CUTIX PLC

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY, 2026

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CUTIX PLC
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

GROUP	Unaudited Period Ended 01/05/2025 - 31/01/2026	Unaudited Period Ended 01/05/2024 - 31/01/2025	Increase/ (Decrease)	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	%
Total Assets	8,649,692	8,123,001	526,691	6%
Total Liabilities	5,137,310	3,579,639	1,557,671	44%
Net Assets	3,512,381	4,543,361	(1,030,980)	-23%
Capital Expenditure	147,536	1,258,788	(1,111,252)	-88%
Paid-up Share Capital	3,522,644	3,522,644	-	0%
Total Equity	3,512,382	4,543,361	(1,030,979)	-23%
No. of Shares in Issue (units)	7,045,288	7,045,288	-	0%
Revenue	10,943,714	11,812,947	(869,233)	-7%
Profit Before Taxation	69,469	1,266,744	(1,197,274)	-95%
Taxation - Income Tax	(22,578)	(411,692)	389,114	-95%
Profit After Taxation	46,892	855,052	(808,160)	-95%
Per Share Data:			-	
Earnings per share - Actual (kobo)	0.67	12.14	(11)	-95%
Earnings per share - Adjusted (kobo)	0.67	12.14	(11)	-95%
Total assets per share (kobo)	123	115	7	6%
Share price (Kobo)	365	270	95	35%

CUTIX PLC

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

		Group					Company			
		3rd, quarter ended 31/01/2026	**Period Ended 1/5/25-31/01/2026**	**3rd, quarter ended 31/01/2025**	**Period Ended 1/5/24-31/01/2025**	**Audited May'24-April'25**	**3rd, quarter ended 31/01/2026**	**Period Ended 1/5/25-31/01/2026**	**3rd, quarter ended 31/01/2025**	**Period Ended 1/5/24-31/01/2025**
	Notes	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Revenue	6	3,578,416	10,943,714	3,995,404	11,812,947	15,773,070	3,577,909	10,823,895	3,993,710	11,802,090
Cost of Sales	7	(3,051,700)	(9,033,787)	(3,103,829)	(9,574,838)	(12,551,637)	(3,042,559)	(8,969,437)	(3,099,320)	(9,565,082)
Gross Profit		**526,716**	**1,909,927**	**891,575**	**2,238,109**	**3,221,433**	**535,350**	**1,854,457**	**894,391**	**2,237,008**
Selling and Distribution Expenses	8	(55,325)	(279,837)	(12,825)	(134,158)	(260,737)	(55,325)	(264,816)	(12,610)	(133,276)
Administrative Expenses	9	(296,129)	(869,401)	(260,706)	(885,315)	(1,402,540)	(295,578)	(866,787)	(256,545)	(875,754)
Operating Profit/(Loss)		**175,262**	**760,688**	**618,044**	**1,218,636**	**1,558,156**	**184,447**	**722,854**	**625,236**	**1,227,978**
Other Income	10	-	59,166	2,600	311,882	491,609	-	59,051	2,535	311,817
Finance Cost	11	(291,205)	(750,384)	(112,664)	(263,774)	(440,259)	(291,205)	(750,384)	(112,664)	(263,774)
Profit Before Tax	12	**(115,943)**	**69,469**	**507,980**	1,266,744	**1,609,506**	**(106,758)**	**31,520**	**515,107**	**1,276,021**
Income Tax Expense	13	-	(22,578)	(165,093)	(411,692)	(577,677)	-	(10,244)	(167,410)	(414,707)
Profit for the Period		**(115,943)**	**46,892**	**342,886**	855,052	**1,031,829**	**(106,758)**	**21,276**	**347,697**	**861,314**
Other Comprehensive Income										
The notes to the financial statements form an integral										
Total Comprehensive Income for the period										
Total Comprehensive Income for t		**(115,943)**	**46,892**	**342,886**	**855,052**	**1,031,829**	**(106,758)**	**21,276**	**347,697**	**861,314**
Earnings per Share (Kobo) - Basic		- 1.65	0.67	4.87	12.14	14.65	- 3.03	0.60	9.87	24.45
Earnings per Share (Kobo) - Adjusted		- 1.65	0.67	4.87	12.14	14.65	- 1.52	0.30	4.94	12.23

CUTIX PLC

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST JANUARY, 2026

		Group			Company		
Assets:	**Note**	**Unaudited as at 31/01/2026 N'000**	**Unaudited as at 31/01/2025 N'000**	**Audited as at 30/10/2025 N'000**	**Unaudited as at 31/01/2026 N'000**	**Unaudited as at 31/01/2025 N'000**	**Audited as at 30/04/2025 N'000**
Non-Current Assets							
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	2,451,612	2,389,478	2,515,828	2,329,255	2,266,540	2,393,328
Intangible Assets	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Long Term Prepayments	16	600	4,065	2,296	600	4,065	2,296
Investment	17	-	-	-	35,845	41,771	35,846
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,452,212**	**2,393,543**	**2,518,124**	**2,365,701**	**2,312,376**	**2,431,470**
Current Assets							
Inventories	18	4,919,909	4,024,958	4,762,595	4,880,529	3,990,817	4,664,342
Trade and other Receivables	19	649,319	1,435,416	1,235,552	644,666	1,430,285	1,270,669
Other Prepayments	20	298,894	103,833	34,499	298,894	103,833	34,499
Cash and Bank Balances	21.1	329,357	165,250	140,898	290,423	154,778	121,551
Total Current Assets		**6,197,479**	**5,729,457**	**6,173,544**	**6,114,512**	**5,679,713**	**6,091,061**
Total Assets		**8,649,692**	**8,123,001**	**8,691,668**	**8,480,213**	**7,992,090**	**8,522,531**
Equity and Liabilities							
Equity:							
Capital and Reserves							
Share Capital	23	3,522,644	3,522,644	3,522,644	3,522,644	3,522,644	3,522,644
Retained Earnings	24	(10,262)	1,020,717	730,220	39,164	1,105,064	817,596
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		**3,512,382**	**4,543,361**	**4,252,864**	**3,561,808**	**4,627,708**	**4,340,240**
Liabilities:							
Non-Current Liabilities							
Deferred Tax Liabilities	13.3	317,566	280,824	317,565	313,485	272,661	313,484
Borrowings	25	-	140,280	56,112	-	140,280	56,112
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**317,566**	**421,104**	**373,677**	**313,485**	**412,941**	**369,596**
Current Liabilities							
Short Term Borrowings	26	4,175,012	1,898,559	2,113,486	4,175,012	1,898,559	2,088,607
Trade and other Payables	22	580,411	1,116,775	1,428,211	365,586	909,680	1,200,658
Current Tax Liabilities	13.2	64,321	143,201	523,430	64,321	143,201	523,430
Total Current Liabilities		**4,819,744**	**3,158,535**	**4,065,127**	**4,604,919**	**2,951,440**	**3,812,695**
Total Liabilities		**5,137,310**	**3,579,639**	**4,438,804**	**4,918,404**	**3,364,381**	**4,182,291**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**8,649,692**	**8,123,000**	**8,691,668**	**8,480,213**	**7,992,089**	**8,522,531**

Barr Mrs Ifeoma Nwahiri	Mrs. Ijeoma Oduonye	Mr Michael Onwudiwe
Chairman	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Chief Financial Officer**
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/177451	FRC/2016/ICSAN/00000015363	FRC/2025/PRO/ICAN/001/309629

CUTIX PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

Group

	Share Capital N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1st May 2025	**3,522,644**	**730,220**	**4,252,864**
Changes in Equity for the period			-
Profit for the period		69,469	69,469
Other Comprehensive items for the period			-
Total Equity in the period	**3,522,644**	**799,690**	**4,322,333**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in Equity			
Dividend paid during the period		(704,529)	(704,529)
Unclaimed Dividend written back		54,601	54,601
Unclaimed Dividend Refund		(160,024)	(160,024)
As At 31st January, 2026	**3,522,644**	**(10,262)**	**3,512,381**
Balance at 1st May 2024	**1,761,322**	**2,043,691**	**3,805,013**
Changes in Equity for the period			-
Profit for the period		1,266,744	1,266,744
Other Comprehensive Income for the period			-
Total Equity in the period	**1,761,322**	**3,310,435**	**5,071,757**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in Equity			
Dividend paid during the period		(528,397)	(528,397)
Unclaimed Dividend written back		-	-
Unclaimed Dividend Refund		-	-
As At 31st January 2025	**1,761,322**	**2,782,038**	**4,543,360**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

Company

	Share Capital N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1st May 2025	**3,522,644**	**817,596**	**4,340,240**
Changes in Equity for the period			-
Revaluation Reserve			
Profit for the period		31,520	31,520
Other Comprehensive Income for the period			
Total Equity in the period	**3,522,644**	**849,116**	**4,371,760**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity			
Dividend paid during the period		(704,529)	(704,529)
Unclaimed Dividend written back		54,601	54,601
Unclaimed Dividend Refunded		(160,024)	(160,024)
As At 31st January, 2026	**3,522,644**	**39,164**	**3,561,808**
Balance at 1st May 2024	**1,761,322**	**2,118,762**	**3,880,084**
Changes in Equity for the period			
Profit for the period		1,276,021	1,276,021
Other Comprehensive Income for the period		**-**	**-**
Total Equity in the period	**1,761,322**	**3,394,782**	**5,156,104**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in Equity			
Dividend paid during the period		(528,397)	(528,397)
Unclaimed Dividend written back		**-**	**-**
Unclaimed Dividend Refunded		**-**	**-**
As At 31st January 2025	**1,761,322**	**2,866,385**	**4,627,707**

CUTIX PLC

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

147020

		Group		Company	
		Unaudited 31-01-2026	**Audited 30/4/2025**	**Unaudited 31-01-2026**	**Audited 30/4/2025**
	Note	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cashflow from Operating Activities					
Cash Receipts from Customers		11,995,659	17,131,472	11,819,427	17,119,719
Cash Paid to Suppliers and Employees		(10,802,042)	(13,813,308)	(10,733,872)	(13,781,299)
Value Added Tax - Input		51,396	58,226	51,396	58,226
Value Added Tax - (Output)		(840,387)	(1,205,705)	(831,392)	(1,205,676)
Cash Generated from Operations		**404,626**	2,170,685	305,559	**2,190,970**
Income Taxes paid through WHT		(13,552)	(27,573)	(13,552)	(27,573)
Tax Paid	13.2	(445,558)	(479,195)	(445,558)	(479,195)
Net cash generated /(used) from Operating Activities		**(54,483)**	**1,663,917**	**(153,550)**	**1,684,202**
Cashflow from Investing Activities					
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	14	(147,536)	(1,367,515)	(147,536)	(1,367,516)
Sales proceed from disposal of Assets		-	-	-	-
Net Cash used for Investing Activities		**(147,536)**	**(1,367,515)**	**(147,536)**	**(1,367,516)**
Cashflow from financing Activities					
Dividend paid		(704,529)	(528,397)	(704,529)	(528,397)
Unclaimed Dividend written back		54,601	-	54,601	-
Refund Unclaimed Dividend account		(160,024)		(160,024)	
Finance Costs		(750,384)	(440,259)	(750,384)	(440,259)
Long Term Borrowing	25	(56,112)	(336,672)	(56,112)	(336,672)
Short Term Borrowing	26	2,061,527	899,109	2,086,405	874,231
Net Cash (used)/ generated in Financing Activities		**445,079**	**(406,219)**	**469,957**	**(431,097)**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		243,060	(109,817)	168,871	(114,411)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of year	21.1	140,898	250,715	121,551	235,961
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of year	21.1	**383,958**	**140,898**	**290,422**	**121,550**

CUTIX PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026
1.The Company
1.1 Legal Form
Cutix Plc was incorporated on November 4, 1982 as a private limited liability Company. The Company was initially quoted in the second tier of the Nigerian Stock Exchange on August 12, 1987 and later migrated to the first tier of the Stock Exchange on February 18, 2008. The address of Company is 17, Osita Onyejianya Street, Umuanuka, Otolo Nnewi, Anambra State.

1.2 Principal Activity
The principal activities of the Company is manufacturing and marketing of electrical, automobile and telecommunication wires, cables and related products.

2 **Basis of Preparation of Account** s
2.1 Statement of Compliance
The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). It is also prepared in compliance with Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 (as amended) and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, Act No. 6, 2011 (as amended).

2.2 Basis of Measurement
The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the areas as indicated below:-
* Available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value,
* Financial instruments are measured at fair value,
* Loans and advances are stated at Amortised cost,
* Inventory is measured at net realisable value,
* Land and buildings are carried at cost or revalued amount,
* Investment properties are measured at fair value, and
* Defined benefit asset is recognised at the net total of the plan assets plus unrecognised past service cost and unrecognised actuarial loss, less unrecognised actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effect on the consolidated and separate financial statements and estimates that may have significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed.

2.3Functional and Presentation CurrencyThe consolidated and separate financial statements are drawn up in Naira (N) which is the functional currency of Cutix Plc and the figures are rounded to the nearest thousands except stated otherwise.

2.4 Composition of Financial Statements
The Company has been preparing its financial statements prepared under IFRS comprises of:
* Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income
* Statement of financial position
* Statement of changes in equity
* Statement of cash flows
* Notes to the financial statements

2.5 Financial Period
These financial statements cover the financial period ended 31st October 2024, with comparative amounts for the financial period ended 31st October 2023.

2.6 Going Concern Considerations

The business entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future without the need or intention on the part of management to liquidate the entity or to significantly curtail its operational activities as the Company has consistently been making profits. The Directors believe that there is no intention or threat from any source to curtail significantly its lines of business in the foreseeable future.

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Significant Accounting Policies
The significant accounting polices set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its costs are recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Land is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss.When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

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

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

3.1.3 Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment
Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write-off assets over their estimated useful lives. Land and assets under construction (work-in-progress) are not depreciated.

Depreciation starts when an asset is ready for use and ends when derecognised or classified as held for sale. Depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or retired from use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

AssetUseful life	
Land Lease period	
Buildings & Infrastructure	15 to 40 years
Shops	5 to 30 years
Borehole & Tanks	10 years
Furniture & Fittings	10 years
Generating Sets	5 years
Machine Components	4 years
Plant, Machinery & Equipment	10 years
Motor Vehicles	4 years
Computer Equipment	2 years

3.1.4 Asset Useful Lives and Residual Values
Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual useful lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually. In reassessing asset useful lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

3.1.5 Provision for Dismantling/Restoration Cost
The provisions are computed by reference to estimates of future anticipated dismantling costs and the corresponding amounts added to the asset under property, plant and equipment for assets measure using the cost model. For assets measured using the revaluation model, subsequent changes in the liability are recognised in revaluation reserves through OCI to the extent of any credit balances existing in the revaluation surplus reserve in respect of that asset. The present values are determined using pre-tax rate which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation.

Provisions are recognised whenever a legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, the outflow of resources to settle the liability can be estimated reliably. Provisions are discounted if the effect is material. However, no provision was made in the financial statements.

3.1.6 Related Parties (IAS 24)
Related parties include the parent Company and other related entities. Directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert a significant influence on the operating policies of the Company are also considered to be related parties. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

3.2 Intangible Assets
I Recognition and Measurement
Software acquired is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

ii Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the software from the date it is available for use. The estimated useful life for the current and comparative years of significant items of intangible assets, Odoo ERP is five (5) years.

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

3.2.2 Subsequent Expenditure
Subsequent expenditure on computer software and development cost are capitalised only when there is future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

3.2.3 Amortisation
Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this must closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.2.4 Non-Current Assets held for Sale
Non-current assets are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal Group, are re-measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets, or disposal Group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

3.3 Taxation
The income tax expense represents the estimated sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.3.1 Current Tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.3.2 Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.   Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off.

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

3.4 Inventory
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is generally determined on a weighted average basis. Costs that are incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

a.Raw Materials: Purchase cost on a weighted average cost basis.
b.Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress: Cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

c.Other Inventories and Spares: The cost of other inventories is based on weighted average. Spare parts are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Value reduction and usage of spare parts are charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The production costs comprise direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate   of manufacturing fixed and variable overheads. Allowance is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

3.4.1 Treatment of Goods in Transit
Goods in transit are recognised in the books as soon as significant risk and rewards of ownership is transferred to the customer (date of shipment).

3.5 Receivables

3.5.1 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at the original amount due from customers, which is considered to be fair value, less allowances for doubtful accounts. Allowance for doubtful accounts is based on a periodic review of all outstanding amounts, where significant doubt about collectability exists, including an analysis of historical bad debt, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms. Significant debt balances are provided for based on the criteria mentioned above and non-significant debts are tested collectively for impairment. Bad debts are written off when identified as uncollectible, and are included within other operating expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.6 Financial Instruments

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, investments and available for sale. The classification is determined by management at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

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

3.6.1 Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The financial assets carried at statement of financial position date are classified as 'loans and receivables'.

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

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables include loans to staff and are initially measured at cost but subsequently at Amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment. Loans are subject to regular and thorough review as to their collectability and as to available collateral. In the event that any loan is deemed not fully recoverable, impairment is made to reflect the shortfall between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash flows. Interest income on loans receivable is recognised by applying the effective interest rate. The long term portion of loans receivable is included on the statement of financial position under long-term loans receivable and the current portion under current portion of long-term loans receivable. However, where the impact of measuring these loans at Amortised cost is not significant, the receivables are carried at cost.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Costs:-

Trade and Other Receivables

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (including [trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cash balances with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown as borrowings in current liabilities.

Impairment of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost:-

Trade and Other Receivables

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted (if significant) at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Any uncollectible amount is written off against the allowance account while subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Previously recognised impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

3.6.2 De-recognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.6.3 Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities at statement of financial position date include Borrowings and Trade payables (excluding VAT and employee related payables). These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at Amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are included in current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the statement of financial position date. However, where the impact of measuring trade payable at amortised cost is insignificant, trade payables are carried at cost.

Trade Payables

Trade payables are stated at their original invoiced value. If there is an agreement that interest or premium be paid, it will be calculated and added to the initial amount.

Borrowings

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

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3.6.4 Impairment of Financial Assets

All financial assets, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

3.7 Leases

The Company has adopted IFRS 16, "Leases" as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2019, which resulted in changes in accounting policies. As permitted by the transitional provision of the standard, the Company may choose the modified retrospective approach to the application of IFRS 16. This approach allows the Company not to restate comparative financial information. The major impact of the adoption of this standard is that the Company will be required to capitalize all leases (i.e. recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability) with the exemption of certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. However, this standard does not change the accounting for leases of the Company in the year under review.

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

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised on the Company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

3.8 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations to Standards

The following new standard, amendment to standard and interpretation are effective for the period under review.

3.8.1 IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases - Incentives and SIC - 27: Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the customers ('lease') and the supplier ('lessor'). IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as operating leases or finance leases as required by IAS 17 and introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying that model, a lessee is required to recognize:

* Assets and Liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and
* Depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the profit or loss.

For the lessor, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those types of leases differently.

3.8.2 Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation the amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI. The amendments have no impact on the Company's accounts.

3.8.3 Amendments to IAS 28 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendment clarifies that IFRS 9, including its impairment requirements, applies to long term interests. Furthermore, in applying IFRS 9 to long term interests, an entity does not take into account adjustments to their carrying amount required by IAS 28 (i.e., adjustments to the carrying amount of long term interests arising from the allocation of losses of the investee or assessment of impairment in accordance with IAS 28). The amendments have no impact on the Company's accounts.

3.9 Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 - 2017 Cycle

3.9.1 **IAS 12 Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify that an entity should recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This is the case irrespective of whether different tax rates apply to distributed and undistributable profits.The amendments have no impact on the financial statements.

3.9.2 IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset are ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. The amendments have no impact on the financial statements.

3.9.3 IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including re-measuring its Previously Held Interest (PHI) in the joint operation at fair value. The PHI to be remeasured includes any unrecognised assets, liabilities and goodwill relating to the joint operation. The amendments have no impact on the financial statements.

3.9.4 IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when a party that participates in, but such a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure its PHI in the joint operation. All the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019 and generally require prospective application. Earlier application is permitted.

The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the financial statements.

3.10 Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that the past service cost (or of the gain or loss on settlement) is calculated by measuring the defined benefit liability (asset) using updated assumptions and comparing benefits offered and plan assets before and after the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) but ignoring the effect of the assets ceiling (that may arise when the defined benefit plan is in a surplus position). IAS 19 is now clear that the change in the effect of the asset ceiling that may result from the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) is determined in a second step and is recognised in the normal manner in other comprehensive income.

The paragraphs that relate to measuring the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) have also been amended. An entity will now be required to use the updated assumptions from this measurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. In the case of the net interest, the amendments make it clear that for the period post plan amendment, the net interest is calculated by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) as remeasured under IAS 19 with the discount rate used in the remeasurement (also taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments are applied prospectively. They apply only to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements that occur on or after the beginning of the annual period in which the amendments to IAS 19 are first applied. The amendments to IAS 19 must be applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, but they can be applied earlier if an entity elects to do so.

The Directors of the Company does not anticipate that the application of these amendments in the future will have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.11 IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12. The interpretation does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The interpretation has not impact on the Company's accounts.

3.12 New Standards, Amendments and Interpretation not yet Effective

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published that are not yet effective for the financial period ended 31st October 2023 and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is as stated below:

3.12.1 IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts effective for Annual Periods beginning 1st January 2022

The new Standards establish the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersede IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. The Standard outlines a General Model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the Variable Fee Approach. The General Model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the Premium Allocation Approach. The General Model will use current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it will explicitly measure the cost of that uncertainty, it takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policy holders' options and guarantees. The implementation of the Standards is likely to bring significant changes to an entity's processes and systems, and will require much greater coordination between many functions of the business, including finance, actuarial and Information Technology.

3.12.2 The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised)

The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the Conceptual Framework) is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the Board in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies if there is no applicable standards in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2020.

3.13 Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Audit Committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

* Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
* Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
* Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). in some cases, if the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability is categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarch at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair value is included in Financial Instruments - Financial Risk Management and Fair Values (Note 30).

4.1 Revenue

This relates to the sale of goods to customers, exclusive of value added tax and less any discounts. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is possible, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

4.2 Sales of Goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

4.3 Income Recognition
Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

4.4 Interest Income
For all financial instruments measured at Amortised cost and interest bearing assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expenses is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life or the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the income statement.

4.5 Interest Expenses
Interest expenses on bank overdrafts, related party loans, borrowings and impairment losses recognised on financial liabilities are included under finance costs of the Company.

4.6 Cost of Sales
This item represents the full absorption cost of products sold. The full absorption cost comprises cost of direct materials, labour and the proportion of manufacturing overhead based on normal operating capacity and borrowing costs. The costs of raw materials and consumables are calculated based on the weighted average cost principle.

4.7 Post Employment Benefits:
Pension Fund Scheme
In accordance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act, 2014 the Company has instituted a Contributory Pension Scheme for its employees, where both the employees and the Company contribute 8% and 10% respectively. The contribution is based on total employee emoluments (basic salary, housing and transport allowances). The company's contribution under the scheme is charged to the income statement while employee contributions are funded through payroll deductions.

The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

4.7.2 Termination Benefit
Termination Benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:
a. When the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits, and
b. When the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting year are discounted to their present value.

4.7.3 Productivity Incentive and Bonus Plans
All full time staff are eligible to participate in the productivity incentive scheme. The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and productivity incentive, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustment.

4.7.4 Contingent Liabilities
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position. If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligation is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

4.8 Provisions
General
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expenses relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

4.8.2 Restructuring Provisions
Restructuring provisions are only recognised when general recognition criteria for provisions are fulfilled. Additionally, the company needs to have in place a detailed formal plan about the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs and appropriate timeline. The people affected have a valid expectation that the restructuring is being carried out or the implementation has been initiated already.

4.9.1 Foreign Currency
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

All differences are taken to the income statement with the exception of all monetary items that form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and Credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on transaction of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the transaction difference (translation differences on items whose gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively).

Employment of Disabled Persons
It is the policy of the company that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those for disabled persons. As at 30 April 2024, there were three disabled persons in the employment of the company.

4.9.3 Health, Safety at Work and Welfare of Company's Employees

Health and safety regulations are in force within the company and employees are aware of existing regulations. The company provides subsidy to all levels of employees for medical, transportation, etc.

4.9.4 Earnings per Share
The company presents basic earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Adjusted earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the bonus shares issued. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held (if any), for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.9.5 Share Capital

The Company has only one class of shares; Ordinary Shares. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. When new shares are issued, they are recorded in share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserve.

4.9.6 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets
Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are considered for impairment at least annually. Property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, available for sale investments and non-current assets held for sale are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary.

Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself and where it is a component of a larger economic entity, the viability of the unit itself. Future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of assets. The present value of these cash flows, determined using an appropriate discount rate, is compared to the current net asset value and, if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value. If the information to project future cash flows is not available or could not be reliably estimated management uses the best alternative information available to estimate a possible impairment.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversible. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or Amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.9.7 Segment Reporting
Segment results that are reported to the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly of head office expenses, and tax assets and liabilities.

A segment is a distinguishable component of the company that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment) which is subject to result and returns that are different from those of other segments. Segment information is required to be presented in respect of the company's business and geographical segment where applicable. Nigeria is the company's primary geographical segment as all the company's income is derived in Nigeria.

5.0 New and amended IFRS standards

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is as stated below:

5.1 New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year
5.1.1 Amendments to IAS 16 property plant and Equipment - proceeds before intended Use
The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment for the first time in the current year. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

5.1.2 Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
The Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycle make amendments to the following standards:
* IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.
* IFRS 16 Leases - amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

5.2 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective
No new standards or amendments to existing standards, effective in 2024, will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.
* Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.
* Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.
* Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies.
* Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates.
* Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.
* IFRS S1 general requirement for disclosure for sustainability information.
* IFRS S2 climate related disclosure.

CUTIX PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

		Group			*Company*		
		Period Ended 31/01/2026	Period Ended 31/01/2025	Audited Apr 30, 2025	Period Ended 31/01/2026	Period Ended 31/01/2025	Audited Apr 30, 2025
6	**Revenue**	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Analysis of the Company's Revenue is as follows:						
	Cables and Wire Sales	8,291,595	9,122,987	11,809,067	8,291,595	9,122,987	11,809,067
	Metal Product Sales	320,242	5,176	54,232	320,242	5,176	54,232
	Armored Cable Sales	2,212,058	2,673,927	3,898,083	2,212,058	2,673,927	3,898,083
	Distribution Board	116	1,396	1,396			
	Feeder Pillers/Busbar Chamber	326	1,744	1,744			
	Distribution Box	390	391	391			
	Switch Panels/Control Switch	118,103	4,613	4,613			
	Isolators	-	1,996	2,828			
	Change Over Switch	883	716	716			
		-					
		10,943,713	**11,812,947**	**15,773,070**	**10,823,895**	**11,802,090**	**15,761,382**

		Group			*Company*		
		Period Ended 31/01/2026	Period Ended 31/01/2025	Audited Apr 30, 2025	Period Ended 31/01/2026	Period Ended 31/01/2025	Audited Apr 30, 2025
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
7	**Expenses by Nature - Cost of Sales**						
	Depreciation Expenses - Production	198,121	173,622	141,297	196,806	172,307	139,543
	Insurance - Production	22,805	23,790	43,020	22,805	23,790	43,026
	Maintenance - Production	123,022	96,622	86,050	123,022	96,615	86,039
	Power Charges	21,051	43,735	63,192	21,051	42,260	61,718
	Production Supplies	516,191	631,777	892,236	516,191	631,752	892,210
	Production Wages	222,790	204,316	274,065	220,621	202,512	270,724
	Raw Material Costs	7,908,121	8,349,517	10,979,615	7,847,255	8,344,386	10,974,418
	Motor Vehicle - COS	21,687	51,459	72,156	21,687	51,459	72,156
		9,033,787	**9,574,838**	**12,551,631**	**8,969,437**	**9,565,082**	**12,539,834**

8	**Expenses by Nature - Selling and Distribution Expenses**						
	Distribution Expenses	166,927	61,227	95,420	151,907	60,518	94,410
	Advertisement and Promotions	112,909	72,931	165,317	112,909	72,758	165,024
		279,836	**134,158**	**260,737**	**264,816**	**133,276**	**259,434**

		Group			*Company*		
		Period Ended 31/01/2026	Period Ended 31/01/2025	Audited Apr 30, 2025	Period Ended 31/01/2026	Period Ended 31/01/2025	Audited Apr 30, 2025
9	**Expenses by Nature - Administrative Expens**	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Amortisation Charge	-	-	-	-	-	
	Audit Fees	7,634	4,509	5,500	7,250	4,125	5,000
	Bad Debt	3,750	972	2,533	3,750	972	2,533
	Bank Charges	18,327	27,870	35,899	18,281	27,847	35,797
	Communication Expenses	5,389	18,980	15,816	5,389	18,958	15,786
	Corporate Social Responsibility	1,208	3,418	6,013	1,208	3,418	6,013
	Depreciation	5,435	33,682	48,385	5,435	33,682	48,385
	Directors' Emolument	36,332	18,176	22,453	36,332	18,176	22,453
	Entertainment Expenses	4,084	4,834	5,917	4,054	4,834	5,917
	Insurance Office	16,816	10,207	23,659	16,816	9,869	23,321
	Licensing & Fees	-	-		-	-	
	Medical and Welfare	109,714	105,001	173,171	109,710	104,986	173,157
	Pension (Management Contribution)	31,718	30,354	41,119	31,718	30,150	40,916
	Printing and Stationeries	5,790	7,743	12,027	5,790	7,743	12,027
	Professional Services	52,602	6,766	15,840	52,602	6,766	15,827
	Rent and Rates	22,178	14,222	24,649	22,178	14,172	24,599
	Repairs and Maintenance	23,149	43,797	44,580	23,149	43,549	44,331
	Research and Development	391	10,535	10,665	391	10,535	10,665
	Retirement Benefits	19,957	12,000	44,321	19,957	12,000	44,321
	Security Expenses	-	18,253	126,590	-	18,253	126,590
	Staff Salaries	333,073	277,163	388,758	330,990	269,683	380,035
	Subscriptions and Periodicals	16,597	18,750	37,636	16,592	18,162	37,049
	Training and Development	20,301	19,081	32,098	20,301	19,081	32,098
	Transport and Traveling	131,607	135,042	246,667	131,596	134,959	246,570
	Utility Expenses	3,349	5,216	7,201	3,300	5,090	7,155
	share Capital Increase	-	34,676		-	34,676	
	Vehicle Operating Expenses	-	24,066	31,044	-	24,066	31,044
		869,399	**885,315**	**1,402,541**	**866,787**	**875,754**	**1,391,589**

		Period Ended 31/01/2026 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2025 N'000	Audited Apr 30, 2025 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2026 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2025 N'000	Audited Apr 30, 2025 N'000
10	**Other Income**						
	Profit/(Loss) on sale of Property, Plant			-			-
	Foreign Exchange Difference	-	18,118	20,141	-	18,118	20,141
	Sales of Scrap	59,166	293,765	471,468	59,051	293,699	471,403
		59,166	**311,882**	**491,609**	**59,051**	**311,817**	**491,544**

Exchange gain relates to both realised and unrealised difference on translation of foreign denominated balances as at the

		Group			*Company*		
		Period Ended 31/01/2026 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2025 N'000	Audited Apr 30, 2025 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2026 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2025 N'000	Audited Apr 30, 2025 N'000
11	**Finance Cost**						
	Interest on Term Loans	17,880	99,373	150,851	17,880	99,373	150,851
	Interest on Commercial Papers	600,983	102,674	140,354	600,983	102,674	140,354
	Interest on Overdraft	131,521	61,727	149,054	131,521	61,727	149,054
		750,384	**263,774**	**440,259**	**750,384**	**263,774**	**440,259**
12	**Profit for the Period before Taxation**						
	(Loss)/Profit before Taxation has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):						
	Directors' Fees	1,066	1,066	1,455	1,066	1,066	1,455
	Directors Remuneration	35,266	17,110	20,997	35,266	17,110	20,997
	Audit Fees	7,634	4,125	5,500	7,250	4,125	5,000
	Finance Cost	750,384	263,774	440,259	750,384	263,774	440,259
	Depreciation of Property, Plant and	198,121	207,304	189,682	196,806	205,989	187,928
	Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	And after Crediting:	-	-	-			
	Other Income	59,166	293,765	471,468	59,051	293,699	471,403
	Exchange Gain	-	18,118	20,141	-	18,118	20,141
13	**Tax Expense**						
13.1	**IncomeTax recognised in Profit or Loss**						
	Current Tax						
	Current Tax expense for Current year:						
	Income Tax	10,244	414,707	483,084	10,244	414,707	483,084
	Education Tax	-	-	53,688	-	-	53,688
	NPTF Levy	-	-	81	-	-	81
	Deferred Tax (Note 13.3)	-	-	40,824	-	-	40,824
	Balance Per Income Statement	**10,244**	**414,707**	**577,677**	**10,244**	**414,707**	**577,677**

13.2 ***Current Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position***

	Group			*Company*		
	Period Ended 31/01/2026 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2025 N'000	Audited Apr 30, 2025 *N'000*	Period Ended 31/01/2026 N'000	Period Ended 31/01/2025 N'000	Audited Apr 30, 2025 N'000
Taxation on Profit on Ordinary Activities	-	-	483,084	-	-	483,084
Education Tax	-	-	53,688	-	-	53,688
NPTF Levy	-	-	81	-	-	81
	-	**-**	**536,853**		**-**	**536,853**
Balance Brought Forward	536,853	513,218	493,346	**536,853**	513,218	493,346
Payments During The Year	(472,532)	(345,285)	(479,195)	(472,532)	(345,285)	(479,195)
Withholding Tax Utilised	-	(24,732)	(27,573)	-	(24,732)	(27,573)
Balance per Statement of Financial Positic	**64,321**	**143,201**	**523,431**	**64,321**	**143,201**	**523,431**

		Group			Company		
		Period Ended 31/01/2026	**Period Ended 31/01/2025**	**Audited Apr 30, 2025**	**Period Ended 31/01/2026**	**Period Ended 31/01/2025**	**Audited Apr 30, 2025**
13.3	***Deferred Tax***	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**			**N'000**
	At May 1, 2024	325,729	280,824	284,905	313,485	272,661	272,661
	Charged to Profit or Loss	-	-	40,824	-	-	40,824
	As At January 31, 2025	**280,824**	**280,824**	**325,729**	**313,485**	**272,661**	**313,485**
	Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate						
	Profit for the year	46,892	861,314	1,033,917	21,276	861,314	1,044,136
	Total Income Tax Expense	22,577	414,707	523,430	10,244	414,707	523,430
	Profit excluding Deferred Tax	**69,469**	**1,276,021**	**1,557,347**	**31,520**	**1,276,021**	**1,567,566**
	Effective Tax Rate	**32%**	**33%**	**34%**	**33%**	**33%**	**33%**

The charge for Taxation has been computed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, CAP C21,

14 Property, Plant and Equipment

Group

	Land	Buildings & Infrastructure	Shops	Borehole & Tanks	Generating Sets	Machine Components	Plant & Machinery & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Capital Work in Progress	**Total**
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	**N'000**
Cost:												
As at 1st May 2025	**205,383**	**505,012**	**70,950**	**36,918**	**344,002**	**170,856**	**1,308,216**	**256,214**	**108,020**	**72,803**	**1,344,684**	**4,423,058**
Additions	-	45,407	-	-	-	-	1,382,573	27,137	2,080	32,890	(1,342,551)	**147,536**
Reclassification												**-**
Disposals	-	-	-				-	-	-	-		**-**
Balance at 31st Jan. 2026	**205,383**	**550,419**	**70,950**	**36,918**	**344,002**	**170,856**	**2,690,789**	**283,352**	**110,100**	**105,692**	**2,133**	**4,570,594**
Depreciation												
As at 1st May 2025		**153,323**	**8,495**	**26,856**	**258,695**	**110,627**	**944,058**	**249,870**	**104,719**	**50,587**	**-**	**1,907,231**
Depreciation for the period	-	6,984	1,774	968	23,443	34,884	136,481	1,784	2,479	2,956	-	**211,752**
Disposals	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**		**-**
Balance at 31st Jan. 2026	-	160,307	10,269	27,824	282,138	145,511	1,080,539	251,654	107,198	53,543	-	**2,118,983**
Carrying amount:												
Balance at 31st January 2026	205383	390112	60681.25	9094.08753	61864	25345	1610250.385	31697.69776	2901.98753	52149.835	2133	2,451,612
As at 31st January 2025	137383.386	298915.7618	63046.251	10113.94224	81193.437	41845.06045	347713.497	17531.26059	2851.42443	20112.735	1245833.239	2,266,540
Audited As at 30th April 25	137383	297187	62455	10062	85307	60228	364158	6344.49776	3301.23054	22216.996	1344684	2,393,327

Property, Plant and Equipment

Company

	Land	Buildings & Infrastructure	Shops	Borehole & Tanks	Generating Sets	Machine Components	Plant & Machinery & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Capital Work in Progress	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cost:												
As at 1st May 2025	**137,383**	**434,880**	**70,950**	**36,918**	**344,002**	**170,856**	**1,294,018**	**256,214**	**105,744**	**70,721**	**1,344,684**	**4,266,370**
Additions	-	45,407	-	-	-	-	1,382,573	27,137	2,080	32889.5	(1,342,551)	**147,536**
Reclassification												**-**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**				**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Balance at 31st Jan. 2026	**137,383**	**480,287**	**70,950**	**36,918**	**344,002**	**170,856**	**2,676,591**	**283,352**	**107,824**	**103,610**	**2,133**	**4,413,906**

Depreciation												
As at 1st May 2025		137,693	8,495	26,857	258,695	110,628	929,860	249,870	102,443	48,504	-	1,873,043
Depreciation for the period	**-**	**6,838**	**1,774**	**968**	**23,443**	**34,884**	**136,481**	**1,784**	**2,479**	**2,956**	**-**	**211,606**
Disposals	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-		-
Balance at 31st Jan. 2026	**-**	**144,531**	**10,269**	**27,825**	**282,138**	**145,512**	**1,066,341**	**251,654**	**104,922**	**51,460**	**-**	**2,084,649**
Carrying amount:												
Balance at 31st January 2026	137,383	335,756	60,681	9,093	61,864	25,344	1,610,250	31,698	2,902	52,151	2,133	2,329,255
As at 31st January 2025	137,383	298,916	63,046	10,114	81,193	41,845	347,713	17,531	2,851	20,113	1,245,833	2,266,540
Audited As at 30th April 25	137,383	297,187	62,455	10,062	85,307	60,228	364,158	6,344	3,301	22,217	1,344,684	2,393,327

15 **Intangible Assets**

	Software	Total
Group	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cost:		
Balance at May 1, 2025	7,589	**7,589**
Balance at January 31, 2026	**7,589**	**7,589**
Amortisation		
Balance at May 1, 2025	7,589	7,589
Amotisation for the Period	-	-
Balance at January 31, 2026	-	-
As at January 31, 2026	-	-
As at January 31, 2025	379	379
As at April 30, 2025	**-**	**-**

	Software	Total
Company	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cost:		
Balance at May 1, 2025	7,589	7,589
Balance at January 31, 2026	**7,589**	**7,589**
Amortization		
Balance at May 1, 2025	7,589	7,589
Amotisation for the period	-	-
Balance at January, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at January 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at January 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at 30 April 2025	**-**	**-**

Group *Company*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

		1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000	1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000
16	**Prepayments**						
	Prepayments	600	4,065	2,296	600	4,065	2,296
		600	**4,065**	**2,296**	**600**	**4,065**	**2,296**
17	**Investment**						
	Investment in Subsidiary				179,228	179,228	179,228
	Amortization	-	-		**(143,383)**	**(137,457)**	**(143,383)**
	As at January 31, 2026	-	-		**35,845**	**41,771**	**35,845**

Name of Subsidiary	Principal activity and operation	*Company* 1/31/2026 %
Adswitch Plc	Switch gears	100%

		Group 1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000	*Company* 1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000
18	**Inventories**						
	Raw materials	1,395,651	650,087	1,256,764	1,369,530	638,642	1,225,223
	Work in progress	458,310	764,078	662,453	456,813	762,651	607,861
	Finished goods	2,678,530	2,296,073	2,472,235	2,667,380	2,275,109	2,460,727
	Technical stock and spares	125,461	300,409	357,754	124,849	300,104	357,144
	Consumables	257,618	6,789	6,981	257,618	6,789	6,981
	Advert and promotion	4,340	7,521	6,407	4,340	7,521	6,407
		4,919,909	**4,024,958**	**4,762,594**	**4,880,529**	**3,990,817**	**4,664,343**

Advert and Promotion represents the value of promotional items in the inventory

19	**Trade and Other Receivables**						
	Trade Receivable	95,904	64010	355,508	96,043	58,879	355,508
	Deposit for stock, Machine/Spares	403,960	1,303,063.90	863,199	403,960	1,303,064	863,199
	Staff Receivables	12,153	15220	10,043	12,076	15,220	10,036
	Other Receivables	**133,965**	53,123	6,801	132,587	53,123	41,926
		645,982	**1,435,416**	**1,235,551**	**644,666**	**1,430,285**	**1,270,669**

19.1 **Deposit for Stock, Machine/Spares**

These are advance payments for raw materials, spare parts and machinery.

		Group				*Company*	
		1/31/2026 N'000	**1/31/2025 N'000**	**Audited 30/04/2025 N'000**	**1/31/2026 N'000**	**1/31/2025 N'000**	**Audited 30/04/2025 N'000**
20	**Other Prepayments**						
	Prepayments	299,494	107,898	36,795	299,494	107,898	36,795
	Prepayments due after one year	(600)	(4,065)	(2,296)	(600)	(4,065)	(2,296)
	Prepayments due within one year	**298,894**	**103,833**	**34,499**	**298,894**	**103,833**	**34,499**

21.1	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**						
	Cash Balances	165	228	148	125	199	141
	Access Bank Plc	138,081	25,699	63,085	138,069	25,687	63,073
	Ecobank Nig Ltd	133	299	299	133	299	299
	Fidelity Bank Plc	41,632	16,435	22,305	2,857	6,111	3,085
	First Bank Plc	5,619	21,011	29,416	5,610	21,002	29,407
	FCMB	1,048	1,000	7,816	1,048	1,000	7,816
	Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc	15,211	11,098	6,442	15,211	11,098	6,442
	Heritage Bank Plc	42	42	42	-	-	-
	Polaris Bank Limited	122	122	122	122	122	122
	Sterling Bank Plc	538	538	538	538	538	538
	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc	61,599	83,975	1,031	61,562	83,938	994
	Keystone Bank	30			30		-
	United Bank for Africa Plc	12,169	4,803	8,727	12,150	4,784	8,708
	Zenith Bank Plc	52,968	-	925	52,968	-	925
	Cash and Bank balance	**329,357**	**165,250**	**140,896**	**290,423**	**154,778**	**121,550**

The carrying amount are approximately equal to their Fair Value.

21.2 **Reconciliation of Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:**

Group			Company		
1/31/2026	**1/31/2025**	**Audited 30/04/2025**	**1/31/2026**	**1/31/2025**	**Audited 30/04/2025**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit before finance costs	819,854	1,530,518	2,049,766	781,905	1,539,796	2,062,072
	-	-	-			
Adjustments for:						
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	211,752	207,304	189,682	211,606	205,989	187,928
Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Difference	-	(18,118)		-	(18,118)	
Net Cashflow before changes in working capi	**1,031,606**	**1,719,704**	**2,239,448**	**993,511**	**1,727,667**	**2,250,000**
Changes in Working Capital:						
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(157,314)	1,830,410	(1,221,455)	(216,187)	673,525	(1,158,686)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and other Receivat	586,233	(779,428)	874,963	627,703	(159,616)	866,793
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Prepayments	(264,395)	405,952	10,338	(264,395)	(69,334)	10,338
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and other Payables	(738,601)	375,038	267,389	(835,072)	(290,978)	222,525
Total adjustments	**(574,078)**	**1,831,972**	**(68,765)**	**(687,952)**	**153,597**	**(59,030)**
Cash Generated from Operations	**457,528**	**3,551,677**	**2,170,683**	**305,559**	**1,881,263**	**2,190,970**

		1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000	1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000
22	**Trade and other Payables**						
	Trade Payables	73,683	484,480	756,573	73,683	484,480	682,520
	Accruals	143,897	328,733	369,650	50,780	121,637	218,612
	Value Added Tax/WHT payable	160,702	150,373	181,684	158,425	150,373	181,307
	Other Payables	201,991	153,190	119,303	82,699	153,190	118,219
		580,272	**1,116,775**	**1,427,210**	**365,586**	**909,680**	**1,200,658**

23 **Share Capital**

Issued and fully paid						
7,045,288,104						
Ordinary Shares of 50k each	**3,522,644**	**1,761,322**	**3,522,644**	**3,522,644**	**3,522,644**	**3,522,644**

		Group			*Company*		
		1/31/2026 N'000	**1/31/2025 N'000**	**Audited 30/04/2025 N'000**	**1/31/2026 N'000**	**1/31/2025 N'000**	**Audited 30/04/2025 N'000**
24	**Retained Earnings**						
	At 1st May 2025	730,220	2,043,691	2,043,691	817,596	2,118,761	2,118,761
	Transferred to Share Capital	-	-	(1,761,322)	-	-	(1,761,322)
	Transfer from Income Statement	69,469	1,266,744	1,031,830	31,520	1,276,021	1,044,136
	Share Capital Expenses			(55,582)			
	Dividend written back	54,601			54,601		
	Fund Unclaim Dividend	(160,024)	-		(160,024)	-	
	Dividend paid in the year	(704,528)	(528,397)	(528,397)	(704,528)	(528,397)	(528,397)
	As at 31st oct 2025	**(10,261)**	**2,782,039**	**730,220**	**39,165**	**2,866,386**	**873,178**
25	**Long Term Borrowings:**						
	Bank of Industry (BOI)	56,112	476,952	392,784	56,112	476,952	392,784
	Current portion (BOI)	(56,112)	(336,672)	(336,672)	(56,112)	(336,672)	(336,672)
		-	**140,280**	**56,112**	**-**	**140,280**	**56,112**
26	**Short Term Borrowings:**						
	The movement in the loan from Bank is as follows:						
	Eco Bank Nigeria Ltd Overdraft	3,096	285,644	450,474	3,096	285,644	450,474
	Eco Bank Nigeria Ltd - STF	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	Bank of Industry (BOI)	140,280	336,672	336,672	140,280	336,672	336,672
	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc - Promissory notes	-	250,000	228,169	-	250,000	228,169
	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc - Overdraft	-	62,021	143,836	-	62,021	143,836
	Zenith Bank - Promissory notes	200,000	-	-	200,000	-	-
	Zenith Bank Overdraft	-	54,458		-	54,458	
	Commercial Papers (Note 26.1)	3,581,636	659,764	704,334	3,581,636	659,764	679,456
		4,175,012	**1,898,559**	**2,113,485**	**4,175,012**	**1,898,559**	**2,088,607**

26.1 The commercial papers were issued to various individuals and Co-operative societies for period of 90 days renewable at interest rates ranging from 8% to 22%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY 2026

				Audited			Audited
		1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025
27.0	**Staff Costs**	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Salaries & Wages	553,693	481,478	662,823	551,611	472,195	650,759
	Medical, welfare, pension and training	166,029	154,436	246,388	161,729	154,218	246,170
		719,722	**635,914**	**909,211**	**713,340**	**626,413**	**896,929**

28 **Directors and Employees**

28.1 **Directors' emoluments**

(i) **Chairman's Emoluments:**

	Group			*Company*		
			Audited			Audited
	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025
Fees	365	179	253	365	179	253
Other	3,976	2,966	2,756	3,976	2,966	2,756
	4,341	**3,145**	**3,009**	**4,341**	**3,145**	**3,009**

(ii) **Other Directors' Emoluments:**

	Group			*Company*		
			Audited			Audited
	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fees	873	873	1,203	873	873	1,203
Other	14,144	14,144	18,241	14,144	14,144	18,241
	15,016	**15,016**	**19,444**	**15,016**	**15,016**	**19,444**

(iii) **The number of Directors excluding the Chairman whose emoluments were within the following ranges were:-**

N20,000 - N40,000	-	-	-	-		-
N40,001 - N60,000	-	-	-	-		-
Above N60,001	6	8	8	6	8	8
Number of Directors who had no emol	None	None	None	None	None	None

(iv) **Employees remunerated at higher rates:**

The number of employees in receipt of emoluments within the following ranges were:-

N400,000 - N600,000	-	-		-	-	-
N600,001 - N800,000	-	-		-	-	-
N800,001 - N900,000	59	59		56	56	
N900,001 - N1,000,000	-	-	63	-	-	61
Above N1,000,001	212	230	239	229	229	238

(v) **Staff Costs:**

The number of persons employed as as at 31st January 2026 and the staff costs were as follows:

Managerial	11	16	13	16	16	13
Intermediate staff	62	68	67	67	67	66
Junior staff	198	205	222	202	202	220
	271	**289**	**302**	**285**	**285**	**299**

The related staff costs amounted to N719,722,000(2025: N635,914,000)

(v) **Key Management Compensation**

Key Management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Key Management Compensation Includes:	1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025	1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2026 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000
Short Term Employee Benefits:						
Wages And Salaries:			22453			22453
Directors Emoluments	36,332	18,176		36,332	18,176	
Post Employment Benefits:	31,718	30,150	40,916	31,718	30,150	40,916
Defined Contribution Plan	**68,050**	**48,327**	**63,369**	**68,050**	**48,327**	**63,369**

29 **Dividends Paid and Proposed**

Dividends on Ordinary Shares declared Dividend for 2024: 15Kobo per Share (2023: 12 Kobo per Share)	704,528	528,397	528,397	704,528	528,397	528,397
	704,528	**528,397**	**528,397**	**704,528**	**528,397**	**528,397**

30 **Earnings Per Share**

(a) Basic

Basic Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the year.

	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	Audited 30/04/2025	1/31/2026	1/31/2025	Audited 30/04/2025
Weighted average number of Shares in issue ('000)	7,045,288	7,045,288	7,045,288	7,045,288	7,045,288	7,045,288
Profit attributable to Ordinary Equity Shareholders (N'000)	46,892	855,052	1,031,830	21,276	861,314	1,044,136
Basic Earnings Per Share (Kobo)	0.67	12.14	14.65	0.30	12.23	14.82
Earnings Per Share (Kobo) - Adjusted			14.65			14.82

31 **Financial Instruments and Risk Management**

31.1 **Capital Risk Management**

The company manages its Capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation equity. The Company's Capital Management strategy remained unchanged for the period under review

The Capital Structure of the Company consists of Equity attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company, comprising Issued Capital and Retained Earnings.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed Capital requirements.

Gearing ratio The Gearing Ratio at the year end is as follows:	1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000	1/31/2026 N'000	1/31/2025 N'000	Audited 30/04/2025 N'000
Debt (i)	4,492,578	2,319,663	2,169,597	4,488,497	2,311,500	2,144,719
Less: Cash and Bank balances	(329,357)	(165,250)	(140,898)	(290,423)	(154,778)	(121,551)
Net debt	**4,163,222**	**2,154,413**	**2,028,699**	**4,198,075**	**2,156,722**	**2,023,168**
Equity (ii)	**3,512,382**	**4,543,361**	**4,252,864**	**3,561,808**	**4,627,708**	**4,340,240**
Net debt to equity ratio	**119%**	**47%**	**48%**	**118%**	**47%**	**47%**

(i) Debt is defined as both current and non-current Borrowings.

(ii) Equity includes all Capital and Reserves of the Company that are managed as Capital.

				Audited				Audited
		1/31/2025	1/31/2025	30/04/2025		1/31/2026	1/31/2025	30/04/2025
31.2	**Categories of Financial Instruments**	***N'000***	***N,000***	***N'000***		***N'000***	***N'000***	**N'000**
	Financial Assets							
	Loans and Receivables:							
	Cash and Bank Balances	329,357	165,250	140,898		290,423	154,778	121,551
	Trade and other Receivables	649,319	1,435,416	1,235,552		644,666	1,430,285	1,270,669
		978,676	**1,600,667**	**1,376,450**		**935,089**	**1,585,063**	**1,392,220**
	Financial Liabilities							
	Financial Liabilities at Amortised cost:							
	Borrowings	250,000	640,280	534,281		250,000	640,280	534,281
	Trade and other Payables	580,411	1,116,775	1,428,211		365,586	909,680	1,200,658
	Bank overdraft	3,096	402,123	594,310		3,096	402,123	594,310
		833,508	**2,159,178**	**2,556,802**		**618,683**	**1,952,083**	**2,329,249**

31.3 **Financial Risk Management Objectives**

The Company’s Board of Directors oversees Risk Management to ensure that Financial Risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies for Risk. Risk Management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in market conditions and the company’s activities. Sensitivity analysis provide the appropriate information to monitor the net underlying Financial Risks. The company does not trade in Financial instruments, nor does it take on speculative or open positions through the use of derivatives.

31.4 **Market Risk**

Market Risk is the Risk that the fair values of Financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Financial instruments held by the company that are affected by market Risk are principally the non-derivative Financial instruments which include trade and other Receivables, Cash and bank balances and trade and other payables), bank overdraft and Loans. Market Risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis where applicable.

31.5 **Industry Risk**

The Nigerian cable and wire subsector belongs to the electrical and electronics sectoral group. Alongside two other sectoral groups, this sector is regarded as the most economically significant constituent group of the engineering sector. The performance of the Nigerian cable and wire industrial subgroup is, no doubt, noticed by all who should be in the know. The subsector is one of the very few in the country that have successfully dealt with foreign competition, especially in terms of superior product quality. In spite of the difficult economic conditions in Nigeria, the firms in the cable and wire industry are reputed to produce world-class products. The quality of products from this subsectoral group of the manufacturing industry is considered superior even by multinationals. Moreover, despite the prevalent capacity underutilisation in the industrial sector of the country as a whole, the cable and wire manufacturing firms have done relatively well

31.6 **Interest rate Risk Management**

The Company's exposure to Interest Rate Risk is insignificant

31.7 **Foreign Exchange Risk Management**

Foreign Exchange Risk is insignificant for the entity as the company trades majorly in Naira.

31.8 **Credit Risk Management**

Credit Risk is the Risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations leading to a Financial loss. The Company is exposed to Credit Risk from its operating activities (primarily trade and other Receivables) and investing activities (deposits with banks). The company does not have significant portion of Receivables and bank balance concentrated in the hands of a single entity or a group of entities with common control. There are no collaterals held for these balances.

- ***Trade and other Receivables***

  The Company's Receivables consist of a number of customers across the country. Credit evaluation is usually performed on the Financial condition of accounts receivable. The company has a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Board and Management periodically.

- ***Bank Balances***

  Credit Risk from balances with banks and Financial institutions is managed in a manner that would reduce the Risk of loss to the company. Surplus funds are spread amongst reputable commercial banks and are limited. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of Risks and therefore mitigate Financial loss through potential counterparty's liquidation.

The carrying amount of Financial Assets represents the company's maximum exposure, which at the reporting date, was as follows:

	Group			*Company*		
	1/31/2026	**1/31/2025**	**Audited 30/04/2025**	**1/31/2026**	**1/31/2025**	**Audited 30/04/2025**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	N'000	**N'000**
Bank Balances	329,357	165,250	140,898	290,423	154,778	121,551
Trade and other Receivables	649,319	1,435,416	1,235,552	644,666	1,430,285	1,270,669
	978,676	**1,600,667**	**1,376,450**	**935,089**	**1,585,063**	**1,392,220**

31.8.1 **Liquidity Risk Management**

Liquidity Risk is the Risk that the company is unable to meet its current and future Cash Flow obligations as and when they fall due, or can only do so at excessive cost. This includes the Risk that the company is unable to meet settlement obligations.

Ultimate responsibility for Liquidity Risk Management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate policy for the Management of the company's liquidity requirements. The Company manages Liquidity Risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual Cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

31.9 **Fair Value of Financial instruments**

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities recorded in the Financial Statements approximate their fair values.

32 **Guarantees**

The Company did not provide guarantees during the period ended 31st January, 2025 (31/01/2024: Nil).

33 **Financial Commitments**

The Directors are of the opinion that all known Liabilities and Commitments, which are relevant in assessing the Company's state of affairs have been taken into consideration in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

34 **Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

There were no Contingent Assets and Liabilities as at 31st January 2025 (31/01/24: Nil).

35 **Events after the Reporting Period**

There were no events after the reporting period that could have had material effects on the Financial Statements of the Company that have not been adequately provided for or disclosed in these Financial Statements.

36 **Security Trading Policy**

In compliance with rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuer's share, Rule book of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule). Cutix Plc maintains a Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders as to their dealing in the company's shares. The policy undergoes periodic review by the Board and is upadted accordingly. The company has made specific inquiries of all its Directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement on the security trading policy during the period.

CUTIX PLC Free Float Computation
Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status

Description	31-Jan-26		31-Jan-25	
Issued Share capital	***7,045,288,104***	**100%**	***7,045,288,104***	**100%**
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				

CUTIX PLC

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST JANUARY, 2026

Group

	May'25 - January'26		May'24 - January'25	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Revenue	10,943,714		11,812,947	
Other Income	59,166		311,882	
	11,002,880		12,124,829	
Bought in materials and services				
Foreign	(1,412,637)		(770,889)	
Local	(8,004,944)		(9,134,639)	
Value Added	**1,585,299**	**100**	**2,219,301**	**100**
Applied as follows:				
To employees				
As salaries and wages	553,693	35%	481,478	22%
To Providers of Capital				
Interest charges	750,384	47%	263,774	12%
To government:				
As Company Income Taxes	22,578	1%	411,692	19%
Retained for the Company's future:				
Depreciation	211,752	13%	207,304	9%
Retained Earnings	46,892	3%	855,052	39%
Value Added	**1,585,298**	**100**	**2,219,301**	**100**

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Company

	May'25 - January'26		May'24 -January'25	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Revenue	10,823,895		11,802,090	
Other Income	59,051		311,817	
	10,882,945		12,113,908	
Bought in materials and services				
Foreign	(1,213,914)		(770,889)	
Local	(8,123,910)		(9,125,039)	
Value Added	**1,545,121**	**100**	**2,217,980**	**100**
Applied as follows:				
To employees				
As salaries and wages	551,611	36%	472,195	21%
To Providers of Capital				
Interest charges	750,384	49%	263,774	12%
To government:				
As Company Income Taxes	10,244	1%	414,707	19%
As NPTF Levy				
Retained for the Company's future:				
Depreciation	211,606	14%	205,988	9%
Retained Earnings	21,276	1%	861,314	39%
Value Added	**1,545,121**	**100**	**2,217,980**	**100**

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

Other National Disclosures