		8,237
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	(14,222)	-	(14,222)
At 31 December 2023	210	215,099	39,430	12,485	144,226	-	411,450
At 1 January 2024	210	215,099	39,430	12,485	144,226	-	411,450
Charge for the period	3	946	757	173	3,915	-	5,794
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispoal	-	(6,820)	-	-	(9,926)	-	(16,746)
At 31 March 2024	213	209,225	40,187	12,658	138,214	-	400,497
Carrying amounts as at:							
31 March 2024	300	22,893	11,745	2,099	47,686	248,890	333,567
31 December 2023	303	21,039	8,492	1,810	40,750	248,890	321,225

b) **Property, plant and equipment - Company**

Cost:	**Leasehold Property N'000**	**Plant & machinery N'000**	**Office equipment N'000**	**Furniture and fittings N'000**	**Motor Vehicles N'000**	**Capital Work-in Progress N'000**	**Total N'000**
At 1 January 2023	513	216,388	41,042	14,195	150,891	252,290	675,319
Additions	-	7,881	6,993	100	7,236	-	22,210
Reclassification		3,400			41,070	(3,400)	
On disposal		-	-	-	(14,223)	-	(14,223)
At 31 December 2023	513	227,669	48,035	14,295	184,974	248,890	683,306
At 1 January 2024	513	227,669	48,035	14,295	184,974	248,890	724,376
Additions	-	2,800	4,010	462	10,945	-	18,217
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On disposal	-	(6,820)	-	-	(10,020)	-	(16,840)
At 31 March 2024	513	223,649	52,045	14,757	185,899	248,890	725,753
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:							
At 1 January 2023	200	203,035	36,988	11,819	144,460	-	396,502
Charge for the year	10	3,566	2,545	666	5,750	-	12,537
Reclassification					8,236		8,236
On disposal	-	-	-	-	(14,124)	-	(14,124)
At 31 December 2023	210	206,601	39,533	12,485	144,322	-	403,151
At 1 January 2024	210	206,601	39,533	12,485	144,322	-	403,151
Charge for the year	3	946	757	173	3,915	-	5,794
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On disposal	-	(6,820)	-	-	(9,926)	-	(16,746)
At 31 March 2024	213	200,727	40,290	12,658	138,310	-	392,198
Carrying amount as at:							
31 March 2024	300	22,922	11,755	2,099	47,589	248,890	333,567
31 December 2023	303	21,068	8,502	1,810	40,652	248,890	321,225

i **Assets pledged as security**

None of the Company's assets is pledged as collateral for loans (2023: Nil)

ii **Contractual commitments**

At 31 March 2024, the Company had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (2023: Nil).

17(c) **Right of use assets -Group**

	Motor Vehicles	Leased Building	Total
Cost:	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
At 1 January 2023	21,570	115,834	137,404
Additions	19,500	33,000	52,500
Reclassification	(41,070)		(41,070)
At 31 December, 2023	-	148,834	148,834
At 1 January 2024	-	148,834	148,834
Additions	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-
At 31 March, 2024	-	148,834	148,834
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2023	-	93,310	93,310
Charge for the year	8,236	36,274	44,510
Reclassification	(8,236)		(8,236)
At 31 December , 2023	-	129,584	129,584
At 1 January 2024	-	129,584	129,584
Charge for the period	-	8,250	8,250
Reclassification	-	-	-
At 31 March , 2024	-	137,834	137,834
Carrying amount :			
At 31 March 2024	-	11,000	11,000
At 31 December 2023	-	19,250	19,250

Right of use assets -Company

	Motor Vehicles	Leased Building	Total
Cost	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
At 1 January 2023	21,570	115,834	137,404
Additions	19,500	33,000	52,500
	(41,070)	-	(41,070)
At 31 December, 2023	-	**148,834**	**148,834**
At 1 January 2024	-	148,834	148,834
Additions (Note 17)	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-
At 31 March, 2024	-	**148,834**	**148,834**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	-	93,310	93,310
Charge for the year	8,236	36,274	44,510
Reclasiffication	(8,236)	-	(8,236)
At 31 December , 2023	-	**129,584**	**129,584**
At 1 January 2024	-	129,584	129,584
Charge for the year	-	8,250	8,250
Reclassification	-	-	-
At 31 March , 2024	-	**137,834**	**137,834**
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2024	-	**11,000**	**11,000**
At 31 December 2023	-	**19,250**	**19,250**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
18 Investment in subsidiary	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Carrying amount at cost	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600
Provision for Impairment	(9,600)	(9,600)	(9,600)	(9,600)
	-	-	-	-

Details of the Company subsidiary at the end of the reporting period is as stated below:

Name of the company	**Principal activity**	**Place of incorporation**	**Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company**	
			2024	**2023**
DNM Construction Limited	Construction and rehabilitation of buildings	Nigeria	96%	96%

The Company's owns 96% of the DNM Construction Limited

The remaining 4% shares attributable to non controlling interest is as detailed below:

	Cost	
	N'000	**%**
Mr. Kayode Falowo	100	1
Mr. Oluwatoyin Okeowo	100	1
Alhaji Ibrahim Suleman	100	1
Arc. Ayoola Onajide	100	1
	400	4

Two out of the four shareholders are directors of Meyer Plc.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
19 Inventory	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Raw Materials	186,397	97,411	186,397	97,411
Work-in-progress	17,254	20,611	17,254	20,611
Finished goods	48,452	73,249	48,452	73,249
Consumables	3,010	2,844	3,010	2,844
	255,113	194,115	255,113	194,115

(i) The carrying amount of the inventory is the lower of cost and net realisable value as at the reporting dates.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
20 **Trade and other receivables**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Trade receivables	400,602	376,693	373,891	349,982
Allowance for doubtful debts (i)	(42,598)	(42,598)	(42,598)	(42,598)
Trade receivables - net	358,004	334,095	331,293	307,384
Amount due from related parties (Note 31)	-	-	-	-
WHT claimable	52,860	52,859	52,860	52,859
Prepayments (iv)	7,109	8,321	7,109	8,321
Sundry debtors	3,000	741	2,600	341
Total trade and other receivables	420,972	396,016	393,862	368,905

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.

(i) *Movement in allowance for doubtful debts is as analysed below:*

	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Balance at the beginning of the year	42,598	39,321	42,598	39,321
Addition during the year	-	3,277	-	3,277
Balance at the end of the year	42,598	42,598	42,598	42,598

Trade receivables represents receivables from customers for goods sold and other trading services rendered to them. Trade receivables are stated at amortised cost as at the statement of financial position date. The movement in the impairment allowance for trade receivables has been included in administrative expenses line in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) **Prepayments**

	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Prepaid rent	1,513	2,287	1,513	2,287
Prepaid expenses	4,930	5,436	4,930	5,436
Prepaid insurance	666	598	666	598
Total prepayments	7,109	8,321	7,109	8,321

		GROUP		COMPANY	
21	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
		N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Cash and bank balances	15,176	43,336	14,993	43,153
	Short term investments	1,522,833	1,478,119	1,522,833	1,478,119
		1,538,009	1,521,455	1,537,826	1,521,272

For the purposes of the statement of cashflows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdraft. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as above.

(i) **Short term investments**

These represent cash held in fixed deposits in various banks. These Investments are placed in short term deposits and are continuously rolled over throughout the period.

22	**Borrowings**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	GTL Registrars	1,813	1,813	1,813	1,813
	Greenwich Asset Mgt Limited (Term loan obligations) (Note 22(i)(a	19,422	22,296	19,422	22,296
		21,235	24,109	21,235	24,109
(i)	**Term Loan obligations**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
(a)	The movement in the Term Loan obligations is as follows:				
	Balance at the beginning of year	22,296	18,275	22,296	18,275
	Additions during the period	-	16,575		16,575
	Repayments	(4,280)	(12,554)	(4,280)	(12,554)
	Balance at the end of the period	18,016	22,296	18,016	22,296

(b) Finance lease liabilities represent the asset financing facility obtained during the period for the purchase of a Motor vehicle. Future minimum finance lease payments at the end of each reporting period under review were as follows:

Minimum lease payment		**Within 1**	**Within 1 to**
	Total	**year**	**2 years**
31 March 2024	**N’000**	**N’000**	**N’000**
Lease payment	18,016	9,008	9,008
31 December 2023			
Lease payment	22,295	11,148	11,148

(ii)	The movement in loan is as follows:	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Balance at the beginning of the year	24,109	20,088	24,109	20,088
	Additions during the period	-	16,575	-	16,575
	Repayments	(4,280)	(12,554)	(4,280)	(12,554)
		19,829	24,109	19,829	24,109
	Amount due within one period	(14,122)	(18,330)	(14,122)	(18,330)
	Amount due after one period	5,707	5,779	5,707	5,779

This current position relates to amount that will fall due to Greenwich Assets Management Limited (GAML).
Lease facility from GAML, a related party, was for the purchase of a Motor Vehicle during the year at a lease rate of interest of 18% Per annum and spread over 24 months.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
23	**Employment benefits**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Balance as at 1 January	13,669	14,989	13,669	14,989
	Payment for the year	-	(1,320)	-	(1,320)
	Balance 31 March	13,669	13,669	13,669	13,669
24	**Trade and other payables**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Trade payables	268,364	230,294	262,529	224,459
	Amount due to related parties (Note 31(i))	68,978	55,809	100,762	87,598
	Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	337,342	286,103	363,291	312,057
	Other payables and accruals (Note 24(a))	344,208	312,658	342,641	311,077
	Total trade and other payables	681,550	598,761	705,932	623,134
(a)	***Other payables and accruals***	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Value Added Tax (VAT)	78,245	85,909	78,245	85,909
	Withholding tax payable	33,017	33,375	32,974	33,332
	Pay As You Earn (PAYE)	1,240	1,142	1,240	1,142
	Accruals	15,861	20,642	15,876	20,643
	Industrial Training Fund	2,848	2,848	2,848	2,848
	National Housing Fund	65	65	65	65
	Sundry creditors	14,109	12,872	12,570	11,333
	Customer deposits	94,063	49,292	94,063	49,292
	Pension scheme	2,634	4,387	2,634	4,387
	Unclaimed dividend	102,126	102,126	102,126	102,126
		344,208	312,658	342,641	311,077

(i) In accordance with Pension Reform Act, 2014 the employees of the Company are members of a pension scheme which is managed by pension fund administrators of their choice. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the defined contribution plan is to make the specified contributions.

		2024	2023	2024	2023
25	**Dismantlement and restoration**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Balance as at 1 January	11,649	9,600	11,649	9,600
	Provision for the period	-	2,049	-	2,049
	Balance as at 31 March	11,649	11,649	11,649	11,649

This represents the initial estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing items and restoring the site (Leased building) in respect of Right of use assets as disclosed in Note 17(c).

The Group makes full provision for the future cost of decommissioning and dismantling the leased warehouse based on estimated cost of decommissioning the plant, equipment and facilities. It relates to the removal of assets as well as their associated restoration costs. This obligation is recorded in the period in which the liability meets the definition of a ‘‘probable future sacrifice of economic benefits arising from a present obligation,’’ and in which it can be reasonably measured. The provision represents the estimated value of future expenditure to be incurred when the plant facilities will be dismantled or relocated to a new location. The estimate is reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
26	**Share Capital**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Authorised	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	497,728,562 Ordinary shares of 50k each	248,864	248,864	248,864	248,864

On 27 July 2022 . At the meeting of the Board of Directors, a resolution was approved for the Company's unissued ordinary shares of 802,272,438 Ordinary shares of 50k each amounting to N401,136,219 should be cancelled. The transaction was filed with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) during the reporting period.

	Issued and fully paid:				
	497,728,562 ordinary shares of 50k each	248,864	248,864	248,864	248,864
27	**Share Premium**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Balance at the beginning and end of the year	53,173	53,173	53,173	53,173
28(i)	**Revenue reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Balance at the beginning of the year	1,379,930	1,143,962	1,330,707	1,094,738
	Transfer (from)/to statement of profit or loss	18,678	235,968	18,674	235,969
	Dividend Paid during the year	-	-	-	-
	Balance at the end of the period	1,398,608	1,379,930	1,349,381	1,330,707
(ii)	**Non controlling interest**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Balance as at 1 January	2,440	2,444	-	-
	Transfer from profit or loss	(4)	(4)	-	-
	Balance at 31 March	2,436	2,440	-	-

29 **Basic earnings per ordinary share**

Basic earnings per ordinary share of ₦0.50k each is calculated on the Group's earnings after taxation based on the number of shares in issue at the end of the period.

	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Profit for the period attributable to shareholders	18,674	38,093	18,674	38,093
Basic earnings per share of ₦0.50k each	4	8	4	8
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	4	8	4	8

30 **<u>Reconciliation of statement of cash flows</u>**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash at bank and in hand, net of overdraft facilities. Cash at the end of the period as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cash and bank balances	1,538,009	1,521,455	1,537,826	1,521,272

31 **Related Parties Disclosures**

(a) **Transactions with related parties**

The Company enters into various transactions with its related Companies and with other key management personnel in the normal course of business. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market price. Details of the significant transactions carried out during the year with the related parties are as follows:

i) Related parties	Nature of transaction	Transaction value for the year GROUP 2024 ₦'000	GROUP 2023 ₦'000	COMPANY 2024 ₦'000	COMPANY 2023 ₦'000
GTL Properties Limited	Sales and Application of Paints	6,535	6,535	6,535	6,535
Greenwich Asset Management Limited	Lease of vehicles	-	16,575	-	16,575
		6,535	23,110	6,535	23,110
Due to related parties:		**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
DNM Construction Limited		-	-	31,784	31,784
Greenwich Trust Limited		68,139	54,970	68,139	54,970
Greenwich Registrar & Data Sol Limited		839	839	839	839
		68,978	55,809	100,762	87,593
Due from related parties:		**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Greenwich Trust Limited		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

(ii) **Identity of related parties**

The related parties to the Company include:

DNM Construction Limited - A 96% owned subsidiary of the Company involved in the business and trade of builders, architects and contractors for construction of any kind and for demolition of any structure.

Greenwich Capital Limited- A major shareholder of the Company having 31.43% holdings of the issued share capital as at 31 December 2023 provides management support services to the Company.
Greenwich Asset Management Limited (GAML) - A non-banking financial institution and also a member of the Greenwich group where the Company placed deposit for Money market Investment which amounted to N116million as at period end .
Greenwich Merchant Bank Limited- A Banking financial institution and also a member of the Greenwich group where the Company placed deposit for Money market Investment which amounted to N1.150 billion million as at period end

(b) **Transactions with key management personnel**

Key management staff are those persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

There is no any key management personnel compensation in the category of post employment benefits, other long term benefits, terminal benefits, and share-based payment for the periods under review.

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and members of the Executive Committee. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

(i) **Remuneration of key management personnel**

The remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the Company, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Directors	**GROUP**		**COMPANY**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
The aggregate emoluments of the Directors were:	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Fees	-	1,000	-	1,000
Other emoluments including pension contributions	-	17,450	-	14,800
	-	18,450	-	15,800
(ii) Chairman	-	2,750	-	2,750

	NUMBER		**NUMBER**	
Directors earned fees in the following ranges				
N10,000,000 - Above	1	1	1	1

(iii) **Employees**	**GROUP**		**COMPANY**	
Management	6	7	6	7
Sales and Marketing	15	25	15	25
Production	21	39	21	39
Administration	27	38	27	38
	69	109	69	109

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	GROUP		**COMPANY**	
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Wages, salaries, allowances and other benefits	51,131	49,760	51,131	49,760
Pension and social benefits	3,614	3,015	3,614	3,015
Staff training	155	-	155	-
	54,900	52,775	54,900	52,775

The table below shows the number of employees of the Company (other than Directors) who earned over N100,000 during the year and which fell within the bands stated below:

	NUMBER		**NUMBER**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
₦500,001 - N2,000,000	21	78	21	78
₦2,000,001 - N3,000,000	32	20	32	20
₦3,000,001 - Above	16	11	16	11
	69	109	69	109

	The Group				The Company			
	2024 N'000	**%**	**2023 N'000**	**%**	**2024 N'000**	**%**	**2023 N'000**	**%**
Revenue	629,742		533,661		629,742		533,661	
Investment income	44,722		39,679		44,722		39,679	
Other income	14,399		1,465		14,399		1,465	
	688,863		574,805		688,863		574,805	
Bought-in-materials and services:								
- Local	(590,902)		(445,150)		(590,899)		(445,146)	
Value added	**97,960**	**100**	**129,655**	**100**	**97,963**	**100**	**129,659**	**100**
Value added as percentage of turnover	**21%**		**44%**		**21%**		**44%**	
Applied as follows:								
To pay employees:								
Salaries, wages and other benefits	54,900	55	58,335	45	54,900	55	58,335	45
To pay Government:								
Taxation	9,407	10	18,342	14	9,407	10	18,342	14
To pay providers of capital:								
Finance charges	939	1	822	1	939	1	822	1
Retained for Companies future:								
- Depreciation (PPE & RoU)	14,044	14	14,067	11	14,044	14	14,067	11
- Dismantlement and restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Non controlling interest	(4)	-	(4)	-		-	-	-
- Profit or loss account	18,674	19	38,093	29	18,674	19	38,093	29
	97,960	**100**	**129,655**	**100**	**97,963**	**100**	**129,659**	**100**

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Company has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts. The statement shows the allocation of that wealth to employees, government, providers of finance and shareholders, and that retained for future creation of more wealth.