

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC RC 2192



2014

Annual Report & Accounts

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC.

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NOTICE OF 54TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of **NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC** will be held at The TRANSCORP HILTON HOTEL, ABUJA on Thursday 18th December, 2014 at 10.00 a.m. for the following purposes:-

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To lay before the meeting, the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30th April, 2014 and Report of the Directors, the Auditors and the Audit Committee thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To re-elect Directors.
4. To approve the remuneration of the Directors.
5. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
6. To elect members of the Audit Committee

Proxy

A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her and such proxy need not be a member of the Company. To be effective, proxy forms should be duly completed and stamped and must be deposited at either the Registered Office of the Company or the office of the Registrar not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

A detachable proxy form is at the end of the Annual Report booklet sent to each shareholder.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND TRANSFER BOOKS

The Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday 8th December, 2014 to Friday 12th December, 2014 both dates inclusive, for the purpose of updating the Register of members.

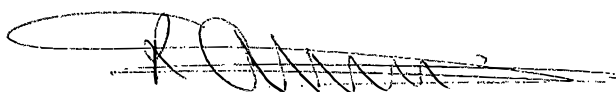
DIVIDEND WARRANT

If the payment of Dividend of 45 kobo per share recommended by the Directors is approved, the warrants will be posted on 19th December, 2014 to all Shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 5th December, 2014.

NOMINATION FOR AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 359(5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap 20, LFN 2004, any member may nominate a shareholder as a member of the Audit Committee by giving notice in writing of such nomination to reach the Company Secretary at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



BAMOFIN OLATOKUNBO SANNI
COMPANY SECRETARY

IKEJA
LAGOS, NIGERIA
11TH NOVEMBER, 2014

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DIRECTORS, PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS, ETC.

DIRECTORS: **Alhaji (Chief) M. A. Ola Yusuf** (Chairman)
Phillip Tung (Managing) (Australian)
K. F. Tung (Chinese)
Lewis Tung (Chinese)
Paul Tung (Chinese)
Alhaji Inuwa Wada
Hadji (Chief) Tokunbo Alii

**SECRETARY AND
REGISTERED OFFICE:** **Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni,**
1 Allen, Avenue Ikeja
G.P.O. Box 4993, Marina, Lagos

**REGISTRARS
AND TRANSFER
OFFICE:** **Union Registrars limited**
2, Burma Road
Apapa
P. M. B. 12717
Lagos

AUDITORS: **Akintola Williams Deloitte**
(Chartered Accountants)
235 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju
Lagos

SOLICITORS: **Adedoyin Awosanya &Co.**
Elesho Chambers,
Plot 120 Oyadiran Estate
Sabo, Yaba, Lagos

MAIN BANKERS: Access Bank Plc
Afribank Nigeria Plc
Citibank Nigeria Ltd.
Diamond Bank Plc
First Bank of Nigeria Plc
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
Intercontinental Bank Plc
Stanbic IBTe Bank Plc
United Bank for Africa Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Fellow Shareholders, my Colleagues on the Board, Regulatory Bodies here present, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all to the 54th Annual General Meeting of our Company and I am very pleased to present our company performance in the last Financial Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April 2014. The year was again marked by a spate of challenges in the operating environment, but our company showed resilience and remained focused during the period in spite of the circumstances.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

There is currently declining and falling of oil prices coupled with high demand for dollars. As a result Nigeria external reserves has fallen by 1.6billion dollars within space of 3 weeks, dropping from 39.5billion on October 14th to 37.9billion as at November 7th, 2014. Nigeria Minister of Finance and Coordinator of Nigeria economy had advised Africa countries to diversify the base of their economy to meet the challenges posted by the global falling of the oil prices.

NIGERIA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

The nation's economy this year which placed its value at \$510 billion, making the country the biggest economy on the African continent has overtaking South Africa, who is now in a distant second position with \$370 billion. In the area of industry, statistics from Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) showed that industrial capacity utilization increased from 46.44% in 2010 to about 52% today. Effort has also been made by Government to ensure that all these growth translate into development in the form of employment for the unemployed youths in the country.

THE ACQUISITION OF ASSETS OF UNICO BY NEWCO

I am pleased to inform you of the successful coming together of both Newco and Universal Nigeria Industries Company LTD (Unico), by the acquisition of the Assets of Unico by our company. The objective of this union is to diversify the basis of our operations / activities, reduce cost, make the best use of both our human and capital resources in a rapidly changing economy like in Nigeria. This is a good surviving strategy put in place by your Board to face economic challenges of today. I congratulate all the professionals, our auditors/financial consultants, the audit committee, our Banks, our loyal customers, and stakeholders who contribute in one way or the other to make this possible.

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AGRICULTURE – A NON-OIL SECTOR

Agriculture is the largest contributor to the non-oil sector. The government's efforts at reforming agriculture comes after many Nigerian farmers abandoned their fields and moved to cities in search of alternative work after commodity prices collapsed in the mid-1980s as a result of booming oil sector. Nigeria has started the production of dry season rice. Today, rice production by dry season paddy increased by 1.22 million MT, adding to the 1.74 million MT wet season paddy. The Government Policy is to ensure that about 70% of farmers will have access to subsidized inputs as against 11% under the old system. There has also been a new value chain approach to food production, starting with Rice and Cassava.

There has been an expanded production of High Quality Cassava to substitute imported wheat flour (up to 20% substitution) in the bakery industry, helping to attract a lot of private investment in high value cassava processing from Cargill (for Starch) and Unilever (for Sorbitol). This improved investment in agricultural sector is likely to lead to creation of more jobs for the unemployed youths, resulting in improved purchasing power among the populace.

ELECTRICITY

Nigeria Electric Regulatory Council (NERC) confirmed that Nigeria had enormous solar energy potential but was not exploiting it in significant capacity. It has been projected that about 7200 megawatts of electricity would be generated from solar and other renewable energy sources come 2020, the Federal Government has said.

The Government expects power generation to peak at 40,000 Megawatts by 2020, with more capacities from Mambilla, Zungeru large hydros, grid power from solar, wind and coal-to-power initiative. This is important as electricity is a required input for economic growth, and an indicator of the level of development of a country.

SHORTAGE OF GAS SUPPLY

The power plants were built to tackle chronic energy supplies in the country and as a result of this, Federal government has made arrangement with eight oil companies for a new sales purchase agreement for the supply of a total of 1.09 bscf/d of gas to provide up to 5,000 megawatts (MW) of electricity for the country. This will go a long way to solving the problem of availability of gas to the independent power plants the government has just built and preparing to privatise.

The country is hoping to use the newly approved domestic gas price of \$2.50/1,000mcf to encourage the companies to agree to the deals. Both local and foreign oil companies are already in negotiations with the Government for gas deals, among these are Chevron, Total, Eni to mention just few.

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THE TELECOMMUNICATION

The Telecommunication sector continues to grow being the second largest employer of labour apart from oil.

CEMENT INDUSTRY – REMARKABLE GROWTH

As at 2002, the local cement industry had the capacity to only produce two million metric tonnes per annum. By the year (2013), this has increased to 28.5 million metric tonnes and this is expected to increase to about 39 million metric tonnes by the end of this year.

Nigerian cement industry today, has attracted \$8 billion in both local and foreign investments and also supports about 1.6 million jobs. This sector has contributed about 11.13% to Nigeria's forecast Gross Domestic product (GDP) for 2013. Nigeria therefore has now become a net exporter of cement and this is something we should be proud of.

EBOLA EPIDEMIC

The Ebola epidemic in West Africa is a big challenge to West Africa economy in particular and I must say to World economy in general. In spite of initial spread of this disease to Nigeria claiming few deaths, we are proud and happy that Nigeria has now been declared by World Health Organisation (WHO) free Ebola zone. The Government and people of Nigeria must continue to be vigilant and create necessary health centres to meet future health challenges.

STEEL INDUSTRY

The government is trying to encourage investment in steel industry which is one of the strong basis for a diversified economy.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF OUR COMPANY

In spite of the challenging economic and financial situation in the year under review, our company made significant progress and achieved good and satisfactory results. Financial results showed a Profit Before Tax (PBT) of N111,658 against the previous year ended 30th April 2013 of N117,678 million.

Similarly, our company achieved a profit after tax (PAT) of N86,155 against PAT of the previous year ended 30th April 2013 of N73,970 million. This is an increase of 16.5% over the previous year. Earnings per share (kobo) were 136 for the year against 117 for the previous year ended 30th April 2013. The company shareholders fund increased from N1.184 billion to N1.242 in the year under view; an increase of 5% over last year.

DIVIDEND

I am pleased to report that your Directors have recommended a dividend of 45kobo per share amounting to N..28.51 million

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OUTLOOK/FUTURE PROSPECTS

In spite of the present economic challenges, I believe our company is well placed and structured to face the future with confidence.

Fellow shareholders, I must say that our company continued to acquit itself creditably in the industry in the year under review.

I would like to thank our esteemed customers, shareholders and other stakeholders for their continued support, whilst appreciating all staff and Management for their demonstrated professionalism, commitment and zeal towards building an enduring institution. And to the entire Board, I want to say a big thank you for the confidence reposed in the business. I would implore you all to lend your support as we look forward to consolidating on both our achievements and our foothold in the market place in this financial year.

Long Live Federal Republic of Nigeria

Long Live Lagos State

Long Live our company Nigerian Enamelware Plc.

Thank you for your happy listening. May Allah bless you and your family.



ALHAJI M.A. OLAYUSUF, FCA
CHAIRMAN

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors are pleased to submit to the members of the company their annual report together with the audited accounts for the year ended 30 April, 2013.

RESULTS

The profit of the company for the year after taxation was

1.	2014	2013
	₦'000	₦'000
Turnover	<u>2,569,751</u>	<u>2,516,038</u>
Profit before taxation	111,658	117,678
Taxation	<u>(25,503)</u>	<u>(43,708)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>86,155</u>	<u>73,970</u>

2. LEGAL FORM

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria on 21 May, 1960 as a private limited liability company.

It went public on 28 December, 1979 in compliance with the Indigenization Decree of 1977 and was granted a listing on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. It adopted its present name of Nigerian Enamelware Plc on 6 June, 1991 in compliance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004.

3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company are the manufacture and marketing of Enamelware products.

4. DIRECTORS

1. The names of directors who served during the year are listed.
2. In accordance with the Company's articles of Association, Messrs K. F. Tung Inuwa Wada, Hadji (Chief) Tokunbo Alli and Alhaji (Chief) M A Ola Yusuf retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

3. Directors' Shareholdings

		Number of shares of 50 kobo each held as at	
		<u>30 April, 2014</u>	<u>30 April, 2013</u>
Alhaji (Chief) M A Ola Yusuf	Direct	615,780	615,780
	Indirect	-	-
Mr. Phillip Tung		-	-
Hadji (Chief) Tokunbo Alli		-	-
Mr. K. F. Tung		-	-
Mr. Lewis Tung		-	-
Mr. Paul Tung		-	-
Alhaji Inuwa Wada		-	-

The directors have not notified the company of any change in the shareholding at 30 April, 2014.

4. Other Directors Interests

No director has notified the company of any involvement or interest in any business contract with the company during the year.

As at 30th April, 2014, the unit price of the Company's share on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange was ₦32:27k.

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5. SHAREHOLDINGS

1. The shares of the company were beneficially held as follows:-

	Number of 50 kobo shares		
	2014	2013	o/o
1- Feng Company Ltd.	38,016,000	38,016,000	60
Nigerian citizens and associations	<u>25,344,000</u>	<u>25,344,000</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>63,360,000</u>	<u>63,360,000</u>	<u>100</u>

2. The range of shareholders at 30 April, 2014 was as follows:

Range units held	No. of shareholders	No. of
1 - 10,000	3,101	11,743,312
10,001 - 50,000	133	5,884,982
50,001 - 100,000	20	2,816,429
100,001 - 500,000	13	4,899,277
Over 1,000,000	1	38,016,000

No individual shareholder, except as noted above, held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the company at 30 April, 2014.

6. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of each financial year, and of the profit or loss for that period, and comply with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004. In doing so, they ensure that:

- Proper accounting records are maintained in line with IFRS requirements;
- Internal control procedures are instituted which as far as is reasonably possible, safeguard the assets and prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- Applicable accounting standards are followed;
- Suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied;
- Judgments and estimates made are reasonable and prudent; and
- The going concern basis is used unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

7. DIVIDEND

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 45k per 50 kobo ordinary share amounting to N28,512,000 out of the profit for the year ended 30 April, 2014.

8. COMPANY'S SUPPLIERS

Overseas supplies are procured from Salzgitter Mannesmann GmbH, Metal One Hong Kong Limited, Hong Kong through Universal Nigeria Industries Company Limited, which is a related company.

9. EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

1. Employment of disabled persons

It is the policy of the company that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees, whether or not disabled, are given equal opportunities to widen their experience and knowledge and to qualify for promotion in furtherance of their careers. As at 30 April, 2014 six disabled persons were employed by the company.

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2. Health, safety at work and welfare of employees

Health and safety regulations are in force within the premises of the company. The company maintains a well equipped clinic which is run by a qualified Nurse. In addition, the company has entered into agreement with private hospitals run by qualified Medical Doctors to whom serious cases of illness are referred for treatment.

3. Employee involvement and training

The Company is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding its performance and progress and seeking their views wherever practicable on matters which particularly affect them as employees.

Management, professional and technical expertise are the company's major assets and investment in developing such skills continues.

The company's expanding skill base has extended the range of training provided and has broadened opportunities for career development within the organization.

Incentive schemes designed to meet the circumstances of each individual are implemented wherever appropriate.

10. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is committed to the best practice and procedures in corporate governance. Its business is conducted in a fair, honest and transparent manner which conforms to high ethical standards. This enables the Board of Directors and Management to accomplish strategic objectives of the Company and to ensure corporate stability and growth for the benefit of all stakeholders.

The Board is responsible for corporate governance of the Company. The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at anytime, the financial status of the company and ensures that the accounts comply with the Companies & Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company by taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The Board of Directors ensured that the Company's objectives were implemented during the year.

During the year under review, the Company was managed by a Board of seven Directors consisting of four Non-Executive Directors and three Executive Directors who function as a full board or through any of the two under-listed committees constituted as follows:-

COMMITTEE	MEMBERSHIP	STATUS
Finance & General Purpose Committee	Alhaji (Chief) M A Ola Yusuf	Chairman
	Mr. Phillip Tung	Managing Director
	Mr. Lewis Tung	Executive Director
	Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alli	Executive
Audit Committee	Sir Oluwaranti Shoewu	Chairman
	Prince S O Ogunnowo	Member
	Alhaji Saliu Muhammed	Member
	Mr. Phillip Tung	Member
	Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alli	Member

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BOARD MEETING

Attendance at meetings during the year ended 30th April, 2014.

DIRECTOR	10/09/2013	15/10/2013	03/12/2013	18/03/2014
Alhaji (Chief) M A Ola Yusuf	v	v	v	v
Mr. Phillip Tung	v	v	v	v
Mr. K F Tung	X	v	v	X
Mr. Lewis Tung	v	v	v	v
Mr. Paul Tung	X	v	X	v
Alhaji Inuwa Wada	X	X	X	X
Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alii	v	v	v	v

FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSE COMMITTEE

Attendance at meetings during the year ended 30th April, 2014.

	10/09/2013	15/10/2013	03/12/2013	18/03/2014
Alhaji (Chief) M A Ola Yusuf	v	v	v	v
Mr. Phillip Tung	v	v	v	v
Mr. Lewis Tung	v	v	v	v
Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alii	v	v	v	v
Alhaji Inuwa Wada	X	X	X	X

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

Attendance at meetings during the year ended 30th April 2014.

	10/05/2013	10/09/2013	12/11/2013	28/05/2014
Sir Oluwaranti Shoewu KJW FSTAN	v	v	v	v
Alhaji Saliu Muhammed	v	v	v	v
Prince S O Ogunnowo	v	v	v	v
Mr. Phillip Tung	v	v	v	v
Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alli	v	v	v	v

The Company has not contravened the requirement of any regulatory authority neither have we paid any penalty

11. CHARITABLE GIFTS AND DONATIONS

No donation was made by the Company during the year under review.

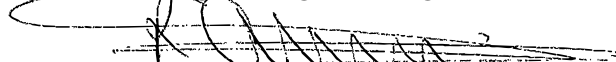
12. AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with Section 359 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, an audit committee of the Company was elected at the Annual General Meeting held in Abuja on 19th December, 2013 comprising of Sir Oluwaranti Shoewu KJW FSTAN, Mr. Phillip Tung, Prince S.O Ogunnowo, Alhaji Saliu Muhammed and Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alli.

13. AUDITORS

Messrs Akintola Williams Deloitte having indicated their willingness will continue in office as the Company's Auditors in accordance with section 357(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004. A resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting authorizing the Directors to determine, their remuneration.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



BAMOFIN OLATOKUNBO SANNI
COMPANY SECRETARY

IKEJA
LAGOS, NIGERIA.
11TH NOVEMBER, 2014

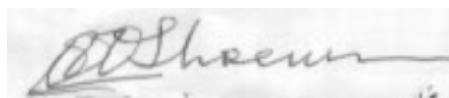
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REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERS OF NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

In accordance with the provisions of Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap. C20, LFN 2004, we confirm that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 30th April, 2014 together with the audited accounts were adequate. We also reviewed the Auditors' findings and were satisfied with Management responses thereto.

The Auditors, Akintola Williams Deloitte have given an unqualified opinion in their report on the Financial Statements. .



SIR OLUWARANTI SHOEWU KJW FSTAN
CHAIRMAN

Other members of the Committee that served during the year:-

PRINCE S.O. OGUNNOWO	-	Shareholders Representative
ALHAJI SALIU MUHAMMED	-	Shareholders Representative
MR. PHILLIP TUNG	-	Director
AaRE HADJI (CHIEF) TOKUNBO ALLI	-	Director

The Company Secretary
BAMOFIN OLATOKUNBO SANNNI acted as
SECRETARY to the Committee

IKEJA
LAGOS NIGERIA.
11TH NOVEMBER, 2014

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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of Nigerian Enamelware Plc are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2014, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in the manner required by Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for:

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient, to enable users understand the impact of particular transactions, and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- making an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Company;
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with the legislation of Nigeria and IFRS;
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2014 were approved on 2014.

On behalf of the Directors of the Company.



Alh. M. A. Ola Yusuf
Chairman
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004999



Phillip Tung
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2013/IODN/00000005035



C.L. Ip
Finance Controller
FRC/2013/IODN/00000005034

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

TO THE MEMBERS OF NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of **Nigerian Enamelware Plc** which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2014, the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement for the year ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011, and for such internal control as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal controls 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 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nigerian Enamelware Plc as at 30 April 2014 and the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. Nigerian Enamelware Plc has kept proper books of account, which are in agreement with the financial position and income statement, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011.

Ijeoma Onwu, FCA - FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001364

For: Akintola Williams Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

Lagos, Nigeria

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Revenue	5	2,569,751	2,516,038
Cost of sales	7a	<u>(2,179,763)</u>	<u>(2,194,797)</u>
Gross profit		389,988	321,241
Administrative expenses	7b	<u>(209,777)</u>	<u>(149,343)</u>
Operating profit		180,211	171,898
Investment income	8	26,592	80,947
Other gains and losses	9	37,825	-
Finance cost	10	<u>(132,970)</u>	<u>(135,167)</u>
Profit before tax		111,658	117,678
Taxation	11	<u>(25,503)</u>	<u>(43,708)</u>
Profit for the year	12	<u>86,155</u>	<u>73,970</u>
There is no other comprehensive income for the year, hence the profit for the year is equal to the total comprehensive income.			
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	13	<u>135.98</u>	<u>116.75</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 37 and non IFRS statements on pages 38 and 39 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	1,102,465	1,146,921
Total non-current assets		1,102,465	1,146,921
Current assets			
Inventories	15	809,095	263,254
Trade and other receivables	16	1,172,461	781,618
Cash and bank balances	17	-	11,595
Total current assets		1,981,556	1,056,467
Total assets		3,084,021	2,203,388
Equity			
Share capital	18	31,680	31,680
Retained earnings	19	1,209,901	1,152,258
Total equity		1,241,581	1,183,938
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	11	321,715	335,540
Total non-current liabilities		321,715	335,540
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	20	1,124,390	281,580
Trade and other payables	21	335,037	311,140
Other liabilities	22	1,659	28,581
Current tax liabilities	11	59,639	62,609
Total current liabilities		1,520,725	683,910
Total liabilities		1,842,440	1,019,450
Total equity and liabilities		3,084,021	2,203,388

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2014.
They were signed on its behalf by:

Alh. M. A. Ola Yusuf
Chairman
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004999

Phillip Tung
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2013/IODN/00000005035

C.L. Ip
Finance Controller
FRC/2013/IODN/00000005034

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 37 and non IFRS statements on pages 38 and 39 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 May 2012	31,680	1,105,533	1,137,213
Profit for the year	-	73,970	73,970
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	73,970	73,970
Dividend paid	-	(27,245)	(27,245)
Balance at 30 April 2013	31,680	1,152,258	1,183,938
Profit for the year	-	86,155	86,155
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	86,155	86,155
Dividend paid	-	(28,512)	(28,512)
Balance at 30 April 2014	31,680	1,209,901	1,241,581

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 37 and non IFRS statements on pages 38 and 39 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW

	Note	30/04/2014 N'000	30/04/2013 N'000
Cashflow from operating activities			
Cash receipt from customers		2,216,731	2,309,044
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(2,879,521)	(2,282,696)
Net value added tax paid		(14,427)	(6,748)
Income taxes paid		(42,298)	(51,850)
Net cash generated by operating activities	26	<u><u>(719,515)</u></u>	<u><u>(32,250)</u></u>
Cashflow from investing activities			
Purchase of assets		-	-
Interest receivable and similar income		26,592	80,947
Net cash generated by investing activities		<u><u>26,592</u></u>	<u><u>80,947</u></u>
Cashflow from financing activities			
Interest paid	10	(132,970)	(135,167)
Dividends paid	21.1	(28,512)	(27,245)
Net cash generated by financing activities		<u><u>(161,482)</u></u>	<u><u>(162,412)</u></u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(854,405)	(113,715)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(269,985)	(156,270)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17	<u><u>(1,124,390)</u></u>	<u><u>(269,985)</u></u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of business

Nigerian Enamelware Plc. was incorporated in Nigeria on 21 May 1960 as a limited liability company. It went public on 28 December 1979 in compliance with the Indigenisation Decree of 1977 and was granted a listing on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. It adopted its present name of Nigerian Enamelware Plc on 6 June 1991 in compliance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004. The holding Company is I. Feng Limited incorporated in Hong Kong and holds 60% of the Company's equity.

Nigerian Enamelware Plc. is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of enamelware, plastic products and galvanised bucket. Raw materials consisting of steel coils, enamel and moulds are obtained from local and overseas suppliers.

The Company's registered business address is 18 Wempco Road, Ikeja Industrial Estate P.M.Box 3, Ikeja.

1.1 Composition of financial statements

The financial statements are drawn up in Naira, the functional currency of Nigerian Enamelware Plc. in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements comprise:

- 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
- Other non-IFRS Statements.

1.2 Financial period

These financial statements cover the financial year ended 30 April 2014, with comparative amounts for the financial year ended 30 April 2013.

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS STANDARDS

2.1 New and revised IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the year ending 31 December 2013

Below is a list of new and revised IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods that begin on or after 1 January 2013, except as indicated otherwise.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)	The amendment reduces the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique.	Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting' (Amendments to IAS 39)	Amends IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement make it clear that there is no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met.	Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
IFRS 9(2010)	A revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.	Applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

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Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)	The amendment clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas: the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off', the application of simultaneous realisation and settlement, the offsetting of collateral amounts and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.	Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)	The amendment provide 'investment entities' (as defined) an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Require additional disclosure about why the entity is considered an investment entity, details of the entity's unconsolidated subsidiaries, and the nature of relationship and certain transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries. Require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or to only provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated).	Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
IFRIC 21 Levies	Provides guidance on when to recognise a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. The liability is recognised progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time. If an obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognised when that minimum threshold is reached.	Applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

1.1 Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following revisions to accounting standards and pronouncements that are applicable to the company were issued but are not yet effective. Where IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations listed below permits, early adoption is permitted, the Company has elected not to apply them in the preparation of these financial statements.

The full impact of these IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations is currently being assessed by the Company, but none of these pronouncements are expected to result in any material adjustments to the financial statements.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value and a single impairment method. The IASB intends to further expand IFRS 9 (including impairment and hedge accounting) to completely replace IAS 39.	1 January 2015
IFRS 9(2010)	A revised version of IFRS 9 incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> .	Applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

3.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment are discussed in note 4.

3.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is generated from the sale of enamelware, plastic products and galvanised buckets. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

3.3.1 Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

3.3.2 Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably measured.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

3.3.3 Dividend Income

Dividend income from investment is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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3.4 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Company), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments are reviewed periodically by the Companies Board of Directors (BOD) to make decisions and assess its performance. The Company's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments, the business segment are determined by management based on the Company's internal reporting structure. The Company has three major business segments: Sale of Enamelware, sale of plastic and sale of Galvanised bucket. Revenue and cost represent operating revenues and expenses respectively that are directly attributable to each business segment. The Company's business segments are presented by line of business that are subject to similar risks and returns. All Company's revenue is derived from Nigeria.

3.5 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of Nigeria Enamelware are presented in Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at each reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Any resulting exchange differences are included in administration expenses in the statement of profit or loss, except for differences on available-for-sale non-monetary financial assets, which are included in the available-for-sale reserve in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items of historic cost, that are denominated in foreign currency, are translated at the date of the original transaction, and are not re-translated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year.

3.6 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.6.1 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 because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 balance sheet date.

3.6.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

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.

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3.6.2 Deferred tax (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset.

3.7 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are based on the profit after taxation and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of each financial year. 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, for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares which comprises convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

3.8 Employee benefits

3.8.1 Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payment is available. The Company makes provisions for retirement benefits in accordance with the Pension Reform Act 2004. Employer and employees contribute 7.5% each of basic salary, transport and housing allowances for each employee. Employees' contributions are deducted from payroll while employer's contributions are charged to profit or loss.

3.8.2 Defined benefit scheme

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the Company also makes provision for gratuity which is payable yearly based on the practice in the aluminium industry. Obligation on gratuity to employees is accrued from beginning of every year with payments made yearly to employees. Gratuity is carried as a current liability as it is paid yearly.

3.8.3 Other employee benefits

Other short and long-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense over the period in which they accrue.

3.9 Inventories

Inventories comprise goods held in the ordinary course of business; materials held in the process of production for such sale and in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. These are valued at the lower of cost and net reliable value. Costs include purchase cost, conversion cost (materials, labour and overhead) and other costs incurred in the bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories are valued using the weighted average method. The amount of any written down value of inventory to net realisable value and all losses of inventory is recognised as an expense in the period the write down or loss occurs.

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3.10 Property plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the costs of materials and direct labour. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Useful Life (years)
Leasehold land and buildings	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	20 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Motor vehicles	3 years

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

3.11 Intangible assets

3.11.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.11.2 Internally-generated intangible assets - Research and development expenditure

- Research expenditure
Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.
- Development expenditure
An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when all of the following have been demonstrated:
 - a. the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
 - b. the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
 - c. the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

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3.11.2 Internally-generated intangible assets - Research and development expenditure (continued)

- a. how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- b. the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- c. the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3.11.3 Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. 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.

3.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate independent cash flows from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

3.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as provisions is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cashflows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of these cashflows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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3.13 Provisions (continued)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.14 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

3.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition, except for transaction costs relating to financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.16 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into: (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments (c) Available-for-sale and (d) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are subsequently measured based on their nature and purpose as determined at initial recognition. The company does not have financial assets classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale and at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Loans and receivables**

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in finance costs. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

- **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in hand and highly liquid short-term investments that are easily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

3.16.1 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

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3.16.1 Impairment of financial assets

Available for sale assets

For available-for-sale investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss for equity investments and are not subsequently reversed through the profit or loss. Cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

For available-for-sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Loans and receivables

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases as a result of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

3.16.2 Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

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3.17 Financial liabilities

The Company does not have financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition financial liability and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Using the effective interest method.

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

Trade and other payables

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

Borrowings

Financial liabilities, such as bond loans and other loans from credit institutions are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

3.17.1 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.18 Dividends

Final dividends are recognized as a liability in the year in which they are approved by the Company in the general meeting. Interim dividends are recognized when they are paid.

3.19 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. 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.

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3.19 Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease 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.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is 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.

4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see note 4.2 below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4.1.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue is generated from the sale of enamelware, plastic products and galvanised bucket. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

4.1.2 Write down of inventories to net realisable value

There was no write down of inventories to net realisable value during the year.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4.2.1 Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Leasehold land and Buildings	Over the term of the lease
Plant and Machinery	20 years
Furniture and Fittings	10 years
Motor Vehicles	3 years

4.2.2 Allowance for doubtful debts/receivables

Impairment assessment of receivables is done continuously in order to reduce the Company's financial exposure to any losses on bad debts, an allowance is established to reduce Company's net accounts receivable, and profit is decreased by the amount of losses expected to occur.

4.2.3 Impairment of financial assets

There was no impairment of financial assets during the year.

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5 Revenue

Revenue for goods supplied and services rendered is arrived at after deducting trade discounts.

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Revenue within Nigeria	2,569,751	2,516,038
	<u>2,569,751</u>	<u>2,516,038</u>

6 Segment Reporting

6.1 Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

Information reported to the Company's Board of Directors for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is focused on the category of products for each type of activity. The principal categories are Enamelware, Plastic and Galvanised buckets. The entity's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

Reportable Segments	Enamelware
	Plastic
	Galvanised bucket

6.2 Segment Revenue and results

	4/30/2014		
	Segment Revenue N'000	Cost of sales N'000	Gross Profit N'000
Enamelware	2,360,324	(2,002,119)	358,205
Plastic	39,144	(33,203)	5,941
Galvanised bucket	170,283	(144,441)	25,842
	<u>2,569,751</u>	<u>(2,179,763)</u>	389,988
Operating expenses			<u>(209,777)</u>
Operating profit			180,211
Investment income			26,592
Other gains and losses			37,825
Finance costs			<u>(132,970)</u>
Profit before tax			<u>111,658</u>

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6.2 Segment Revenue and results (continued)

	30/4/2013		
	Segment Revenue N'000	Cost of sales N'000	Gross Profit N'000
Enamelware	2,270,178	(2,016,843)	253,335
Plastic	18,897	(16,790)	2,107
Galvanised bucket	226,963	(161,164)	65,799
	2,516,038	(2,194,797)	321,241
Operating expenses			(149,343)
Operating profit			171,898
Investment income			80,947
Finance costs			(135,167)
Profit before tax			117,678

There was no intersegment transaction as all revenue generated above was from external customers.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit represents the gross profit earned by each segment without allocation of general operating expenses, other gains and losses recognised on investment income, other gains and losses as well as finance costs.

This is the measure reported to the Board of Directors for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

6.3 Geographical information

The company operates in one geographical area - Nigeria.

6.4 Segment assets and liabilities

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

6.5 Information about major customers

Included in revenues arising from Enamelware of N2.57billion (30/04/2013: N2.51billion) are revenues of approximately N480.75 million (30/04/2013: N50.32 million) which arose from sales to the Company's largest customer. This customer individual balance represents 20% of the total revenues. No other single customers contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue.

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
7a Cost of sales		
Material consumed	1,535,652	1,561,297
Direct wages	356,077	318,521
Depreciation	46,598	52,277
Other production overheads	241,436	262,702
	2,179,763	2,194,797

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	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
7b Administrative expenses		
Staff costs (Note 7b.1)	93,978	75,584
Directors' fees	385	698
Travelling expenses	3,370	7,227
Medical expenses	1,095	962
Stationery and office supplies	825	645
Rent and rates	2,958	2,738
Postages, telegrams and telephone	62	98
Lighting and security	4,209	4,446
Bank commission and charges	4,484	5,247
General expenses	28,714	21,806
Depreciation	67	-
Audit fee	16,000	15,000
Legal and professional fees	4,760	4,045
Motor running expenses	2,620	4,094
Subscriptions and donations	3,187	672
Doubtful balances	7,604	816
Provision for doubtful debts	32,575	-
Annual general meeting expenses	2,884	5,265
	<u>209,777</u>	<u>149,343</u>
7b.1 Staff cost		
Gratuity	25,785	18,515
Salaries	16,691	15,578
Welfare	50,971	40,954
Pension	531	537
	<u>93,978</u>	<u>75,584</u>
8 Investment income		
Interest income:		
Other loans and receivables(Note 8.1)	26,592	80,947
	<u>26,592</u>	<u>80,947</u>
Analysis of investment income by category of asset:		
Loans and receivables (including cash and bank balances)	26,592	80,947
Total interest income on financial assets not designated as FVTPL	<u>26,592</u>	<u>80,947</u>
8.1	Amount represents interest accrued on loan advanced to the related companies at an average interest rate of 15.75% - Western Metal Products Co. Ltd. and Universal Nigeria Industries Co. Ltd. during the period. The principal value of the loan advanced has been fully paid by the related companies as at end of the financial year.	

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9 Other gains and losses

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Sundry income	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss on receivables (Note 9.1)	37,825	-
	<u>37,825</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans (other than those from related parties)	132,970	135,167
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	-	-
	<u>132,970</u>	<u>135,167</u>

9.1 This represents reversal of allowance previously made on certain trade related receivable which has been recovered.

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
10 Finance cost		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans (other than those from related parties)	132,970	135,167
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	-	-
	<u>132,970</u>	<u>135,167</u>

11 Taxation

11.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Current tax

Current tax expense in respect of the current year:

Income tax	36,634	52,923
Education tax	2,694	3,799
	<u>39,328</u>	<u>56,722</u>
Adjustments in the current year for current tax of prior years	-	-
	<u>39,328</u>	<u>56,722</u>

Deferred tax

Deferred tax expense(credit) for current year	(13,825)	(13,014)
Write-downs (reversals) of deferred tax assets	-	-
	<u>(13,825)</u>	<u>(13,014)</u>

Total income tax expense recognised in current year	<u>25,503</u>	<u>43,708</u>
---	---------------	---------------

Corporation tax is calculated at 30 per cent (2013: 30 per cent) of the estimated taxable profit for the year. The charge for taxation in these financial statements is based on the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN, 2004 as amended.

The charge for education tax of 2 per cent (2013: 2 per cent) is based on the provisions of the Education Tax Act, CAP E4, LFN, 2004.

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11 Taxation (continued)

Reconciliation of income tax expense for the year to the accounting profit as per profit or loss:

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Profit before tax	<u>111,658</u>	<u>117,678</u>
Tax at the statutory corporation tax rate of 30%	33,497	35,304
Education tax at 2% of assessable profit	2,694	3,799
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(7,787)	(114)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	14,697	4,719
Effect of concessions (research and development and other allowances)	-	-
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	(17,598)	-
Adjustments recognised in the current year for current tax of prior years	-	-
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate from xx% to xx%	-	-
Other (describe)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	25,503	43,708
Adjustments in the current year for current tax of prior years	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for continuing operations	<u>25,503</u>	<u>43,708</u>
11.2 Current tax liabilities		
At beginning	62,609	57,737
Charged for the year	39,328	56,722
Payments during the year	<u>(42,298)</u>	<u>(51,850)</u>
At end	<u>59,639</u>	<u>62,609</u>

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11.3 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Property, plant and equipment N'000	Foreign exchange difference N'000	Losses N'000	Provisions N'000	Total N'000
At 30 April 2012	359,242	-	-	(10,688)	348,554
Charged to profit or loss	(11,739)	-	-	(1,275)	(13,014)
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Charged directly to equity	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from equity to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Other (describe)	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 April 2013	347,503	-	-	(11,963)	335,540
Charged to profit or loss	(20,895)	-	-	7,070	(13,825)
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Charged directly to equity	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from equity to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Other (describe)	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 April 2014	326,608	-	-	(4,893)	321,715

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax assets (liabilities) after offset presented in the statement of financial position:

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Deferred tax liabilities	326,608	347,503
Deferred tax assets	(4,893)	(11,963)
	321,715	335,540

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12 Profit for the year

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	46,598	52,277
Employee benefits expense	450,055	391,792
Audit Fees	16,000	15,000
Directors' emoluments	1,135	1,230
Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables	<u>7,604</u>	<u>-</u>

13 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated on the basis of profit after taxation and the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares of each financial year.

	30/4/2014 N	30/4/2013 N
Basic/diluted earnings per share	135.98	116.75
Total basic/diluted earnings per share	<u>135.98</u>	<u>116.75</u>

13.1 Basic/diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are:

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Earnings from continuing operations		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	86,155	73,970
Number of shares		
Number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>63,360</u>	<u>63,360</u>
Earnings per share (kobo) - basic and diluted	<u>135.98</u>	<u>116.75</u>

The denominators for the purposes of calculating both basic and diluted earnings per share is based on issued and paid ordinary shares of 50 kobo each.

13.2 Impact of changes in accounting policies

There were no changes in the Company's accounting policies during the year that impacted earnings per share.

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14 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land and building N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Furniture and equipment N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Total N'000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 May 2012	536,433	706,876	667	1,168	1,245,144
Transfer	-	3,820	-	-	3,820
At 30 April 2013	536,433	710,696	667	1,168	1,248,964
At 1 May 2013	536,433	710,696	667	1,168	1,248,964
Transfer	-	2,142	-	-	2,142
At 30 April 2014	536,433	712,838	667	1,168	1,251,106
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 May 2012	10,840	38,209	79	638	49,766
Charge for the year	11,074	40,584	89	530	52,277
At 30 April 2013	21,914	78,793	168	1,168	102,043
At 1 May 2013	21,914	78,793	168	1,168	102,043
Charge for the year	10,728	35,803	67	-	46,598
At 30 April 2014	32,642	114,596	235	1,168	148,641
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2014	503,791	598,242	432	-	1,102,465
At 30 April 2013	514,519	631,903	499	-	1,146,921

Transfer represents items of property plant and equipment previously included as inventory.

14.1 Impairment losses recognised in the year

There were no impairment losses recognized during the year (30/4/2013: Nil).

14.2 Contractual commitments

At 30 April 2014, the Company had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (30/4/2013: Nil).

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15	Inventories	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
	Raw materials (Note 15.1)	541,551	47,407
	Work in progress	45,463	22,669
	Finished goods	223,669	190,700
	Consumables	8,983	10,658
		<u>819,666</u>	<u>271,434</u>
	Less: Allowance for obsolete inventories	<u>(10,571)</u>	<u>(8,180)</u>
		<u>809,095</u>	<u>263,254</u>
15.1	Included in raw materials is the goods in transit of N436m (2012: Nil)		
15.2	The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was N10.6million (2013: N8.2million).		
15.3	No inventory was pledged as security for liabilities.		
16	Trade and other receivables	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
	Trade receivables:		
	Trade receivables from third parties	22,160	30,619
	Trade receivables from related parties (Note 23.3)	1,155,970	782,333
		<u>1,178,130</u>	<u>812,952</u>
	Less: Allowance for doubtful debts		
	- from third parties	(4,923)	(4,923)
	- from related parties (Note 23.3)	(816)	(26,774)
		<u>1,172,391</u>	<u>781,255</u>
	Other receivables:		
	Staff debtors	70	363
		<u>70</u>	<u>363</u>
	Trade and other receivables	<u>1,172,461</u>	<u>781,618</u>

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

16.1 Trade receivables

Trade receivables disclosed above are financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

The average credit period taken on sales of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged on the overdue receivables. The company has recognised an allowance for doubtful debts of 100% against all receivables over 365 days because historical experience has been that receivables that are past due beyond 365 days are not likely recoverable. Allowances against doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables outstanding for more than 365 days based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position.

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16 Trade and other receivables (continued)

16.1 Trade receivables

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an internal credit process to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer.

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts (see below for aged analysis) which are past due at the reporting date but against which the Company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful receivables because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Company to the counterparty. The average age of these receivables is 180 days (30/4/2013: 180 days; 30/4/2012: 180 days).

16.2 Age of receivables past due but not impaired

	30/4/2014			
	0-180 days N'000	181- 365days N'000	365 and above N'000	Total N'000
Trade receivables from third parties	-	17,237	4,923	22,160
Trade receivables from related parties	705,036	450,118	816	1,155,970
	705,036	467,355	5,739	1,178,130
	30/4/2013			
	0-180 days N'000	181- 365days N'000	365 and above N'000	Total N'000
Trade receivables from third parties	-	25,696	4,923	30,619
Trade receivables from related parties	295,592	459,967	26,774	782,333
	295,592	485,663	31,697	812,952

Age of receivables past due and impaired

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
<u>Over 365 days</u>		
Trade receivables from third parties	4,923	4,923
Trade receivables from related parties	816	26,774
	5,739	31,697

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16 Trade and other receivables (continued)

16.3 Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Balance at the beginning of the period	31,697	29,972
Impairment losses recognised	-	1,725
Impairment losses no longer required	(25,958)	-
Balance at the end of the period	<u>5,739</u>	<u>31,697</u>

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

Included in the allowance for doubtful debts are individually impaired trade receivables with a balance of N1.72 million (2012: N22.49 million). The impairment recognised represents the difference between the carrying amount of these trade receivable and the present value of the expected liquidation proceeds. The company does not hold any collateral over these balances.

Prepayments represent unutilised proportion of revenue items.

17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Cash and bank balances	-	11,595
Less: Bank overdraft	<u>(1,124,390)</u>	<u>(281,580)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,124,390)</u>	<u>(269,985)</u>

18 Share capital

Authorised, Issued and fully paid:

240,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
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Issued and fully paid:

63,360,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	<u>31,680</u>	<u>31,680</u>
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There was no movement during the year.

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19 Retained earnings

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
At beginning	1,152,258	1,105,533
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	86,155	73,970
Dividend paid	(28,512)	(27,245)
At end	<u>1,209,901</u>	<u>1,152,258</u>

The following dividend was declared and paid during the year:

Final dividend	<u>28,512</u>	<u>27,245</u>
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In respect of the current year, the Directors proposed a dividend of 45 kobo per ordinary share (2013: 45 kobo). The dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in this financial statement.

20 Borrowings

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Secured at amortised cost		
Bank overdraft (Note 20.1)	<u>1,124,390</u>	<u>281,580</u>
	<u>1,124,390</u>	<u>281,580</u>
Current	1,124,390	281,580
Non-current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,124,390</u>	<u>281,580</u>

There were no unsecured borrowings during the period (30/4/2013: Nil)

20.1 Bank overdraft is secured on by a negative pledge on the assets of the Company

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		30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
21	Trade and other payables		
	Trade payable	31,410	12,243
	Other payables:		
	VAT payable	65,931	63,274
	Accrued expenses	20,221	20,809
	Accrued staff pension deductions	1,261	2,886
	Accrued employee benefits	6,757	5,176
	Sundry creditors	16,000	20,500
	Amount due to related company (Note 23.3)	192,392	185,162
	Withholding tax payable	1,065	1,090
	Dividend payable (Note 21.1)	-	-
		<u>335,037</u>	<u>311,140</u>
		N'000	N'000
21.1	<u>Movement in Dividend Payable</u>		
	At beginning of the year	-	77,634
	Prior year dividend declared	28,512	27,245
	Payments during the year	(13,116)	(27,245)
	Dividend due to I-feng reclassified to Intercompany(Note 21.1.1)	<u>(15,396)</u>	<u>(77,634)</u>
	At end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Trade creditors and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 30 days. The Company has financial risk management policies in place as well as efficient and effective treasury management policies to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.		
	The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.		
21.1.1	Dividend due to I -Feng; Parent company with ownership of 60% of share capital was reclassified to Intercompany payable account in the current year.		
22	Other liabilities	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
	Advance deposit by customers	<u>1,659</u>	<u>28,581</u>
		<u>1,659</u>	<u>28,581</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23 Related party information

The following details relationship, details of transactions and outstanding balances between the Company and its related parties during the period are disclosed below:

23.1 Related Parties to the Company

Entities	Relationship	Nature of transactions
I. Feng Company Limited	Parent Company with ownership of 60% of Share capital.	None
General Metalware Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	None
Gloria Investment Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	None
Ken-Feraro Nigeria Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	None
Lagos Oriental Hotel Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales
Omo Wood Products Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales
Porcelainware Industries Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales
Prime Nigeria Tiles Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	None
Standard Industrial Development Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales
Superior Metal Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales
Universal Nigeria Industries Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales and purchases
Wempco Steel Mills Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales and purchases
Western Metal Products Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales and purchases
Wiseway Agro Products Co. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Purchases

The ultimate controlling party of the entity is I -Feng Group.

23.2 Trading transactions

The company entered into transactions with its related parties during the year and transactions conducted resulted to the balances analyzed below:

	Sale of goods and services		Purchase of goods and services	
	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Great Wall Investment Company	-	-	-	-
Western Metal Products Co. Ltd.	10,997	11,324	68,343	2,655
Wempco Steel Mills Co. Ltd.	121	-	85,929	-
Standard Industrial Development Co. Ltd.	1,237	562	-	-
Universal Nigeria Industries Co. Ltd.	878,676	15,456	1,447,871	8,140
Omo Wood Products Co. Ltd.	5,229	-	-	-
Prime Nigeria Wood Products Co. Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Golden Crown Chinese Restaurant Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Lagos Oriental Hotel Ltd.	11,144	19,233	-	-
Wiseway Agro Products Co. Ltd.	-	-	22,707	-
Gloria Investment Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Ken-Feraro Nigeria Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Superior Metal Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Knight Metal Manufacturing co. Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Porcelainware Industries Ltd.	4,991	-	-	-
Prime Nigeria Tiles Co. Ltd.	11,608	332	-	-
Golden Crown Chinese Restaurant Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Others	32	-	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23 Related party transactions (continued)

23.3 Analysis of the outstanding at the reporting date:

	Due from related parties		Due to related parties	
	30/4/2014	30/4/2013	30/4/2014	30/4/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Universal Nigeria Industries Company Limited	849,987	448,672	-	-
Superior Metal Manufacturing Limited	-	-	-	27,221
General Metalware Company Limited	-	-	-	-
I. Feng Company Limited	-	-	168,550	153,154
Western Metal Products Company Limited	119,267	105,019	-	-
Standard Industrial Development Company Limited	139,406	149,992	-	840
Gloria Investment Limited	-	25,957	-	-
Ken Ferero Limited	27,123	23,623	-	-
Wiseway Agro Products Co. Ltd.	-	-	23,842	-
Others	20,187	29,070	-	3,947
	1,155,970	782,333	192,392	185,162
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(816)	(26,774)	-	-
	1,155,154	755,559	192,392	185,162

The amount due to I. Feng Company Limited is in respect of dividend payable.

Sales of goods to related parties are made at the company's usual price list which is the fair value of goods sold. Purchases are made at market price.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

23.4 Remuneration of key management personnel

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

	30/4/2014	30/4/2013
	N'000	N'000
Short-term employee benefits		1,230
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	-	1,230

There are no post-employment, termination, share based payments and other long term benefits for key management personnel during the period (30/4/2013: Nil).

23.5 Loans to related parties

There are no loans to related companies and the outstanding balances are interest accrued on Loan (30/4/2013: Nil).

23.6 Loans from related parties

There are no loans from related companies during the period (30/4/2013: Nil).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Financial Instruments

24.1 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 of equity. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company does not have long term debts in its books, all borrowings are current in nature and are principally for working capital management.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the year-end is as follows:

	30/04/2014 N'000	30/04/2013 N'000
Debt (i)	1,124,390	281,580
Cash and bank balances	-	(11,595)
Net debt	<u>1,124,390</u>	<u>269,985</u>
Equity (ii)	<u>1,241,581</u>	<u>1,183,938</u>
Debt to equity ratio	<u>90.56%</u>	<u>22.80%</u>

Debt is defined as both current and non-current borrowings.

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

24.2 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3.

24.3 Categories of financial instruments

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at the reporting date is tabulated below:

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Financial assets		
<u>Loans and receivables:</u>		
Trade and other receivables	1,172,461	781,618
Cash and bank balances	-	11,595
	<u>1,172,461</u>	<u>793,213</u>
Financial liabilities		
<u>At amortised cost:</u>		
Borrowings	1,124,390	281,580
Trade and other payables	335,037	311,140
	<u>1,459,427</u>	<u>592,720</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	11,595
Trade and other receivables	1,172,461	781,618
	<u>1,172,461</u>	<u>793,213</u>

24.8 Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as no collateral or other credit enhancements are held.

24.9 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 to the acquiring banks due to failure of an issuing bank to pay.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

To mitigate this risk, the Company maintains adequate reserve, banking facilities and other borrowings and the monitoring of forecast and actual cashflows.

24.9.1 Maturity risk

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. To manage liquidity risk, bills of collection are used for trade purchases and most of the purchases are from related entities who can allow extended credit period if necessary. The following tables show the company's contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	30/4/2014		
	Carrying amount N'000	Contractual cashflows N'000	Less than one year N'000
Financial assets			
<u>Loans and receivables:</u>			
Trade and other receivables	1,172,461	1,172,461	1,172,461
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-
	<u>1,172,461</u>	<u>1,172,461</u>	<u>1,172,461</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	335,037	335,037	335,037
Borrowings	1,124,390	1,124,390	1,124,390
	<u>1,459,427</u>	<u>1,459,427</u>	<u>1,459,427</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24.9.1 Maturity risk (continued)

	30/4/2013		
	Carrying amount N'000	Contractual cashflows N'000	Less than one year N'000
Financial assets			
<u>Loans and receivables:</u>			
Trade and other receivables	781,618	781,618	781,618
Cash and bank balances	11,595	11,595	11,595
	793,213	793,213	793,213
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	311,140	311,140	311,140
Borrowings	281,580	281,580	281,580
	592,720	592,720	592,720

Financial liabilities that can be repaid at any time have been assigned to the earliest possible time period. It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

24.10 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.

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
Financial assets				
<u>Loans and receivables:</u>				
Trade and other receivables	1,172,461	781,618	1,172,461	781,618
Cash and bank balances	-	11,595	-	11,595
	1,172,461	793,213	1,172,461	793,213
Financial liabilities				
<u>Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:</u>				
Borrowings	1,124,390	281,580	1,124,390	281,580
Trade and other payables	335,037	311,140	335,037	311,140
	1,459,427	592,720	1,459,427	592,720

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25 Directors and Employees

25.1 Directors Emoluments	30/4/2014 N'000	30/4/2013 N'000
<u>Fees:</u>		
Chairman	100	120
Other Directors	285	360
	385	480
Other remuneration	750	750
	1,135	1,230

The number of Directors whose gross emoluments were within the following ranges are:

Range (N)	30/4/2014 Number	30/4/2013 Number
Up to N10,000	-	-
N10,001 - N620,000	5	6
N620,000 - N630,000	-	-
	5	6

25.2 Employees

	N'000	N'000
<u>Short term benefits:</u>		
Wages, salaries and staff welfare	410,356	361,603
<u>Post employment benefits:</u>		
Defined contribution plan	13,914	12,864
<u>Other employee benefits:</u>		
Employees' benefits	25,785	17,325
	450,055	391,792

Employees remunerated at higher rates

Number of employees in receipt of emolument within the following ranges are:

	Number	Number
0-150000	39	-
150001-180000	11	-
180001-200000	7	29
200001-240000	28	46
240001-260000	6	39
260000 and above	255	236

The average number of people employed in the reporting year was as follows:

Range (N)	30/4/2014 Number	30/4/2013 Number
Management staff	3	3
Senior staff	3	3
Junior staff	340	617
	346	623

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	2014 N'000	2013 N'000
26 Reconciliation of net profit to cash provided by operating activities		
Profit after taxation	86,155	73,970
Adjustment for non cash and operating items		
Depreciation	46,598	52,277
Interest received	(26,592)	(80,947)
Interest paid	132,970	135,167
Fixed assets adjustment	(2,142)	(3,820)
Working capital changes		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(545,841)	131,889
Increase in trade and other receivables	(390,843)	(206,994)
Decrease in other assets	-	1,073
Increase in trade creditors and other payables	23,897	40,255
Decrease in other liabilities	(26,922)	(166,978)
Decrease in current tax liabilities	(2,970)	4,872
Increase in deferred tax	(13,825)	(13,014)
Total adjustments	(805,670)	(106,220)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>(719,515)</u>	<u>(32,250)</u>
27 Retirement benefit plan		
27.1 Defined contribution plan		
The Company operates a contributory pension scheme and makes provision for retirement benefits in accordance with the Pension Reform Act 2004. Employer and employees contribute 7.5% each of basic salary, transport and housing allowances of each employee. Employees' contributions are deducted from payroll while each employer's contribution are charged to profit or loss.		
The total expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss of N13.9 (2013: N12.8m) represents contributions payable to these plans by the company at rates specified in the rules of the plans. As at 30 April 2014, contributions of N1.3m (2013: N2.9m) due in respect of the 2014 (2013) reporting period had not been paid over to the plans. The amounts were paid subsequent to the end of the reporting period.		
28 Capital commitments		
There were no capital commitments as at 30 April 2014 (30/4/2013: Nil).		
29 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets		
There were no contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 April 2014 (30/4/2013: Nil).		
30 Events after the reporting period		
There were no events after the reporting period.		
31 Approval of financial statements		
The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on _____.		

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY IFRS

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	2014 N'000	%	2013 N'000	%
Sales	2,569,751		2,516,038	
Other Income	37,825		-	
	2,607,576		2,516,038	
Bought-in-materials and services				
- Local	(1,866,295)		(1,819,124)	
VALUE ADDED	741,281	100	696,914	100
APPLIED AS FOLLOWS:				
To pay employees:				
Salaries, wages and social benefits	450,055	59	391,792	56
To pay providers of capital:				
Interest expense	132,970	17	135,167	19
To pay government:				
Taxation	39,328	5	56,722	8
To provide for replacement of assets and growth				
Deferred Tax	(13,825)	2	(13,014)	(2)
Depreciation	46,598	6	52,277	8
Profit and loss account	86,155	11	73,970	11
	741,281	100	696,914	100

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

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY IFRS

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	IFRS			NGAAP	
	2014 N'000	2013 N'000	2012 N'000	2011 N'000	2010 N'000
BALANCE SHEET					
ASSETS					
Fixed assets	1,102,465	1,146,921	1,195,378	94,257	40,080
Net current assets	460,831	372,557	290,389	218,697	201,599
Deferred taxation	(321,715)	(335,540)	(348,554)	(11,969)	(3,805)
Staff gratuity	-	-	-	(3,702)	(3,375)
	1,241,581	1,183,938	1,137,213	297,283	234,499
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Share capital	31,680	31,680	31,680	31,680	31,680
Revaluation reserve	-	-	-	5,717	5,717
Revenue reserve	1,209,901	1,152,258	1,105,533	259,886	197,102
Shareholder's fund	1,241,581	1,183,938	1,137,213	297,283	234,499
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT					
Turnover	2,569,751	2,516,038	2,490,376	2,365,078	2,356,933
Profit before taxation	111,658	117,678	96,216	123,707	110,288
Taxation	(25,503)	(43,708)	(32,275)	(35,579)	(35,383)
Profit after taxation	86,155	73,970	62,941	88,128	74,905
PER SHARE DATA: (Naira)					
Earnings (basic)	135.98	116.75	101	139	260
Earnings (diluted)	135.98	117	101	139	118
Dividend (Kobo)	-	-	43	42	40
Net assets	19.60	19	18	469	814

NOTE:

Basic earnings per share are based on profit after tax and fully paid ordinary share capital at the end of each financial year.

Diluted earnings per share are based on profit after tax and fully paid ordinary share capital at the end of 30 April 2013.

Dividend per share is based on dividend declared and number of issued and fully paid ordinary share capital at the end of each financial year.

Net assets per share are based on net assets and number of issued and fully paid ordinary share capital at the end of each financial year.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND WARRANTS

Since 1979 when Nigerian Enamelware Plc became quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Company has declared dividends as follows:

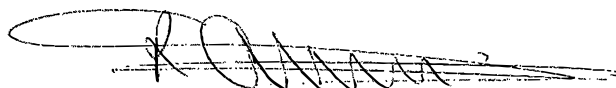
Dividend	Date Paid	Unclaimed Dividends
		₦
23	2003	165,743.58
24	2004	712,770.00
25	2005	887,785.38
26	2006	1,132,247.50
27	2007	1,022,988.10
28	2008	2,094,059.14
29	2009	6,413,768.68
30	2010	4,498,953.76
31	2011	7,611,174.72
32	2012	7,149,758.55
33	2013	6,880,104.96
34	2014	xxxxxx

The records passed to us and those with our Company Registrars have respectively revealed:

- A: That some dividend warrants previously mailed to the shareholders have not been presented for payments.
- B: That some share certificates also previously mailed to the shareholders have been returned unclaimed.

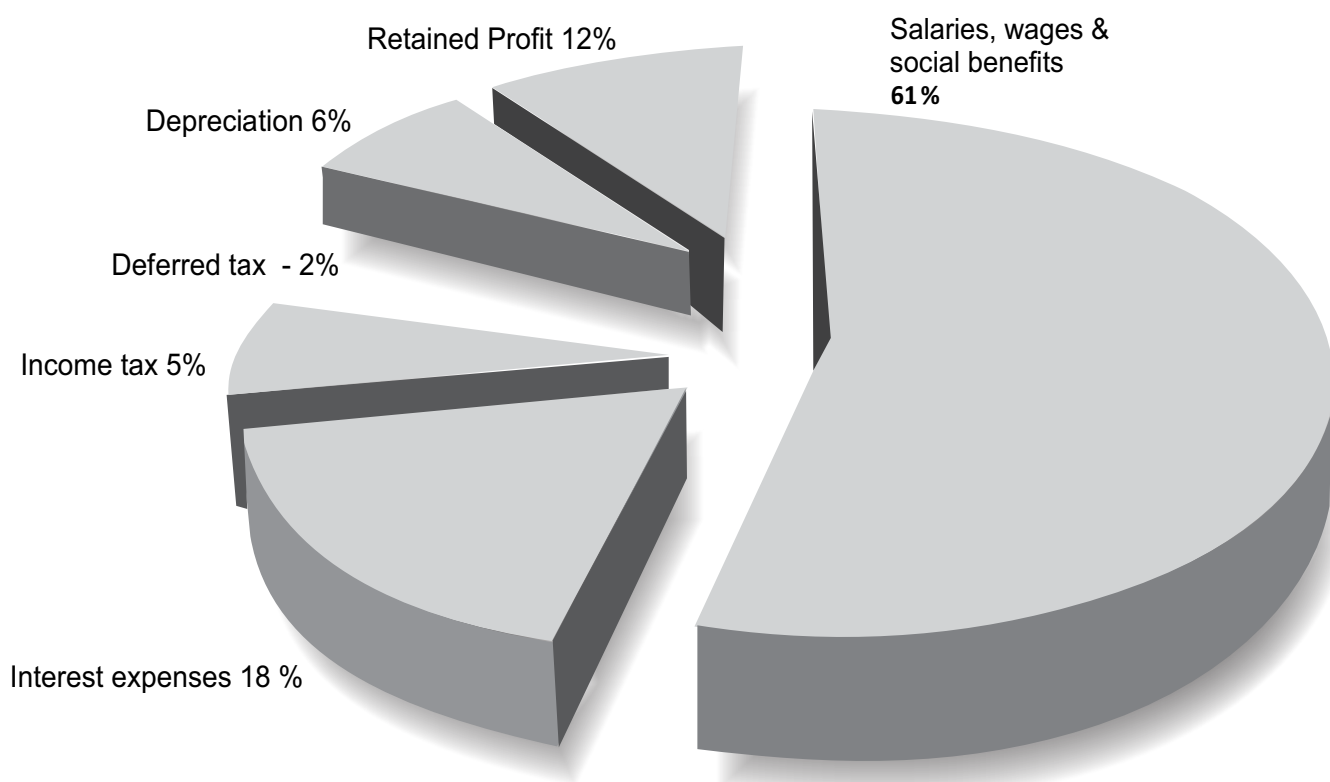
This, therefore, serves as notice to the affected shareholders, in their own interest to contact us at the under-mentioned address for offer of assistance or advice for obtaining replacement for lost warrants and share certificates returned unclaimed.

Nigerian Enamelware Plc,
1, Allen Avenue Ikeja, Lagos
G.P.O. Box 4993, Marina
Lagos.


Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni
Company secretary

REVENUE ALLOCATION

Interest expenses	132,970.00	18%	
Income tax	39,328.00	5%	
Deferred tax	(13,825.00)	-2%	
Depreciation	46,598.00	6%	
Retained profit	86,155.00	12%	
	741,281.00	100%	



SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

The share capital history of the Company is as shown below. The issued and paid up capital of the Company as at 30 April 2012 is:

Authorised Share Capital			Issued & Fully Paid	
Date	Value ₦	Shares	Value ₦	
30.9.2002	20,000,000	40,000,000	14,400,000	
30.9.2003	20,000,000	40,000,000	14,400,000	
30.9.2004	20,000,000	40,000,000	14,400,000	
30.9.2005	20,000,000	40,000,000	14,400,000	
30.9.2006	20,000,000	40,000,000	14,400,000	
30.9.2007	120,000,000	240,000,000	14,400,000	
30.4.2008	120,000,000	240,000,000	14,400,000	
30.4.2009	120,000,000	240,000,000	14,400,000	
30.4.2010	120,000,000	240,000,000	31,680,000	
30.4.2011	120,000,000	240,000,000	31,680,000	
30.4.2012	120,000,000	240,000,000	31,680,000	
30.4.2014	120,000,000	240,000,000	31,680,000	

TEN-YEAR DIVIDEND HISTORY

DIVIDEND IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Profit after Taxation ₦'000	Dividend Proposed ₦'000	Dividend Proposed per share (k)
2002	15,966	8,640	30
2003	14,353	10,080	35
2004	15,970	11,520	40
2005	23,946	14,400	50
2006	20,743	14,400	50
2007	24,539	17,280	60
2008	19,783	17,280	60
2009	63,481	11,520	40
2010	74,905	25,344	40
2011	88,128	26,611	42
2012	87,941	27,244	43
** 2014	86,115	28,512	45

** Dividend proposed has not been declared by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Dividends declared were the gross amount as they were subject to deduction of withholding tax at the appropriate rates.

PROXY FORM

53rd Annual General Meeting to be held at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja on 19th December, 2013 at 10.00 a.m.

I/We*being a member/members of Nigerian Enamelware Plc., hereby appoint **or failing him, ALHAJI INUWA WADA or failing him, Mr. PHILLIP TUNG or failing him, Aare HADJI TOKUNBO ALLI as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday 18th December, 2014 and at any adjournment thereof as witness my/our hand this.
..... day of, 2014

Shareholder's Signature, .

* Delete as necessary

1. A member (shareholder) who is unable to attend an Annual General Meeting is allowed by law to vote by proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. The attached proxy form has been prepared to enable you to exercise your right to vote if you cannot personally attend the meeting.
2. In the case of joint shareholders, any of such may complete the form, but the names of all joint shareholders must be stated.
3. If the shareholder is a corporation, this form must be under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized.
4. The law requires proxy form to be stamped at the Stamp Duties office and signed before posting it to appropriate address at the back of this form to reach there not later than 48 hours before the date of the Meeting.
5. Provision has been made on this form for some Directors of the Company to act as your proxy, but if you wish, you may insert in the blank spaces on the form (marked **) the name of the person whether a member of the Company or not, who will attend the Meeting and vote on your behalf instead of any of the Directors. The proxy must produce the admission card sent with the Notice of the Meeting to obtain entrance to the meeting.

NUMBER OF SHARES		
RESOLUTION	For	Against
1. To declare a dividend		
2. To re-elect Mr. K.F. Tung Aare Hadji Tokunbo Alli		
3. To fix remuneration of The directors		
4. To authorize the Directors To fix the remuneration of the Auditors		
5. To appoint members of the Audit Committee		
Please indicate with an "X" in the square how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set out above Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion.		

Before posting the above form, please cut off this part and retain it for admission to Meeting

ADMISSION FORM

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC.

54th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE TRANSCORP HILTON HOTEL
ABUJA ON THURSDAY 18TH DECEMBER, 2014 at 10.00 a.m.

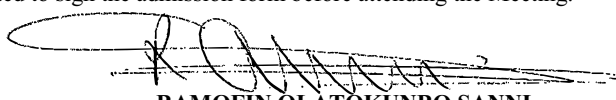
Name of Shareholder.....

Address of shareholder.

No. of Shares held	
--------------------	--

- IMPORTANT:
- (a) Please insert your name in Block Capitals on both the proxy and admission form,
 - (b) This admission form must be produced by the shareholder or his proxy in order to obtain entrance to the Annual General Meeting.
 - (c) Shareholders or their proxies are requested to sign the admission form before attending the Meeting.

Signature of person attending.....


BAMOFIN OLATOKUNBO SANNI
Company Secretary

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC.
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Union Registrars Limited
2 Burma Road, Apapa
PMB 12717, Lagos.
Tel: 2793166-9
Fax: 2793160-5

E-DIVIDEND MANDATE

Dear Sir,

I/we hereby request that all dividend(s) due to me/us from my/our holding in Nigerian Enamelware Plc be paid directly to my/our Bank named below:

NAME OF BANK BRANCH

BANK ADDRESS

BANK ACCOUNT NO.

SHARE HOLDER'S FULL NAME
SURNAME TITLE

OTHER NAMES

FULL ADDRESS

MOBILE GSM NO. LAND LINE

E-MAIL FAX

SHARE HOLDER'S SIGNATURE(S)

BANK'S AUTHORISED SIGNATURES STAMP

1.

1.

2.

2.

Company Seal

.....
Please fill out and send this form to the Registrar above