

IPWA PLC
[RC:2432]

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER, 2013

BBC PROFESSIONALS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

IPWA PLC
[RC: 2432]

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2013

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2013

DIRECTORS AND OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chief (Mrs) Edith I.O. Daniyan	-	Chairman
Engr. Sulaimon Ibikunle Tella	-	Managing/Chief Executive
Mary Abike Daniyan (Miss)		
Patrick Chinweike Abuka, Esq.		
Chief Folorunsho Daniyan		
Otunba Olumide John Atanda Osunsina		
Lt.Col. Abubakar Sadiq Zakariya Maimalari (Rtd)		
Kamar Gbadegesin Raji, Esq		
Angela Hansatu Osarunwense (Mrs)	-	Alternate to Miss M.A. Daniyan

SECRETARY

Crownsec Consults Limited
67 Awolowo Way,(Top floor, rear)
Ikeja, Lagos.

REGISTRARS

Union Registrars Limited
2, Burma road
Apapa, Lagos.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Plot 1 Oba Akran Avenue
Ikeja Industrial Estate
Ikeja, Lagos.

BANKERS

Access Bank Plc
Ecobank Nigeria Plc
Fidelity Bank Plc
First Bank of Nigeria Limited
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
Skye Bank
Sterling Bank Plc
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc
United Bank for Africa Plc
Unity Bank Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

AUDITORS

BBC PROFESSIONALS
(Chartered Accountants)
24, Ilupeju By-Pass
Ilupeju
Lagos

SOLICITORS

T.B. Akinyeye & Co.
Pavillion Hotels Buildings (2nd Floor), Anifowoshe
44/46 Adegbola Street, Ikeja
P.O.Box 1867, Lagos

Olu Arotiba & Co
70, Broad Street,
3rd Floor, 2nd Entrance
Lagos

IPWA PLC
[RC:2432]
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2013
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2	Increase/ (decrease)
	N'000	N'000	%
Revenue	517,346	466,282	11
Loss before taxation	(81,812)	(90,718)	-11
Taxation	(10,241)	(21,611)	-111
Loss transferred to revenue reserve	(92,053)	(112,329)	-22
Total Assets	1,474,730	1,558,623	-6
Total Liabilities	343,523	335,363	3
Total Equity	1,131,207	1,223,260	-7
	=====	=====	

Per N1.00 Share Data:

Loss per share (Kobo) Basic and Diluted	(18)	(22)	(21)
Net assets per share (Kobo) Basic and Diluted	220	238	(8)

Report of the Directors

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

The directors have pleasure in submitting to members their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2013.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company are manufacturing and marketing of paints and lacquers.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

	2013 N'000
Revenue	517,346 =====
Loss before taxation	-81,812
Taxation	(10,241) -----
Loss after taxation	(92,053) =====

DIVIDEND

The directors do not recommend the declaration of any dividend because of the loss sustained in the year.

PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION

The company's products are distributed through many distributors across the country.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The company is committed to the best practices and procedures in corporate governance. Its business is conducted in a fair, honest and transparent manner which conforms to the Code of Best Practices on Corporate Governance in Nigeria. Examples of the Company's compliance with these corporate governance requirements during the year under review are as follows:

i. Board Composition

The Board consists of a non-executive Chairman, six (6) non-executive directors, and two (2) executive directors, all bringing high level of competence and expertise. They are professionals and entrepreneurs with vast business management experience and credible track records. The non-executive directors are independent of the management and are free from constraints which may materially affect their judgement as directors of the company.

ii. Role of the Board

The Board has the responsibility for ensuring that the company is appropriately managed and achieves its strategic objectives with the aim of creating a sustainable long term value to the shareholders.

Report of the Directors (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

iii. Record of Directors Attendance at Meetings

Members of the Board of Directors hold periodic meetings to decide on policy matters and to direct the affairs of the company, review its operations, finances and formulate growth strategy. Board agenda and reports are provided ahead of meetings.

Further to the provision of Section 258(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004, the records of the Directors' attendance at Board meetings during the year under review is available at the company's Corporate Head office for inspection. Further, and in line with Corporate Governance principles, details of attendance of the current Directors at the Board meetings during the year are as follows:

Names of Directors	No. of Meetings held	No. of Meetings attended
Chief (Mrs) Edith I.O. Daniyan	3	3
Engr. Sulaimon Ibikunle Tella	3	3
Mary Abike Daniyan (Miss)	3	-
Patrick Chinweike Abuka, Esq.	3	2
Chief Folorunsho Daniyan	3	2
Otunba Olumide John Atanda Osunsina	3	-
Lt.Col. Abubakar Sadiq Zakariya Maimalari (Rtd)	3	2
Kamar Gbadegesin Raji, Esq	3	3
Angela Hansatu Osarunwense (Mrs)	3	1

vi. Directors Interest

The direct and indirect interests of directors in the issued share capital of the company as recorded in the Register of directors shareholdings and/or as notified by the directors for the purposes of Sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004 and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange is as stated hereunder:

	Indirect Unit Holdings	Direct Unit Holdings
Chief (Mrs) Edith I.O. Daniyan	90,958,084	93,750
Engr. Sulaimon Ibikunle Tella	-	-
Mary Abike Daniyan (Miss)	-	-
Patrick Chinweike Abuka, Esq.	-	-
Chief Folorunsho Daniyan	-	8,993,196
Otunba Olumide John Atanda Osunsina	-	-
Lt.Col. Abubakar Sadiq Zakariya Maimalari (Rtd)	-	-
Kamar Gbadegesin Raji, Esq	31,104,500	50,000
Angela Hansatu Osarunwense (Mrs)	-	-

vii. Directors Interest in Contracts

None of the directors has notified the company for the purpose of Section 227 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004 of any disclosable interest in contracts with which the company was involved during the year ended 31 December, 2013.

xi. Performance Evaluation of the Board

The Board has establish a system to undertake a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance, that of its Committees, the Chairman and individual Directors. The evaluation system includes the criteria and key performance indicators and targets for the Board, its Committee and each individual Committee member. The Board engages the services of external consultants to facilitate the performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees or individual members.

Report of the Directors (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Employment policy

It is the policy of the company that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from physically challenged persons. However, there was no physically challenged person in the employment of the company during the year.

Training and development

It is the company's policy to equip all employees with the skills and knowledge required for the successful performance of their jobs. We therefore see the investment in our people as major part of our strategic development and have maintained a consistent policy of training our staff, both locally and internationally to enhance their skills and competence.

Health and welfare of employees

The company maintains a staff clinic with a full-time nurse and weekly attendance by a physician. It also offers free medical services through a health management services provider to all members of staff.

The company continuously strives to improve its operation to ensure a safe working environment. It also maintains high standard of hygiene in all its premises through sanitation practices and regular fumigation exercises, as well as installation of pest and rodent control gadgets. Nutritionally balanced meals are provided in the staff canteen free for the junior staff and at highly subsidized prices for the senior staff.

Report of the Directors (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

AUDIT COMMITTEE

In compliance with section 359 (4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, members of the Audit Committee were elected at the Annual General Meeting held on 13 December, 2012. Members that served on the Committee during the year comprise:

Mr Emmanuel Abiodun	Chairman
Chief Folorunsho Daniyan	
Engr.S.I Tella	
Mr Kamar Gbadegesin Raji	
Mr Morounfolu Adedapo O Ojutiku	
Mr B O Ogunbona	

QUALITY POLICY

The company is committed to the continuous achievement of business success by maintaining its quality leadership in the paint industry.

This is driven by a quality management system designed to ensure that customers are always provided with high quality products and services that meet International Standards. Such standards are in full compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements and are set out in writing for adherence by all staff at all times.

SHAREHOLDING ANALYSIS

The shareholding structure of the company as at 31 December, 2013 is as stated below:

Share range	No of holders	No of shares	% of holdings
1 - 1,000	8,823	3,506,632	0.68
1,001 - 5,000	4,670	8,820,293	1.72
5,001 - 10,000	1,171	4,788,081	0.93
10,001 - 50,000	1,391	13,352,539	2.60
50,001 - 100,000	217	6,798,891	1.32
100,001 - 1,000,000	150	27,884,537	5.42
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	9	35,984,021	7.00
5,000,001 - above	17	413,005,719	80.33
	16,448	514,140,713	100.00

Report of the Directors (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN SHARES

According to the register of members, the following shareholders of the company held more than 5 percent of the issued share capital of the company at 31 December, 2013.

	2 0 1 3	
	Number	%
S B C Limited	90,958,084	17.7
IP Overseas Investment Limited	65,917,317	12.9
Emmyson Nig Limited	30,799,910	6.0
Intercontinental Wapic Insurance Plc	40,170,500	7.8
Honey Badger Limited	31,104,500	6.2

DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

The company made no donation during the year.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in property, plant and equipment during the year are shown in note 7 on page 29. In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the company's properties are not lower than the value shown in the financial statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AFTER YEAR END

There are no subsequent events which could have had material effect on the financial position of the Company as at 31 December, 2013 and profit attributable to equity holders on that date.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

In accordance with section 357 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004, Messrs BBC Professionals [Chartered Accountants] have expressed their willingness to continue in office as Independent Auditors to the Company. A resolution will be passed at the Annual General Meeting to authorize the directors to fix the remuneration of the auditors.

Dated.....

By Order of the Board

.....
Company Secretary

Report of the audit committee

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

In compliance with the provisions of Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004, we the members of the Audit Committee of **IPWA Plc** hereby report as follows:

- (a) We have received the scope of planning of the audit for the year ended 31 December, 2013 and we observed confirm that they were adequate.
- (b) We reviewed the external auditors' Management Control Report together with Management responses; and
- (c) We have ascertained the accounting and reporting policies of the company for the year ended 31 December 2013 are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed with ethical practices.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 31 December 2013 was adequate and management responses to the auditors' finding were satisfactory.

.....

Chairman, Audit Committee

.....

Members of the Audit Committee

Mr Emmanuel Abiodun	-	Chairman/Shareholder
Chief Folorunsho Daniyan	-	Shareholder
Engr. S.I Tella	-	Shareholder
Mr Kamar Gbadegesin Raji	-	Director
Mr Morounfolu Adedapo O Ojutiku	-	Director
Mr B O Ogunbona	-	Director

**Statements of Directors Responsibilities
For the year ended 31 December, 2013**

IPWA PLC

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2013**

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements that give a true and fair view of the statement of financial affairs of the at the end of the year and of its comprehensive income in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004 and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011.

- (i). Keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Insurance Act.
- (ii). establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities
- (iii). prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, that are consistently applied.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in compliance with:

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial position of the company and of the profit or loss for the year. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY

.....
DIRECTOR

.....
DIRECTOR

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF IPWA PLC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **IPWA Plc** on pages 16 to 40 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity, statement of value added and financial summary, the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material mis-statement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material mis-statement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material mis-statement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **IPWA Plc** as at 31 December, 2013 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004 and International Financial Reporting Standard being Standards and Interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

- (i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (ii) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination of those books; and
- (iii) the Company's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Lagos, Nigeria

2014

Ayodele Adetuyi
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002974

For: BBC PROFESSIONALS
Chartered Accountants

IPWA PLC

Statement of Financial Position

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	31 December	
		2013 N'000	2012 N'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,169,147	1,220,657
Intangible assets	8	86	175
Financial assets	9	411	411
		1,169,644	1,221,243
Current assets			
Inventories	10	102,096	135,324
Trade and other current receivables	11	186,379	187,455
Cash and cash equivalents	12	16,611	14,601
		305,086	337,380
Total assets		1,474,730	1,558,623
Equity			
Share capital	21	257,070	257,070
Share premium	22	217,610	217,610
Retained earnings	24	656,527	748,580
Total Equity		1,131,207	1,223,260
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	15	52,313	49,838
Deferred tax liabilities	17.3	33,886	29,781
Total non-current liabilities		86,199	79,619
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	14	21,336	28,686
Trade and other payables	13	209,712	205,670
Current tax liabilities	17.2	26,275	21,388
Total current liabilities		257,324	255,744
Total liabilities		343,523	335,363
Total liabilities and equity		1,474,730	1,558,623

The financial statements and notes on pages 16 to 38 were approved by the Board of Directors on..... and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Directors

IPWA PLC

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 N'000	2012 N'000
Revenue	19	517,346	466,282
Cost of sales		(331,189)	-303,915
Gross profit		186,157	162,367
Other income	20	1,412	1,137
Selling and distribution expenses		(134,767)	-116,941
Administrative expenses		(124,340)	-135,766
Results from operating activities		-71,537	-89,203
Finance income		-	1,318
Finance costs		(10,275)	-2,832
Net finance (cost)/income		-10,275	-1,515
Loss before taxation	16	-81,812	-90,718
Taxation	17	(10,241)	-21,611
Loss for the year		-92,053	-112,329
Loss for the period recognised in the income statement		-92,053	-112,329
Property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus	23	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-92,053	-112,329
Loss per share			
Loss per share (kobo)		-26	-22

The notes on pages 16 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

	Share capital N'000	Share premium N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Total equity N'000
To 1 January, 2012	257,070	217,610	876,931	1,351,611
Other comprehensive income			(112,329)	-112,329
Other movements			(16,022)	-16,022
To 31 December, 2012	<u>257,070</u>	<u>217,610</u>	<u>748,580</u>	<u>1,223,260</u>
To 1 January, 2013	257,070	217,610	748,580	1,223,260
Other comprehensive income			-92,053	-92,053
Other movements				-
To 31 December, 2013	<u>257,070</u>	<u>217,610</u>	<u>656,527</u>	<u>1,131,207</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

IPWA PLC

Statements of Cash Flows			
for the year ended 31 December 2013			
	Note	2013 N'000	2012 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	18	20,878	19,251
Tax paid	17.2	(1,249)	-12,946
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		19,629	6,305
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		-	1,318
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(294)	-3,626
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		300	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		6	-2,308
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest payment		(10,275)	-2,832
Cash generated from financing activities		-10,275	-2,832
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		9,360	1,165
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		-14,085	-15,250
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	-4,725	-14,085

The notes on pages 16 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

1 REPORTING ENTITY

IPWA Plc was incorporated as a public limited liability company on 23 July, 1961. Its shares were listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in November 1979.

IPWA Plc is a company domiciled in Nigeria. The company is principally engaged in the manufacture and marketing of paint and paint related products.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) being Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in force at 31 December, 2012.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for items measured at fair value and the use of actuarial methods for estimating certain employee benefits.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These Company's financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumption that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- measurement of defined benefit obligations; and
- provisions and contingencies.

3. New accounting standards issued but not yet adopted

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January, 2013 and have not been early adopted by IPWA Plc (the list does not include information about new pronouncements that affect interim financial reporting or first-time adopters of IFRS since they are not relevant to the Company).

The Directors anticipate that the new standards, amendments and interpretations will be adopted in the company's financial statements when they become effective. The company has assessed, where practicable, the potential impact of all these new standards, amendments and interpretations that will be effective in future periods.

i. Amendments to IAS 32 titled *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* :

The amendments address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in IAS 32, mainly by clarifying the meaning of currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

ii. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* :

This standard introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and for derecognition.

IFRS 9 requires all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

The most significant effect of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in fair value of a financial liability (designated as fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under IFRS 9, for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Currently, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The derecognition provisions are carried over almost unchanged from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2015. the Directors anticipate that IFRS 9 will be adopted in the Company's financial statements when it becomes mandatory and that the application of the new Standard might have a significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Naira using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'other gains / (losses) - net'.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and building held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administration purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at cost at the date of transition to IFRS less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All other assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All other Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at historical cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/ losses on qualifying cash flows hedges of foreign currency purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

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

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses on disposal or de-recognition of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, and are recognized in income statement.

Depreciation is provided on components that have homogenous useful lives by using the straight line method so as to depreciate the initial cost down to the residual value over the estimated useful lives. The useful lives are as follows:

Land	NIL
Buildings	50 years
Furniture/Fittings and equipment	5 years
Vehicles	3 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Computer equipment	4 years

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

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

Where an indication of impairment exists, an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the income statement for the period.

(e) Intangible assets

(i) Computer Software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as an expenses as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditure that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expenses as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

(ii) Amortisation of Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis in the income statement over their estimated useful lives, from the

(f) Financial assets

(i) classification:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise, they are classified as non-current.

- Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. the Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement.

- Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

(ii) **Recognition and measurement:**

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to received cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are substantially carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the income statement within 'other (losses) / gains - not in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognized in other comprehensive income. When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement as 'gains and losses from investment securities'.

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

(iii) **Offsetting financial instruments**

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

(iv) **Impairment of financial assets**

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

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and national or local economic conditions that correlates on the assets in the portfolio.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flow (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

As a practical expedient, the company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price. If in an subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

(v) Impairment of non - financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready for use - are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are tested at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Costs comprise direct materials costs and where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Spare parts and servicing equipment are usually carried as inventory and recognized in profit or loss as consumed. However, major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the Company expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Such classified spares are depreciated as property, plant and equipment over the useful life on a straight line basis.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. The collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of the provision is recognized in the income statement.

(i) Research and development

Research and development expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred, unless it meets the criteria for capitalisation set out in IAS 38 'Intangible assets'.

(j) Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts

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

(k) Borrowings

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

(l) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payments are due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

(m) Investments

Investments are classified as either held-to-maturity, held-for-trading, loans and receivables or available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost. Held-for-trading and available-for-sale investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Where securities are held-for-trading purposes, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the income statement for the period. For available-for-sale investments, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is included in the income statements for the period.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the Company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring that has been communicated to affected parties. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

(o) Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in income statement except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax:

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates statutorily enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The company is subject to the following types of current income tax:

- Companies Income tax - This relates to tax on revenue and profit generated by the company during the year, to be taxed under the Companies Income Tax Act Cap C21, LFN 2004 as amended to date.
- Tertiary Education tax - Tertiary education tax is based on assessable income of the Company and is governed by the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Establishment) Act LFN 2011.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment property will be recovered through sale has not been rebutted.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

(iii) **Tax exposures:**

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 judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expenses in the period that such determination is made.

(p) **Employee benefits:**

(i) **Defined contribution scheme:**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan which is funded by contributions from the Company and the employees. The company's contribution is recognised as employee benefit expenses and charged to the income statement. The contributions of both the company and the employees are paid on a monthly basis to a pension fund administrator. The company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the pension fund administrator does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due.

(ii) **Short-term employee benefit:**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plan if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services [provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

i) **Sale of goods**

The company manufactures and sells a range of products to the distributors and dealers. Sale of goods are recognised when the company has delivered product to the customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified locations; the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers and either the customers have accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The products are often sold with discounts and rebates. Sales are recorded based on the price specified on the sales invoice net of the discounts, rebates and returns at the time of sale.

Sales are also recognised when the customer self-collect the product directly at the company premises during which the risks and rewards of ownership passes to the customer at the point of loading after the customer's delivery truck leaves the company premises.

No element of financing is deemed present where sales are made on agreed credit terms which are consistent with the market practice.

ii) **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables are recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

(r) **Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders. In respect of dividends these are recognised once paid.

(s) **Earnings per share**

The Company presents earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(t) **Share Capital**

The company has only one class of shares. Ordinary shares which 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.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

5 **Risk management**

Risk management is inherent in the business operations of the company. Management has set up processes and systems to identify, assess, monitor and control business risks including the following :-

(a) **Credit risk:-**

This refers to the risk that a trade debtor will default by failing to make payments in accordance with the agreed credit terms and conditions. The possible impact of the credit risk is poor Account Receivable assets quality arising from high level of bad and doubtful debts and possible impairment of shareholders' funds. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Mitigating Measures:-

- Credit application follows rigorous and extensive credit review and approval process.
- All credits are secured by insurance or bank bonds.
- Once conditions are precedent to credit utilization are met by the customer, the approved credit is updated, monitored and

b) **Liquidity risk:-**

This refers to the risk of company's inability to finance its operation and meet its obligation when they become due without incurring unacceptable losses. liquidity risk includes the inability to manage unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources.

Mitigating Measures:-

- Efficient and effective working capital management.
- Efficient Naira facility management
- Efficient funds management to eliminate idle funds, meet obligations as they fall due and reduce interest expenses to the
- The Treasury Department is well structured and equipped under the management of a very experienced and well trained team.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

c) **Market risk:-**

Market risk is the risk of financial loss due to the change in value of the market risk factors. The company is faced with the following market risk factors.

- Interest rate risk:- The risk that interest rate will change adversely at the money market.
- Current risk:- The risk that foreign exchange rates will fluctuate unfavorably at the foreign exchange market.
- Commodity risk:- The risk that paint prices will significantly increase at the Nigerian commodity markets.

Mitigating Measures:-

- Efficient management of exchange and interest rate risks including generation of relevant risk management reports for the monitoring and review on a daily and weekly basis.
- Monitor the money, capital and foreign exchange markets including micro and macroeconomic environment on a daily basis.
- Efficient management of the commodity risk by the Logistics and Supplies Department with a full-fledged experienced and well trained Team in the area of paint dynamics and procurement strategies.
- The commodity risk affects the paint industry as the paint prices are determined at the Nigerian commodity markets. We

d) **Operational Risk :-**

This relates to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, controls, procedures, people, and systems. Operational risk is inherent in the business activities. These include risk of inadequate haulage partners required to achieve the company's objectives in terms of sales volume and profit; risk of wastages, downtime and other associated losses arising from inefficient plant operations; risk of breakdown of ERP and IT infrastructure or outright loss of critical operational/business data and information; risk of loss of company assets due to unexpected disaster which may affect business operations; risk of breakdown of internal control systems and misstatement of financial statements.

Mitigating Measures:-

- Efficient and effective maintenance culture to prevent down time and inefficient production operations.
- Control activities are an integral part of the company's day to day operations and are defined at every business area.
- Existence of robust ERP and comprehensive computerisation of internal business processes, systems and procedures.
- Existence of robust IT business continuity and disaster recovery programmes
- All insurable business risks are assessed, identified and adequately covered/insured.
- Existence of documented standard operating procedures for all business activities.
- All key positions have a minimum of one under-study who can assume the roles immediately with minimum support, and eventually grow into the position.
- We continually train talents to meet our future skill requirements.
- Continuous recruitment of qualified haulage contractors to meet corporate requirements and prevent shortage of delivery trucks. We also acquired and managed some of our delivery trucks.
- We also have a strong, active and experienced Internal Audit Team. Internal Audit Reports highlighting control weaknesses are presented periodically to Management and Audit Committee.
- The company's internal control and risk management systems ensure that material errors or incisions in the financial statements are identified and corrected. Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards and
- Financial statements are prepared periodically on monthly and quarterly bases for the review of the Management and the Board. Performance are monitored and compared with budgets.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

6. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In preparing its financial statements, the Company has made significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, income and expenses as well as other information reported in the notes. The Company periodically monitors such estimates and assumptions and make sure that they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

The judgements made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Revenue recognition

The Company makes provisions for trade discounts, volume rebates and charge back for product returns allowed by the sale contracts when recognising the revenue derived from sales of its products. Such deductions represent estimates, which are subject to judgements and assumptions based on past experience as well as the company's knowledge available at the time the estimate is made.

Allowance for doubtful receivables

The determination of the recoverability of the amount due from customers involves the identification of whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. Bad debts are written off when identified, to the extent that it is feasible that impairment and uncollectibility are determined individually for each item. In cases where that process is not feasible, a collective evaluation of impairment is performed. As a consequence, the way individual and collective evaluations are carried out and the timing relating to the identification of objective evidence of impairment require significant judgement and may materially affect the carrying amount of receivables at the reporting date.

Asset impairment tests

A financial asset or a group of financial assets, other than those categorised at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Impairment exists only when the Company ascertains that a "loss event" affecting the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset has occurred. It may not be possible to identify a single, discrete event that caused the impairment and moreover to determine when a loss event has occurred might involve the exercise of significant judgement.

The amount of impairment loss recognised for financial assets carried at amortised cost is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

The impairment analysis of intangible assets (Computer Software) requires an estimation of the value in use of the asset or the cash-generating unit to which the assets are allocated. Estimation of the value in use is primarily based on discounted cash flow models which require the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the asset or the cash-generating unit and also to choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the cash flows.

Net realisable value of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is written down to their estimated realisable value when their cost may no longer be recoverable, such as when inventories are damaged or become wholly or partly obsolete or their selling prices have declined. In any case, the realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount, is based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inherently involves estimates regarding the future expected realisable value. The benchmarks for determining the amount of write-downs to net realisable value include ageing analysis, technical assessment and subsequent events. In general, such an evaluation process requires significant judgement and may materially affect the carrying amount of inventories at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 December, 2012

Deferred tax estimation

Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities involves making a series of assumptions. As far as deferred tax assets are concerned, their realisation ultimately depends on taxable profits being available in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised and it is probable that the entity will earn sufficient taxable profit in future periods to benefit from a reduction in tax payments. This involves the Company making assumptions within its overall tax-planning activities and periodically reassessing them in order to reflect changed circumstances as well as tax regulations. Moreover, the measurement of a deferred tax asset or liability reflects the manner in which the entity expects to recover the asset's carrying value or settle the liability.

Actuarial assumptions on defined benefit retirement plans

Accounting for defined benefit plans may be complex because actuarial assumptions are required to measure the obligation and the expense, with the possibility that actual results differ from the assumed results. These differences are known as actuarial gains and losses. Defined benefit obligations are measured using the Projected Unit Method, according to which the Company has to make a reliable estimate of the amount of benefits earned in return for services rendered in current and prior periods, using actuarial techniques.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and N'000	Building N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Computer Equipment N'000	Furniture And Equipment N'000	Total N'000
a) COST							
At 1 January, 2013	27200	1,096,326	155,786	35,816	1,628	6,687	1,296,243
Of additions	-	-	-	-	235	59	294
Of Disposal	-	-	-	-2,945	-	-	-2,945
At 31 December, 2013	27,200	1,096,326	155,786	32,871	1,863	6,746	1,320,792
DEPRECIATION							
To 1 January, 2013	-	44,941	31,088	23,875	713	2,169	102,786
Charge for the year	-	22,471	15,579	10,958	465	1,349	50,822
Of Disposal	-	-	-	-1,963	-	-	-1,963
To 31 December, 2013	-	67,412	46,667	32,870	1,178	3,518	151,645
CARRYING AMOUNT							
At 31 December, 2013	27,200	1,028,914	109,119	1	685	3,228	1,169,147
At 31 December, 2012	27,200	1,051,385	124,698	11,941	915	4,518	1,220,657

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2013 N'000	2012 N'000
COST/VALUATION		
At 1 January	598	598
Addition	-	-
At 31 December	598	598
AMMORTISATION		
At 1 January	423	333
Addition	90	90
At 31 December	513	423
CARRYING AMOUNT		
At 31 December	86	175

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

9 FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2013	2012
	¥'000	¥'000
Long term deposit at 1 January	411	411
Fair value of long term deposit at 31 December	411	411
	=====	=====

10 INVENTORIES

	2013	2012
	¥'000	¥'000
Raw materials and consumables	31,403	54,128
Work-in-progress	4,190	985
Packaging materials	4,756	9,956
Finished goods	61,747	70,255
	=====	=====

	102,096	135,324
	=====	=====

This excludes spare parts which are to be classified as property, plant and equipment

11 TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

	2013	2012
	¥'000	¥'000
Trade debtors (Net)	134,696	140,815
Other current receivables		
Payment on account of suppliers	268	268
Prepayments	1,447	522
Other debtors	24,186	20,068
Withholding tax recoverable	25,782	25,782
	=====	=====
	186,379	187,455
	=====	=====

There is no material difference between the fair value of receivables and their carrying amount.

Analysis of trade receivables

The analysis below analyses changes in the allowances for impairment losses in the year.

Trade receivables

	2013	2012
	¥'000	¥'000
Total trade receivables	235,701	237,020
Impairment Loss for trade receivable	-101,005	-96,205
	=====	=====
Net	134,696	140,815
	=====	=====

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		
Bank and cash balances for purpose of statement of financial position	16,611	14,601
Bank Overdraft	-21,336	-28,686
Cash and Cash equivalent for purpose of statement of Cashflow	-4,725	-14,085

There is no material difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of cash equivalents.

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
13 TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade creditors	38,165	55,856
Unclaimed dividends	1,652	1,652
Provisions and accruals	14,924	13,164
Other creditors	136,289	116,972
Directors current account	18,678	18,026
	171,543	149,814
	209,707	205,670

The carrying amount of trade and other payables and accrued liabilities is considered to be in line with their fair value at the reporting date.

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
14 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Bank overdrafts	14,161	28,686
Bank short term loan	7,175	-
	21,336	28,686

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

15 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The company has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

Defined contribution plan

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

The Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors, such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of planned assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	2013	2012
	₦'000	₦'000
Present value of retirement benefit obligation	52,313	49,838
	=====	=====

The defined benefits obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

16 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The following items have been charged/(credited) in arriving at profit before tax:

	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2
	₦'000	₦'000
Depreciation	50,822	51,732
Impairment loss	4,800	4,800
Auditors' remuneration	2,000	2,000
Directors' emoluments:		
Fees	652	652
Others	402	1,380
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	682	-
Finance cost	10,275	2,832
And crediting		
Finance income	-	1,137
	=====	=====

17 TAXATION

.1 Income Statement

	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2
	₦'000	₦'000
Current company income tax	6,136	6,807
Education tax	-	-
	-----	-----
	6,136	6,807
Deferred tax provision on origination of temporary differences	4,105	14,804
	-----	-----
Tax charge to income statement	10,241	21,611
	=====	=====

.2 Current tax liabilities

The movement in current tax balance is as follows:

	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2
	₦'000	₦'000
At 1 January	21,388	27,527
Charge for the year	6,136	6,807
	-----	-----
	27,524	34,334
Payment during the year	(1,249)	(12,946)
	-----	-----
At 31 December	26,275	21,388
	=====	=====

The provision for income tax is based on the provision of the Companies Income Tax Act (LFN CAP 60) as amended to date while education tax is based on Education Tax Act No. 7 CAP E4 LFN, 2004.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

Other tax liabilities

Taxation

2013	2012
₦'000	₦'000
26,275	21,388
<u>26,275</u>	<u>21,388</u>
=====	=====

3 Deferred tax

Per income statement

Charge to income statement for the year

2013	2012
₦'000	₦'000
4,105	14,804
<u>4,105</u>	<u>14,804</u>
=====	=====

Per statement of financial position

The movement in deferred tax is as follows:

Deferred tax liability:

At 1 January

Charge for the year

At 31 December

2013	2012
29,781	14,977
4,105	14,804
<u>33,886</u>	<u>29,781</u>
=====	=====

18 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows has been drawn up using the indirect method. Working capital comprises inventories, receivables and current liabilities (excluding bank overdrafts). The cash flow from investing activities relates to the net amount of investments and

1 Cash flows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net profit to operating profit before working capital changes

Loss after tax

Adjustments for non cash items:

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

(Profit) or Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets

Interest income

Interest expense

Taxation

Adjustments

Provision no longer required

Net charge in retirement benefit obligations

2013	2012
₦'000	₦'000
(92,053)	(112,329)
50,822	51,732
682	-
90	90
-	(1,318)
10,275	2,832
10,241	21,611
-	4,081
-	-
2,475	-728
<u>-17,468</u>	<u>-34,029</u>

Operating profit before working capital changes

2 Working capital changes

Decrease/(Increase) in inventories

Decrease in trade and other receivables

increase) in trade and other payables

2013	2012
33,228	(35,891)
1,075	81,848
4,042	7,323
<u>38,346</u>	<u>53,280</u>
20,878	19,251
<u>20,878</u>	<u>19,251</u>

Cash generated from operations

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

	2013	2012
	2013	2012
	2013	2012
	2013	2012
19 Revenue by geographical location of customers:		
Domestic (within Nigeria)	517,346	466,282
	=====	=====
All sales were within Nigeria		
	2013	2012
	2013	2012
20 OTHER INCOME		
Sale of scraps	1,412	1,137
	=====	=====
	2013	2012
	2013	2012
21 SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
520,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	260,000	260,000
	=====	=====
Issued and fully paid		
514,140,713 ordinary shares of 50k each	257,070	257,070
	=====	=====
	2013	2012
	2013	2012
22 SHARE PREMIUM		
At 31 December	217,610	217,610
	=====	=====
	2013	2012
	2013	2012
23 REVALUATION RESERVE		
At 1 January	-	-
Surplus on revaluation	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
	=====	=====
At 31 December	-	-
	=====	=====

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

	2013	2012
24 RETAINED PROFIT	£'000	£'000
Revenue reserve as per NGAAP at 31 December	748,580	876,931
Add back		
Transfer from Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Loss for the year	-92,053	(112,329)
Other movements		(16,022)
	656,527	748,580
Balance at 31 December as per IFRS	656,527	748,580
	=====	=====
25 CHAIRMAN'S AND DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS, PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF OFFICE		
The remuneration paid to Directors was		
.1 Fees:	£'000	£'000
Director's Fees	652	652
Director's Expenses	402	1,380
	1,054	2,032
	=====	=====
.2 Fees and other emoluments disclosed above include amount paid as:		
Fees	1,054	2,032
Other emoluments	-	-
	1,054	2,032
	=====	=====
.3 Number of directors (excluding the chairman) whose emoluments were within certain ranges were:	Number	Number
N100,000 and above		
	=====	=====
.4 Waived emoluments		
Number of directors who have waived their rights to receive emoluments	1	1
	=====	=====
Aggregate of those emoluments	-	-
	=====	=====
.5 Pensions of directors and past directors		
Aggregate amount of directors' or past directors or past directors' pensions	1	1
Other pensions	-	-
	=====	=====

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2013

6 Compensation to directors for loss of office

Key management comprises the directors (executive and non-executive) and the Chairman that form part of the leadership team (Chief operating officers).

As directors

As executives

2 0 1 3

2 0 1 2

-

-

-

-

=====

=====

26 EMPLOYEES AND RELATED REMUNERATION

Number of employees in receipt of emoluments excluding allowances were within the following ranges:

N120,001	-	N220,000
N220,001	-	N320,000
N320,001	-	N420,000
N420,001	-	N520,000
N520,001	-	N620,000
N620,001	-	N720,000
Above		N720,000

2 0 1 3

2 0 1 2

Number

Number

47

47

46

48

6

6

1

1

4

4

2

2

4

4

110

112

'=====

'=====

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December, 2012

27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, GUARANTEES AND OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

i Charges

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

ii Financial commitments

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments have been taken into account in the preparation of the financial statements under review. These liabilities are relevant in assessing the company's state of affairs as at 31 December, 2012.

iii Legal charges

There is a contingent liability in respect of six cases (2010 - two cases) pending at the law court against the company. No provision has been made on four of the cases (2010 - two cases), as directors are of the opinion that the actions are not likely to succeed.

iv Capital commitments

There was no capital expenditure contracted but not provided for in the financial statements.

28 LOANS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS FAVOURING DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

a) During the year, the company guaranteed no loan in favour of its directors and officers.

b) No loans were given to the directors to purchase the company's shares during the year.

29 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the number of ordinary shares issued as at 31 December, 2012.

30 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the company on.....,2014

IPWA PLC

Value Added Statement

for the year ended 31 December, 2013

	2013		2012	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Revenue	517,346		466,282	
Other revenue	1,412		1,137	
	<u>518,758</u>		<u>467,419</u>	
Bought in goods and services	(472,074)		(435,929)	
VALUE ADDED	<u>46,684</u>	100	<u>31,490</u>	100
	=====	===	=====	===
APPLIED AS FOLLOWS:				
1 To pay employees				
Salaries and wages, pension and social benefits	67,399	145	67,643	215
2 To pay providers of funds				
Finance expenses	10,275	22	2,832	9
3 To pay government				
Income and education taxes	6,136	13	6,807	22
4 To provide for maintenance and expansion of assets				
Depreciation	50,822	109	51,732	164
Deferred tax	4,105	9	14,804	47
Retained profit	(92,053)	-197	(112,329)	-357
VALUE ADDED	<u>46,684</u>	100	<u>31,490</u>	100
	=====	===	=====	===

Value added is the wealth created by the efforts of the company and its employees and its allocation between employees, shareholders, government and re-investment for the future creation of further wealth.

IPWA Plc

Financial Summary for five-year ended 31 March

	IFRS					NGAAP				
	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2	2 0 1 1	2 0 1 0	2 0 0 9					
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000					
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION										
Property, plant and equipment	1,169,147	1,220,657	1,268,763	178,699	244,635					
Intangible assets:										
Software	86	176	265	-	-					
Financial Assets	411	411	411	338	-					
Inventory	102,096	135,323	99,432	105,012	105,012					
Trade and other receivables	186,379	187,455	269,303	278,561	278,561					
Cash and bank balances	16,611	14,601	33,539	19,811	19,811					
Total assets	1,474,729	1,558,623	1,671,713	582,421	648,019					
Current liabilities	(257,325)	(255,744)	(254,560)	(231,485)	(247,189)					
Non-current liabilities	(86,198)	(79,619)	(65,543)	(18,473)	-					
Total net assets	1,131,206	1,223,260	1,351,610	332,463	400,830					
Share capital	257,070	257,070	257,070	257,070	257,070					
Share premium	217,610	217,610	217,610	217,610	217,610					
Retained earnings	656,527	748,580	876,930	(142,217)	(73,850)					
Capital employed	1,131,207	1,223,260	1,351,610	332,463	400,830					
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME										
Revenue	517,346	466,282	382,582	411,993	399,877					
(Loss)/profit before tax	(81,812)	(90,718)	(156,408)	(77,752)	10,867					
Taxation	(10,241)	(21,611)	(22,318)	18,077	(15,305)					
Loss after tax	(92,053)	(112,329)	(178,726)	(59,675)	(4,438)					
Transfer to revenue reserve	(92,053)	(112,329)	(178,726)	(59,675)	(4,438)					
Profit attributable to:										
Equity shareholders	(92,053)	(112,329)	(178,726)	(59,675)	-4,438					
Loss per 50k share [k]	(18)	(22)	(35)	(12)	(1)					
Net assets per 50k share [k]	220	238	263	65	78					

NOTE: Earnings and net assets per share are based on 514,140,713 ordinary shares of 50k each and profit after tax as at the date of these financial statements.

The balances for 2013,2012 and 2011 have been stated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December, 2010 the balances have been stated in accordance with Nigerian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles [N-GAAP].

IPWA PLC

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Schedule 1

COST OF SALES

	2013	2012
	N'000	N'000
Raw materials consumed	266,639	235,430
Factory salaries and wages	16,696	14,716
Technical & Development	12	-
Cleaning/Sanitation expenses	-	129
Computer Services/ Maintenance Expenses	118	231
Deferred Expenses	15	-
Depreciation	25,571	27,349
Donation/Gift	100	14
Other Employee's allowance	5,445	4,673
Entertainment	46	203
Freight charges	40	6
Goods Issued/FOC	-	35
Industrial training fund	167	147
Laboratory expenses	-	45
Legal & Professional	10	-
Light, Water & Power	5,987	9,095
Manpower, Training & Developments	10	135
Motor running	316	761
NSITF	1,071	811
Overseas Duty Tour	272	-
Postages and telephones	642	626
Printing and stationery	79	33
Production/Office Consumables	270	173
Public Relations	84	320
Rent and rates	308	800
Repairs and maintenance	1,709	3,327
Security Expenses	4	-
Staff Pension (Junior & Senior)	2,492	1,110
Staff Welfare Expenses	972	1,171
Subscription	20	20
Transport, travelling and accommodation	2,096	2,556
	331,189	303,915
	=====	=====
Percentage of Turnover	64	65

IPWA PLC

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [cont'd]

Schedule 2

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2
	N'000	N'000
Directors' emoluments:		
Fees	652	652
Expenses	406	1,380
Salaries and wages	24,260	23,231
Other Executives Allowances	100	-
Advertising	412	1,794
Amortisation of software	90	90
Audit committee expenses	100	251
Audit expenses	378	-
Audit fee	2,000	2,000
Bank charges	-	5,159
Canteen expenses	4,048	3,703
Cleaning/Sanitation expenses	1,074	1,238
Computer Services/ Maintainance Expenses	1,311	1,688
Deffered Expensed released	-	200
Demolition expenses	-	693
Depreciation	11,471	15,845
Directors sitting allowance	200	233
Donations and gifts	3,449	3,589
Other Employee's allowance	7,357	9,161
Entertainment	593	971
Freight charges/container clearing expenses	177	13
General expenses	93	-
Industrial training fund	499	232
Insurance	-	2,405
Laboratory Expenses	31	-
Legal and professional charges	12,434	5,247
Light, water and power	2,598	4,133
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	682	-
Medical expenses	2,621	4,286
Motor running	3,250	5,020
Newspapers and periodicals	620	587
NSITF	1,607	1,465
Postages and telephones	2,929	3,450
Printing and stationery	1,182	1,349
Production/Office consumables	306	357
Public relations	19,286	7,661
Rent and rates	799	349
Repairs and maintenance	1,990	2,660
Sales/ Conferences /promotion	240	-
Secretarial/ AGM expense	1,782	4,623
Security expenses	1,969	1,999
Staff Pension	2,146	1,059
Staff training & Developments	290	430
Staff Uniforms & clothings	315	215
Staff Welfare Expenses	4,483	8,479
Subscription	683	661
Transport, travelling and accomodation	3,430	7,208
	<u>124,340</u>	<u>135,766</u>
	=====	=====

IPWA PLC

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [cont'd]

Schedule 3

SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2 0 1 3 N'000	2 0 1 2 N'000
Salaries and wages	26,444	23,109
NSITF	1,753	1,542
Advertising and sales promotion	34	420
Applicator's fees	1,159	480
Bad Debts written	12,691	-
Bank charges	1,059	-
Cleaning/Sanitation expenses	157	151
Commissions	25,399	26,406
Computerservice/maintainance expenses	249	488
Delivery expenses	14,143	11,394
Depreciation	13,780	8,538
Discounts	90	233
Donation and gift	761	960
Doubtful debts	4,800	4,800
Other Employee's allowance	3,603	3,981
Entertainment	97	132
Freight charges/container clearing expenses	12	-
General expenses	24	29
Industrial training fund	277	231
Insurance expenses	2	100
Light, water and power	1,174	2,318
Manpower, Training & Development	60	148
Medical expenses	70	-
Motor running	2,148	4,118
Newspapers and periodicals	152	178
Oversea Duty tour expenses	38	-
Postages and telephones	2,678	2,572
Printing and stationery	244	223
Production/Office consumables	3	2
Public Relations	8,957	10,206
Relocation expenses	34	-
Rent and rates	2,462	3,211
Repairs and maintenance	191	1,156
Sales/ Conferences /promotion	250	-
Security expenses	654	696
Share issue expenses	-	25
Staff Pension	2,491	1,447
Staff welfare	704	1,195
Subscription	87	92
Transport , travelling and accommodation	5,837	6,359
	134,767	116,941
	=====	=====

IPWA PLC

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [cont'd]

Schedule 4

EXPENSES

	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2
	N'000	N'000
Raw material consumed	266,639	235,430
Director's emolument	652	652
Director's expenses	406	1,380
Salaries and wages	67,399	61,056
Advertising and sales promotion	446	2,214
Amortisation of software	90	90
Applicator's fees	1,159	480
Audit fees	2,000	2,000
Bad Debts written	12,691	-
Bank charges	1,059	5,159
Canteen expenses	4,048	3,703
Cleaning/Sanitation expenses	1,231	1,518
Commissions	25,399	26,406
Computerservice/maintainance expenses	1,678	2,407
Deferred Expenses	15	200
Delivery expenses	14,143	11,394
Demolition expenses	-	693
Depreciation	50,822	51,732
Discounts	90	233
Donation and gift	4,310	4,563
Doubtful debts	4,800	4,800
Employee compensation expenses	16,405	17,815
Entertainment	736	1,306
Freight charges/container clearing expenses	229	19
General expenses	117	29
Industrial training fund	943	610
Insurance expenses	2	2,505
Laboratory Expenses	31	45
Legal and Professional	12,444	5,247
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	682	-
Light, water and power	9,759	15,546
Manpower, Training & Development	70	283
Medical expenses	2,691	4,286
Motor running	5,713	9,899
Newspapers and periodicals	772	765
NSITF	4,431	3,838
Oversea Duty tour expenses	310	-
Postages and telephones	6,249	6,648
Printing and stationery	1,505	1,605
Production/Office consumables	575	532
Public Relations	28,327	18,187
Relocation expenses	34	-
Rent and rates	3,569	4,360
Repairs and maintenance	3,890	7,143
Sales/ Conferences /promotion	490	-
Security expenses	2,627	2,675
Share issue expenses	-	25
Staff Pension	7,130	3,616
Staff welfare	6,449	11,275
Subscription	790	773
Technical and Developments	12	-
Transport , travelling and accommodation	11,363	16,123
Goods issues/FOC	-	35
Other Executive Allowance	100	-
Srcretarial /AGM expenses	1,782	4,623
Staff uniform & clothing	315	215
Audit expenses	378	-
Audit committee expenses	100	251
Directors sitting allowance	200	233
	590,295	556,622