



RC: 640303

NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

**Financial statements**

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NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Group		Company	
		31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	14	261,169,229	263,308,384	261,169,228	263,308,383
Right of use assets	15	104,130	128,704	104,130	128,704
Investment property	16	77,586,297	77,585,727	77,586,297	77,585,727
Investments in subsidiaries	27	-	-	50,255	50,255
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>338,859,656</b>	<b>341,022,815</b>	<b>338,909,910</b>	<b>341,073,069</b>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories	18	8,245,739	8,175,717	8,245,739	8,175,717
Trade and other receivables	19a	40,461,948	2,306,088	41,307,344	3,206,376
Cash at bank and in hand	20	588,706	947,211	468,192	771,805
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>49,296,393</b>	<b>11,429,016</b>	<b>50,021,275</b>	<b>12,153,898</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>388,156,049</b>	<b>352,451,831</b>	<b>388,931,185</b>	<b>353,226,967</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Ordinary shares	21	806,033	806,033	806,033	806,033
Share premium		27,995,916	27,995,916	27,995,916	27,995,916
Asset revaluation reserves		163,646,145	163,646,145	163,646,145	163,646,145
Accumulated losses	22	(183,208,465)	(148,562,250)	(182,483,335)	(147,837,120)
Treasury shares reserve		(1,080,831)	(1,080,831)	(1,080,831)	(1,080,831)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>8,158,798</b>	<b>42,805,013</b>	<b>8,883,928</b>	<b>43,530,143</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	24a	214,069,820	162,978,200	214,069,820	162,978,200
Employee benefit obligation	23	2,256,476	2,166,867	2,256,476	2,166,867
Grant liability	24b	373,545	552,922	373,545	552,922
Deferred tax liability	12a	2,373,578	2,373,579	2,373,578	2,373,579
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>219,073,419</b>	<b>168,071,568</b>	<b>219,073,419</b>	<b>168,071,568</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	24a	76,083,184	65,666,943	76,083,184	65,666,943
Lease liability	15(b)	195,884	192,537	195,884	192,537
Trade and other payables	25	83,813,725	74,884,731	83,863,731	74,934,737
Grant liability	24b	717,508	717,508	717,508	717,508
Current tax liabilities	12	113,531	113,531	113,531	113,531
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>160,923,832</b>	<b>141,575,250</b>	<b>160,973,838</b>	<b>141,625,256</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>379,997,251</b>	<b>309,646,818</b>	<b>380,047,257</b>	<b>309,696,824</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>388,156,049</b>	<b>352,451,831</b>	<b>388,931,185</b>	<b>353,226,967</b>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 30 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26th April 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Ohis Ohiwerei  
Managing Director/CEO  
FRC/2017/CIBN/00000016412



Mr. Onajite P. Okoloko  
Director  
FRC/2014/NIM/00000007662



Ms. Chekwubechukwu Onianwa  
Chief Financial Officer  
FRC/2022/PRO/ICAN/001/704370

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
 UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira, unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Group		Company		
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	224,958	4,101,183	224,958	3,875,815
Cost of sales	8	(5,547,931)	(4,384,368)	(5,547,931)	(4,291,825)
<b>Gross (loss)/Profit</b>		<b>(5,322,973)</b>	<b>(283,185)</b>	<b>(5,322,973)</b>	<b>(416,010)</b>
Administrative expenses	9	(5,043,768)	(1,583,054)	(5,043,768)	(1,503,519)
Selling and distribution expenses	9b	(45,560)	(27,470)	(45,560)	(25,198)
Other income	10	200,840	180,012	200,840	180,012
<b>Operating (loss)/income</b>		<b>(10,211,461)</b>	<b>(1,713,697)</b>	<b>(10,211,461)</b>	<b>(1,764,715)</b>
Finance income	11a	-	122	-	122
Finance cost	11b	(24,434,754)	(6,218,795)	(24,434,754)	(6,218,795)
<b>Finance costs - (net)</b>	11	<b>(24,434,754)</b>	<b>(6,218,673)</b>	<b>(24,434,754)</b>	<b>(6,218,673)</b>
<b>Loss before income tax</b>		<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,932,370)</b>	<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,983,388)</b>
Income tax	12	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss for the period</b>		<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,932,370)</b>	<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,983,388)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>					
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
<b>Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
<b>Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the period-</b>					
<b>net of tax</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/profit for the period</b>		<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,932,370)</b>	<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,983,388)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss/profit for the period attributable to:</b>					
Equity holders of the parent company		<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,932,370)</b>	<b>(34,646,215)</b>	<b>(7,983,388)</b>
Non controlling interest		-	-	-	-
<b>Earnings per share for loss attributable to the equity holders of the company</b>					
Basic EPS (Naira)	13	(21.49)	(4.92)	(21.49)	(4.95)

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira, unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>				
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(34,646,215)	(16,035,172)	(34,646,215)	(7,983,388)
<b>Adjustments for :</b>				
Depreciation	14	2,138,996	1,769,792	2,138,996
Depreciation of right of use assets	15	24,574	24,574	24,574
Interest expense on leases	15(b)	3,347	6,649	3,347
Current service cost and interest on gratuity	23	113,738	113,738	113,738
Grant income	10	(179,377)	(179,377)	(179,377)
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets		293	-	293
Net adjustments for non-cash items		2,101,571	1,735,376	2,101,571
<b>Adjustments for non-operating cash flow items:</b>				
Interest received	11	-	(122)	-
Interest expense	11	24,431,407	6,212,146	24,431,407
Net adjustments for non-operating cash flow items		24,431,407	6,212,024	24,431,407
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(70,022)	283,353	(70,022)
decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(38,155,860)	267,569	(38,100,968)
Increase in trade and other payables		8,928,994	847,196	8,928,994
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>(37,410,125)</b>	<b>1,413,147</b>	<b>(37,355,233)</b>
Gratuity paid	23	(24,129)	(57,437)	(57,437)
Income taxes paid	12	-	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>(37,434,254)</b>	<b>1,355,708</b>	<b>(37,379,362)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	14	(135)	(712,704)	(135)
Addition to investment property		(570)	(26,764)	(570)
Interest received	11	-	122	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(705)</b>	<b>(739,346)</b>	<b>(705)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>				
Principal elements of lease payments		19,816	-	19,816
Refinancing of loan repayment maturities	24a	60,188,050	5,733,763	60,188,050
Interest paid on lease		(19,816)	-	(19,816)
Interest paid	11	(24,431,407)	(6,212,146)	(24,431,407)
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities</b>		<b>35,756,643</b>	<b>(478,383)</b>	<b>35,756,643</b>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,678,316)	137,976	(1,623,424)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(5,188,840)	(1,106,911)	(5,364,246)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	20	<b>(6,867,156)</b>	<b>(968,935)</b>	<b>(6,987,670)</b>

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
 UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira, unless otherwise stated)

Group

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Treasury shares reserve	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	806,033	27,995,916	-	86,584,932	(38,928,014)	(1,080,831)	75,378,036
<b>Loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	(7,932,370)	-	(7,932,370)
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>							
PPE revaluation surplus, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation surplus released to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	(7,932,370)	-	(7,932,370)
<b>Transaction with owners</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	806,033	27,995,916	-	86,584,932	(46,860,384)	(1,080,831)	67,445,666

Group

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Treasury shares reserve	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	806,033	27,995,916	-	163,646,145	(148,562,250)	(1,080,831)	42,805,012
<b>Loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	(34,646,215)	-	(34,646,215)
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>							
PPE revaluation surplus, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	(34,646,215)	-	(34,646,215)
<b>Transaction with owners</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	806,033	27,995,916	-	163,646,145	(183,208,465)	(1,080,831)	8,158,797

Foreign currency translation reserve refers to foreign currency exchange difference arising on translation of Notore Supply & Trading, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, from its functional and reporting currency of US dollars to Naira.

Treasury shares reserve relates to receivables from Employee share ownership plan (ESOP) reclassified to equity

NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
 UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira, unless otherwise stated)

Company

	Share capital	Share premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Treasury shares reserve	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	806,033	27,995,916	86,584,932	(38,202,884)	(1,080,831)	76,103,166
<b>Loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	(7,983,388)	-	(7,983,388)
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>						
PPE revaluation surplus, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	(7,983,388)	-	(7,983,388)
<b>Transaction with owners</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	806,033	27,995,916	86,584,932	(46,186,272)	(1,080,831)	68,119,778

Company

	Share capital	Share premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Treasury shares reserve	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	806,033	27,995,916	163,646,145	(147,837,120)	(1,080,831)	43,530,142
<b>Loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	(34,646,215)	-	(34,646,215)
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>						
PPE revaluation surplus, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	-	-	-	(34,646,215)	-	(34,646,215)
<b>Transaction with owners</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	806,033	27,995,916	163,646,145	(182,483,335)	(1,080,831)	8,883,927

Treasury shares reserve relates to receivables from Employee share ownership plan (ESOP) reclassified to equity

**NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

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(All amounts are in thousands of Naira, unless otherwise stated)

**1.0 General information**

Notore Chemical Industries Plc ("the Company") was incorporated in Nigeria on 30 November 2005 to manufacture and deal in nitrogenous fertilizers and all substances suited to improving the fertility of soil and water. The company fully rehabilitated a 500,000 metric tonne Urea Plant in Onne, Rivers State, Nigeria and commenced commercial production in the first quarter of 2010. It is a subsidiary of Notore Chemical Industries (Mauritius) Limited.

The principal activities of the Company are to manufacture, treat, process, produce, supply and deal in nitrogenous fertilizer and all substances suited to improving the fertility of soil and water.

The address of the Company's registered office is:

Notore Industrial Complex  
Onne  
Rivers State  
Nigeria

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared through the consolidation of the subsidiaries with the Company. The subsidiaries are: Notore Supply and Trading Mauritius Limited, Notore Power Limited, Notore Foods Limited, Notore Seeds Limited, Notore Industrial City Limited, Notore Supply and Trading Limited BVI and Notore Train II Limited. Except Notore Power and Infrastructure Limited, all the subsidiaries are non-operating as at the reporting date.

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the parent company operates. The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousands Naira (NGN'000), except where otherwise indicated.

**2.0 Basis of preparation and adoption of IFRSs**

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Notore Chemical Industries Plc have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) Act.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the under mentioned areas which are measured as indicated:

- Investment properties measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit asset measured at fair value;
- Financial instruments (borrowings) measured at fair value;
- Inventory is measured at lower of cost and net realisable value;
- Land and building and plant and machinery are carried at revalued amount;
- Gratuity valuation based on independent actuarial valuation performed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26th April 2024.

**3.0 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

**3.1 New accounting standards adopted by the group**

There was no new standard adopted in the current period.



#### 4.0 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### 4.1 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

##### 4.2 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of fertilizer products in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

##### 4.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods or services, in the ordinary course of the Group's activities and it is stated net of value added tax (VAT), discounts, rebates and returns. A valid contract is recognised as revenue after;

- The contract is approved by the parties.
- Rights and obligations are recognised.
- Collectability is probable.
- The contract has commercial substance.
- The payment terms and consideration are identifiable.

The probability that a customer would make payment is ascertained based on the credit evaluation done on the customer at the inception of the contract.

Revenue is recognised when the control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This occurs where goods are delivered to the customer's location or picked up from the Company's site.

Revenue from sale of fertiliser is recognised based on the price specified in the contract (sales order), net of the estimated discounts, rebates and returns. Discounts are applied immediately on sale and are all utilized within period ascertained by the Group. Rebates and returns on goods are estimated at the inception of the contract and deducted from transaction price.

The delivery service provided by the Group is a sales fulfillment activity and the income earned is recognised at the point in time when control passes to the customer.

#### 4.0 **Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

##### 4.4 **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

##### 4.5 **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity), but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses. If carrying value exceeds net realizable amount, a write down is recognized. The write-down may be reversed in a subsequent period if the circumstances which caused it no longer exist.

##### 4.6 **Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets, or disposal group, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

##### 4.7 **Trade payables**

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

##### 4.8 **Provisions and contingent liabilities**

###### **Provisions**

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

###### **Contingent liabilities**

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

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognized as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligation is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

##### 4.9 **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment (excluding land & building and plant & machinery) are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Cost also includes expenditures for dismantling and removing items and restoring the site on which they were located. Obligations for dismantling, removal or site restoration are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

The Group allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each of such part. Depreciation of these assets or parts commences when the assets or parts are ready for their intended use. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized when replaced. Impairment losses and gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are included in the statement of profit or loss. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use.

#### 4.0 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

##### Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The major categories of property, plant and equipment (excluding land & building and plant & machinery) are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Asset category	Depreciation rate (%)
Motor vehicle	25
Computer equipment	33
Office equipment	25

The assets' residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Land & Building and Plant & Machinery are recognised at fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, Knight Frank (FRC/2013/000000000584), less subsequent depreciation. A revaluation surplus is recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in asset revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. To the extent that the surplus reverses a loss previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Revaluation loss that reverses previous surplus of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other losses are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings within equity.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Freehold land is not depreciated but leasehold land and leasehold improvements is depreciated over the remaining lease term. On an annual basis, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from asset revaluation reserves account to retained earnings. For Buildings and Plant & Machinery, depreciation is calculated as follows:

Asset category	Useful lives
Buildings	50 years
Plant and machinery	10-30 years

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated. Attributable cost of each asset is transferred to the relevant asset category immediately the asset is available for use and they are subsequently depreciated.

#### 4.10 Intangible assets

Computer software licences are acquired and recognised at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures on software are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits of the related software. Software maintenance costs are recognised as expenses in the profit and loss as they are incurred. Amortisation is recognised in profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is three years. Amortisation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate. An intangible asset is derecognised where it is certain that there would be no future flow of economic benefit to the Group as a result of holding such asset.

#### 4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

#### 4.0 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

##### 4.12 Financial instruments

###### (i) Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

###### (a) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

###### (b) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

###### (c) Amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

###### (d) FVOCI

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

###### (e) FVPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

###### (f) Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

###### (ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

These include trade payables and bank borrowings. Trade payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Bank borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

###### (a) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished.

#### 4.0 **Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

##### 4.13 **Offsetting financial instruments**

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

The legally enforceable right is not contingent on future events and is enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

##### 4.14 **Impairment of financial assets**

Assets carried at amortised cost

Recognition of impairment provisions under IFRS 9 is based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date, about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company applies the simplified approach to determine impairment of trade receivables. The simplified approach requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. This involves determining the expected loss rates using a provision matrix that is based on the historical default rates observed over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted with forward-looking information. This is then applied to the gross carrying amount of the receivable to arrive at the loss allowance for the period.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the related financial assets and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

##### 4.15 **Share capital**

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

##### 4.16 **Income taxation**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA). Education tax is assessed at 2.5% of the chargeable profits.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the entities in the Group operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

##### (b) **Deferred income tax**

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally, the group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates except where there is an agreement in place that gives the group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

#### 4.0 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

##### 4.17 Employee benefits

The group operates various post-employment schemes, including both a defined contribution scheme and a defined benefit obligation scheme.

(i) Defined contribution scheme (Pension obligations)

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The group's contributions to the defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit or loss for the period to which they relate. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The Company contributes 10% for employees while employees contribute 8% of their total emoluments respectively.

(ii) Gratuity Scheme

The Group operates a funded defined benefit gratuity scheme for its employees. The employees' retirement benefits under the gratuity scheme depends on the individual's years of service and gross salaries at the end of each completed year and plan assets are managed by external reputable organisation.

The risk that the retirement benefits could cost more than expected or that the return on the investments is lower than expected remains with the Group, and may increase the Group's obligation. Lump-sum benefits payable upon retirement or resignation of employment are fully accrued over the service lives of employees of the Group. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the unfunded part of gratuity scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of the Federal Government of Nigeria bonds. Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited in full to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Group's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### 4.18 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 October 2019.

The Group primarily leases vehicle and building (used as office space and guest house). The lease terms are typically for fixed periods ranging from 1 year to 3 years but may have extension options as described below. On renewal of a lease, the terms may be renegotiated.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group has elected to separate lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions, including extension and termination options. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, however, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Until the period ending 30 September 2019, leases of property were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

From 1 October 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group with the exception of low value and short-term leases.

(j) The Group is a lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(a) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

#### 4.0 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

##### 4.18 Leases - (cont'd)

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) as the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The IBR represents the rate that would have to be paid to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company has considered observable inputs (FGN bonds and prime lending rate) and has used a build-up approach to adjust the reference rate for leases of different duration.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced by the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset where applicable.

The Group presents lease liabilities separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

##### (b) Right of use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising of the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item in the statement of financial position (note 7.2b(i)).

##### (c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Short-term leases are those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Low-value assets are assets that have values less than N1,930,000 when new e.g., small IT equipment and small items of office furniture, and depends on the nature of the asset. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets would be recognised as expenses in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

##### (d) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in the Group's lease arrangements. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. Most of the extension options are subject to mutual agreement by the lessee and lessor and some of the termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

##### (ii) Leases in which the Group is a Lessor

The Group leases out its own property to third-party for residential purposes. The Group has classified these leases as operating leases because they do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

Rental income arising from this is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.



#### 4.0 **Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

##### 4.19 **Government grants**

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. The Group's government grant relates to benefit of borrowing at below-market rate of interest.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, is presented in the statement in the statement of financial position as deferred income and subsequently amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

##### 4.20 **Cost of sales**

Cost of sales is primarily comprised of direct materials and supplies consumed in the manufacture and sale of product, as well as manufacturing labour, depreciation expense and direct overhead expense necessary to acquire and convert the purchased materials and supplies into finished product. Cost of sales also includes the cost of haulage and export grant credit. Cost of sales is recognised in the period for which products are sold and matched with the appropriate revenue.

##### 4.21 **Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

##### 4.22 **Borrowings costs**

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

##### 4.23 **Investment property**

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use. Land held under operating leases is classified and accounted for by the Group as investment property when the definition of investment property would otherwise be met.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and (where applicable) borrowing costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value. Changes in fair values are presented in profit or loss as part of other income. Recognition of investment property takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured.

Valuation of investment property is performed annually.

##### 4.24 **Consolidation**

###### (a) **Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Investments in subsidiaries are recognised at cost less impairment.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with group's accounting policies.

###### (b) **Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control**

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

#### 4.0 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

##### (c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

##### 4.25 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity: 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 same entity); 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.

Operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment has been identified as the Group Leadership Council ("the Board"). The Group's reportable segment has been identified on a product basis as Fertilizer and the Group is a one segment business.

##### 4.26 Export expansion grant and Negotiable duty credit certificates

Export expansion grant (EEG) and Negotiable duty credit certificates (NDCC) are initially recognised at fair value when the Group has complied with all the conditions precedents. At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that the EEG and NDCC are impaired. Where an objective evidence of impairment is identified, the carrying amount of EEG and NDCC is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

##### 4.27 Related parties

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

##### 4.28 Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

If an event provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, then an adjustment is made to the financial statement. If an event is indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, then no adjustment is required. However, if its material a disclosure to that effect is made.

## 5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

### 5.1 Impairment of financial assets

The Group has two types of financial assets that are subject to impairment:

- cash and cash equivalents, and
- trade and other receivables.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment, no impairment loss was identified on items of cash and cash equivalents.

The Group assesses impairment of trade and other receivables using the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The simplified approach is applied for trade receivables while the general approach is applied for other receivables.

The simplified approach requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised on initial recognition of the receivables. This involves determining the expected loss rate using provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical default rates observed over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted for forward-looking estimates. This is then applied to the gross carrying amount of the receivable to arrive at the loss allowance for the period.

The three-stage (general) approach assesses impairment based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition using the past due criterion and other qualitative indicators such as increase in political concerns or other macroeconomic factors and the risk of legal action, sanction or other regulatory penalties that may impair future financial performance. Financial assets classified as stage 1 have their ECL measured as a proportion of their lifetime ECL (12 months ECL) that results from possible default events that can occur within one year, while assets in stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis.

Under the three-stage approach, the ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) for each individual exposure. The PD is based on default rates determined by external rating agencies for the counterparties. The LGD is determined based on management's estimate of expected cash recoveries after considering the cash recovery ratio of the counterparties. The EAD is the total amount outstanding at the reporting period. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for forward looking information, such as the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria, unemployment rate and inflation, to arrive at an ECL which is then discounted to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

### 5.2 Export Expansion Grant Receivable and Negotiable Duty Credit Certificates

Export Expansion Grant Receivable and Negotiable Duty Credit Certificates (NDCC) is Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) incentive to stimulate export sales. The scheme has been dormant for years resulting to the Group's decision to make full provision for EEG earned in past years. However, NDCC has always been recognised because it is an instrument useful for settlement of duties and levies payable to government in lieu of cash. In 2018, management reversed full provision previously recognised against EEG receivable based on FGN's revised interest in resuscitating the scheme as evidenced by filing of all outstanding claims and submission of NDCC at hand to Nigeria Export Promotion Council (NEPC). In addition, the amount due to the Group under the scheme is a sovereign debt and the outstanding amount was confirmed by NEPC.

### 5.3 Employee benefit obligations

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for these benefits include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of employee benefit obligations. The Group's actuaries determine the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the employee benefit obligations.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, the actuaries considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds (except where there is no deep market in such bonds, in which case the discount rate should be based on market yields on Government bonds) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related employee benefit obligation. Other key assumptions for employee benefit obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 24.

## 5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

### 5.4 Income taxes and deferred tax

Taxes are paid by Group under a number of different regulations and laws, which are subject to varying interpretations. In this environment, it is possible for the tax authorities to review transactions and activities that have not been reviewed in the past and scrutinize these in greater detail, with additional taxes being assessed based on new interpretations of the applicable tax law and regulations. Accordingly, management's interpretation of the applicable tax laws and regulations as applied to the transactions and activities of the Group may be challenged by the relevant taxation authorities. The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant tax laws and regulations is appropriate and that the tax position included in these financial statements will be sustained.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

### 5.5 Functional currency

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the parent company operates. The assessment of the functional currency of the foreign subsidiary is subjective and involves the use of management's estimates and judgements. Management is of the opinion that the foreign subsidiary's functional currency is the US Dollars as it is the currency that mainly influences sales prices for its goods.

### 5.6 Fair value of investment property

Critical accounting estimates and judgements made on fair value of investment property are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

### 5.7 Going concern

Critical accounting estimates and judgements are made on use of going concern for preparation of the financial statements .

### 5.8 Foreign exchange rates

The Group uses foreign exchange rates to translate foreign currency denominated balances based on specific characteristics of the balance. The rate used to translate specific foreign currency denominated balance is the rate at which the future cash flows represented by the balance would have been settled if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date.

### 5.9 Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the Group considers other factors, including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and is within the control of the lessee. During the financial year, there were no revised lease terms.

## 6.0 Financial risk management

### Introduction and overview of company and group risk management

### 6.1 The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a treasury department under policies approved by the board of directors. Treasury identifies, evaluates, and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, other price risk and investment of excess liquidity.

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**7 Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>7a Revenue by product line</b>				
NPK	12,327	308,208	12,327	308,208
Urea and other chemicals	193,671	3,517,381	193,671	3,517,381
Ammonia	18,960	50,226	18,960	50,226
Infrastructure services	-	225,368	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,958</b>	<b>4,101,183</b>	<b>224,958</b>	<b>3,875,815</b>
<b>7b Analysis by geographical location:</b>				
Analysis by geographical location:				
Within Nigeria	224,958	4,101,183	224,958	3,875,815
Outside Nigeria	-	-	-	-
	<b>224,958</b>	<b>4,101,183</b>	<b>224,958</b>	<b>3,875,815</b>

The Group's reportable segment has been identified on a product basis as fertilizer because all the company's sales comprise mainly fertilizer products with similar risks and rewards. The Group is a one segment business and revenue is generated from local and export sales. An analysis based on customers' locations is set out above.

**8 Cost of sales**

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Raw materials and other chemicals	1,448,624	499,219	1,448,624	499,219
Overheads	1,359,026	1,371,424	1,359,026	1,371,424
Depreciation	2,021,410	1,690,810	2,021,410	1,690,810
Staff cost (Note 9d)	714,490	730,372	714,490	730,372
Haulage cost	4,381	-	4,381	-
Infrastructure services cost	-	92,543	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,547,931</b>	<b>4,384,368</b>	<b>5,547,931</b>	<b>4,291,825</b>

**Analysis of depreciation charged by nature**

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Depreciation on PPE charged to cost of sales	2,021,410	1,690,810	2,021,410	1,690,810
Depreciation on PPE charged to admin expenses	117,585	81,429	117,585	78,982
Total depreciation charged on PPE (Note 14)	<b>2,138,995</b>	<b>1,772,239</b>	<b>2,138,995</b>	<b>1,769,792</b>

**9 Administrative expenses**

The following balances are included as part of administrative expenses by nature:

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Employee benefit expense( Note 9d)	729,093	958,309	729,093	900,902
Repair and maintenance	58,359	12,497	58,359	12,497
Consultancy	36,633	42,000	36,633	41,350
Transportation & Travel	62,341	23,800	62,341	21,495
Depreciation	117,585	81,429	117,585	78,982
Depreciation of right of use asset (Note 15)	24,574	24,574	24,574	24,574
Corporate promotion expenses	2,259	96,897	2,259	96,095
Directors fees	294,579	177,080	294,579	177,080
Board expenses	49,928	9,658	49,928	9,658
Foreign currency exchange loss/(gain)	3,341,026	(43,292)	3,341,026	(43,292)
Bank charges	11,092	4,553	11,092	3,898
Other admin and general expenses	303,174	182,799	303,174	169,030
Auditor's remuneration provision	13,125	12,750	13,125	11,250
	<b>5,043,768</b>	<b>1,583,054</b>	<b>5,043,768</b>	<b>1,503,519</b>

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9b Selling and distribution expenses

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Marketing expenses	45,560	27,470	45,560	25,198

9c Employee benefits expense

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Salaries and wages	688,840	879,289	688,840	821,882
Other employee benefits	588,114	629,261	588,114	629,261
Termination benefits	(385)	680	(385)	680
Employer's pension contribution - defined contributions	63,455	75,892	63,455	75,892
Gratuity charge (Note 22a)	103,559	103,559	103,559	103,559
	1,443,583	1,688,681	1,443,583	1,631,274

9d Analysis of employee benefits expense charged to:

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost of sales	714,490	730,372	714,490	730,372
Administrative expenses	729,093	958,309	729,093	900,902
	1,443,583	1,688,681	1,443,583	1,631,274

10 Other income

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Others	21,463	635	21,463	635
Grant Income (Note 23b)	179,377	179,377	179,377	179,377
	200,840	180,012	200,840	180,012

11 Finance income and costs

	Group		Company	
	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023	Three months 31 Mar 2024	Three months 31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
11a Finance income				
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	-	122	-	122
11b Finance cost				
Interest expense:				
- Interest and fees on borrowings	11,991,303	6,212,146	11,991,303	6,212,146
- Interest expense on lease liability	3,347	6,649	3,347	6,649
- Exchange difference on bank borrowings	12,440,104	-	12,440,104	-
	24,434,754	6,218,795	24,434,754	6,218,795
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>24,434,754</b>	<b>6,218,673</b>	<b>24,434,754</b>	<b>6,218,673</b>

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12 Income tax expense (cont'd)

The movement in the current income taxation payable is as follows:

	Group and Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N'000	N'000
At start of the period	113,531	213,055
Charge for the period - Income tax	-	74,388
Payment during the period	-	(173,912)
<b>Total current income tax liabilities</b>	<b>113,531</b>	<b>113,531</b>

12a Deferred income tax

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Group and Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N'000	N'000
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	56,067,374	56,067,373
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	2,957,964	2,957,964
	<b>59,025,338</b>	<b>59,025,337</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	61,396,000	61,396,000
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	2,916	2,916
	<b>61,398,916</b>	<b>61,398,916</b>
<b>Deferred tax (liability)/asset - (net)</b>	<b>(2,373,578)</b>	<b>(2,373,579)</b>

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the period, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

	Group and Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N'000	N'000
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Deferred income tax asset:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	59,025,337	59,025,337
Credit to profit or loss for the year	-	-
Credit to other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<b>59,025,337</b>	<b>59,025,337</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	61,398,916	61,398,916
Charge to profit or loss for the year	-	-
Charge to other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>61,398,916</b>	<b>61,398,916</b>

13 Earnings/(Loss) per share (LPS)

Basic Earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period. Diluted loss per share is the same as Basic loss per share as there are no potential securities convertible to ordinary shares at both period ends.

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Mar 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Mar 2023
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(Loss)/Profit for the period attributable to shareholders	(34,646,215)	(7,932,370)	(34,646,215)	(7,983,388)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	1,612,066	1,612,066	1,612,066	1,612,066
Basic profit/(loss) per share (Naira)	(21.49)	(4.92)	(21.49)	(4.95)

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14 Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicle	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Cost/valuation</b>								
At 1 January 2023	6,179,970	17,185,754	156,077,344	671,487	480,742	491,329	8,026,697	189,113,323
Additions	-	-	53,728	-	51,247	2,703	2,420,633	2,528,311
Revaluation surplus	154,499	2,028,189	71,040,518	-	-	-	-	73,223,206
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(18,930)	(725)	-	(19,655)
Reclass	-	-	1,816,234	-	(16,101)	-	(1,800,133)	-
At 31 December 2023	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	671,487	496,958	493,307	8,647,197	264,845,184
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
At 1 January 2023	-	-	-	671,291	365,493	444,077	-	1,480,861
Charge for the year	-	390,101	8,001,467	196	48,971	24,458	-	8,465,194
Revaluation surplus	-	(390,101)	(8,001,467)	0	-	-	-	(8,391,568)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(16,960)	(725)	-	(17,686)
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-	671,487	397,504	467,810	-	1,536,800
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
At 31 December 2023	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	(0.043)	99,455	25,497	8,647,197	263,308,384
<b>Cost/valuation</b>								
At 1 January 2024	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	671,487	496,958	493,307	8,647,197	264,845,184
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	135
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(626)	-	-	(626)
Reclass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	671,487	496,332	493,307	8,647,331	264,844,692
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	671,487	397,504	467,810	-	1,536,800
Charge for the year	-	100,196	2,021,407	-	13,608	3,784	-	2,138,996
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(333)	-	-	(333)
At 31 March 2024	-	100,196	2,021,407	671,487	410,779	471,594	-	3,675,463
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
At 31 March 2024	6,334,469	19,113,747	226,966,416	-	85,553	21,713	8,647,331	261,169,229



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14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company

	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicle	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Cost/valuation</b>								
At 1 January 2023	6,179,970	17,185,754	156,077,344	671,487	476,292	491,329	8,026,697	189,108,873
Additions	-	-	53,728	-	51,247	2,703	2,420,633	2,528,311
Revaluation surplus	154,499	2,028,189	71,040,518	-	-	-	-	73,223,206
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(18,930)	(725)	-	(19,655)
Reclass	-	-	1,816,234	-	(16,101)	-	(1,800,133)	-
At 31 December 2023	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	671,487	492,508	493,307	8,647,197	264,840,734
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
At 1 January 2023	-	-	-	671,291	361,044	444,077	-	1,476,412
Charge for the year	-	390,101	8,001,467	196	48,971	24,458	-	8,465,194
Revaluation surplus	-	(390,101)	(8,001,467)	-	-	-	-	(8,391,568)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(16,960)	(725)	-	(17,686)
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-	671,487	393,055	467,810	-	1,532,351
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
At 31 December 2023	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	-	99,454	25,497	8,647,197	263,308,383
<b>Cost/valuation</b>								
At 1 January 2024	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	671,487	492,508	493,307	8,647,197	264,840,734
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	135
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(626)	-	-	(626)
At 31 March 2024	6,334,469	19,213,943	228,987,823	671,487	491,882	493,307	8,647,331	264,840,242
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	671,487	393,055	467,810	-	1,532,351
Charge for the year	-	100,196	2,021,407	-	13,608	3,784	-	2,138,996
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(333)	-	-	(333)
At 31 March 2024	-	100,196	2,021,407	671,487	406,330	471,594	-	3,671,014
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
At 31 March 2024	6,334,469	19,113,747	226,966,416	-	85,552	21,713	8,647,331	261,169,228

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15 **Right of use assets**

		GROUP & COMPANY	
		31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
		Building	Building
		N'000	N'000
Asset			
Opening balance		545,311	545,311
Additions during the year		-	-
Closing balance		545,311	545,311
Depreciation			
Opening balance		416,607	318,310
Charge for the year (Note 9)		24,574	98,297
Closing balance		441,181	416,607
Net book value		104,130	128,704

15(b) **Lease liabilities**

		GROUP & COMPANY	
		31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000
Opening balance		192,537	202,722
Additions		-	-
Interest expense (Note 11b)		3,347	19,815
Payments made during the period		-	(30,000)
Net book value		195,884	192,537

16 **Investment property**

		Group		Company	
		31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Cost</b>					
Opening balance		77,585,727	75,161,244	77,585,727	75,161,244
Addition		570	109,384	570	109,384
Impairment		-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment (Note 10)		-	2,315,099	-	2,315,099
		77,586,297	77,585,727	77,586,297	77,585,727

Investment property is made up of an undeveloped land and a commercial property that is leased out to third parties. The commercial property leased to third parties contains an initial non-cancellable lease period of 3 years. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee and on average, the renewal periods are not less than 2 years. No contingent rents are charged. These properties were transferred from property, plant & equipment to investment property on transition date at its fair value as deemed cost.

17 **Intangible assets**

		Group		Company	
		31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Cost</b>					
Opening balance		92,800	92,800	92,800	92,800
Addition		-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		92,800	92,800	92,800	92,800
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
Opening balance		(92,800)	(80,291)	(92,800)	(80,291)
Charge for the period		-	(12,509)	-	(12,509)
<b>Closing balance</b>		(92,800)	(92,800)	(92,800)	(92,800)
<b>Net book value</b>		-	-	-	-

18 **Inventories**

		Group		Company	
		31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Raw materials		2,157,279	1,961,245	2,157,279	1,961,245
Finished goods		816,683	941,552	816,683	941,552
Spare parts inventories		5,271,777	5,272,920	5,271,777	5,272,920
		8,245,739	8,175,717	8,245,739	8,175,717

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19a Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
<b>Financial instruments</b>	N000	N000	N000	N000
Employee receivables	520	729	520	729
Other receivables	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	<u>4,520</u>	<u>4,729</u>	<u>4,520</u>	<u>4,729</u>
<b>Non-financial instruments</b>				
Advances to prepaid suppliers	1,113,867	926,533	1,113,867	926,533
Prepayments	142,636	27,927	142,636	27,927
Withholding tax receivables	145,760	145,760	145,760	145,760
Other receivables	39,055,165	1,201,139	39,055,165	1,201,139
Amount due from related party	-	-	845,396	900,288
<b>Total</b>	<u>40,457,428</u>	<u>2,301,359</u>	<u>41,302,824</u>	<u>3,201,647</u>
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<u>40,461,948</u>	<u>2,306,088</u>	<u>41,307,344</u>	<u>3,206,376</u>

The trade receivable is not interest bearing. For receivables that are classified as 'current' due to their short-term maturities, the fair value approximates their carrying values.

Employee receivables are staff loans granted to staff members at below market rates. The fair value of the employee loans is based on cashflows discounted based on market borrowing rate.

All trade and other receivables are current.

20 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000	N000	N000
Cash at bank and in hand (excluding overdrafts)	588,706	947,211	468,192	771,805
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding overdrafts)	<u>588,706</u>	<u>947,211</u>	<u>468,192</u>	<u>771,805</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000	N000	N000
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding overdrafts)	588,706	947,211	468,192	771,805
Bank overdrafts (Note 23)	(7,455,862)	(6,136,051)	(7,455,862)	(6,136,051)
Cash and cash equivalents (including overdrafts)	<u>(6,867,156)</u>	<u>(5,188,840)</u>	<u>(6,987,670)</u>	<u>(5,364,246)</u>

21 Share capital

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000	N000	N000
<b>Authorised:</b>				
2023: 4 billion (2022: 4 billion) ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Issued and fully paid:</b>				
1.61 billion ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each	806,033	806,033	806,033	806,033

22 Accumulated losses

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000	N000	N000
Balance at the beginning	(148,562,250)	(38,928,014)	(147,837,120)	(38,202,884)
(Loss) for the period	(34,646,215)	(114,251,289)	(34,646,215)	(114,251,289)
Remeasurements of post employment benefit liabilities net of tax	-	63,491	-	63,491
Revaluation surplus realised for the year	-	4,553,561	-	4,553,561
Balance at the end	<u>(183,208,465)</u>	<u>(148,562,250)</u>	<u>(182,483,335)</u>	<u>(147,837,120)</u>

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23 **Employee benefit obligations**

(a) **Defined benefit scheme**

The table below outlines where the Company's post-employment amounts and activity are included in the financial statements:

	<b>Group &amp; Company</b>	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000
Balance sheet obligations for:		
Post-employment benefit	2,256,476	2,166,867
Liability in the balance sheet	<u>2,256,476</u>	<u>2,166,867</u>
Income statement charge included in employee benefits expense for:		
Key management compensation	40,714	40,714
Employee cost (9c)	73,024	520,619
	<u>113,738</u>	<u>561,333</u>
Remeasurements for:		
Change in financial assumption and experience adjustment	-	(63,491)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(63,491)</u>

The Group operates a gratuity scheme whereby at the time of leaving the service or retirement from the Group, an employee is paid gratuity. The plan provides a retirement benefit of 15% of gross annual salary for each year of service for staff with 5 and above years of service. Responsibility for governance of the plans – including investment decisions and contribution schedules – lies with the Group.

The provision for gratuity was based on independent actuarial valuation performed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The Group maintains an asset account with a fund manager for funding of the obligations as they fall due. As at 31 March 2024, fair value of the plan asset stood at N38.6 million (31 December 2023: N38.6 million).

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

	<b>Group &amp; Company</b>	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000
Present value of obligations (funded)	2,295,097	2,205,488
Fair value of plan assets	(38,621)	(38,621)
Deficit of funded plan	<u>2,256,476</u>	<u>2,166,867</u>

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the period is as follows:

	<b>Group &amp; Company</b>	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000
Balance at the beginning of the period	2,205,488	2,082,441
Charge during the period:		
Current service cost	60,893	301,239
Interest cost	52,845	260,094
	<u>113,738</u>	<u>561,333</u>
	<u>2,319,226</u>	<u>2,643,774</u>
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial losses/(gains) - change in financial assumption	-	151,491
Actuarial losses/(gains) - experience adjustment	-	(214,982)
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>(63,491)</u>
Payments from plans:		
Benefits paid by the employer	(24,129)	(374,795)
Total	<u>(24,129)</u>	<u>(374,795)</u>
Balance at the end of the period	<u>2,295,097</u>	<u>2,205,488</u>

23(b) **Defined contribution scheme**

The Group also makes provision in respect of defined contribution scheme as stipulated by Nigerian Pension Reform Act. The employer contribution expensed for the period ended 31 March 2024 was N70 million (31 December 2023: N313 million) while the employee contribution is included in salaries and wages amount - Note 9c



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26 Related party transactions

**Notore Chemical Industries (Mauritius) Limited**

Notore Chemical Industries (Mauritius) Limited is the ultimate parent of Notore Chemical Industries Plc. Notore Chemical Industries (Mauritius) Limited, the subsidiaries, Directors, close family members of the Directors and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the Group are considered as related parties. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise).

As at 31 March 2024, Notore Chemical Industries(Mauritius) Limited owned 76.55% of the issued share capital of the company. Notore Chemical Industries(Mauritius) Limited, its subsidiaries, directors, close family members of the directors and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the group are considered as related parties. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise).

**Transactions with related parties**

Transactions with related parties are mainly in relation to supply of services, the exchange of goods, the provision and utilisation of financial resources, with other Notore subsidiaries or associated companies. These transactions are an integral part of the ordinary course of its business. All transactions were carried out for the mutual benefit of the parties involved. The transactions during the year and year end balances with related parties are shown below:

(b) **Amount due to related parties:**

**Particulars:**

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000	N000	N000
Notore Supply and Trading Mauritius Limited	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Notore Power & Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-
Notore Foods Limited	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Notore Seeds Limited	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Notore Industrial City Limited	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Notore Train II Limited	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Erton Exploration and Production Company Limited	-	-	-	-
	<u>(20,893,477)</u>	<u>(20,893,477)</u>	<u>(20,893,477)</u>	<u>(20,893,477)</u>
	<u>(20,893,477)</u>	<u>(20,893,477)</u>	<u>(20,943,477)</u>	<u>(20,943,477)</u>

**Amount due from related parties:**

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N000	N000	N000	N000
Notore Power and Infrastructure Limited	-	-	845,396	900,288

The payables to related parties arise mainly from supply of services and are due two months after the date of purchase. The payables bear no interest.

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27 **Investments in subsidiaries**

**Principal subsidiaries**

The group had the following subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024

Name	Investment Amount	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by parent	Proportion of ordinary shares held by group	Proportion of ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests
	N'000			%	%	%
Notore Supply and Trading Mauritius Limited	255	Mauritius	Sale of fertilisers and other	100.00	100.00	-
Notore Power and Infrastructure Limited*	10,000	Nigeria	Power generation, distribution and sale	99.99	99.99	0.01
Notore Foods Limited	10,000	Nigeria	Marketing of farm produce	99.99	99.99	0.01
Notore Seeds Limited	10,000	Nigeria	Development and marketing of high yield seeds	99.99	99.99	0.01
Notore Industrial City Limited	10,000	Nigeria	Development and operating of industrial parks	99.99	99.99	0.01
Notore Train II Limited	10,000	Nigeria	Fertiliser and petrochemical production through investment in other fertiliser and petrochemical companies	99.99	99.99	0.01
	<u>50,255</u>					

Movement in investment in subsidiaries

	Company	
	31 Mar 2024	31 Dec 2023
	N'000	N'000
Opening balance	50,255	50,255
Increase during the period	-	-
Closing balance	<u>50,255</u>	<u>50,255</u>

28 **Securities Trading Policy**

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of The Exchange 2015 (Issuers' Rule), Notore Chemical Industries Plc has in place the necessary policy to guide its Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders in relation to their dealings in the Company's shares. The Company has also made specific inquiries of all its Directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the Policy during the period under review.

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**29 Shareholder pattern and freefloat information**

Notore prepares interim financial statements for publication and submission to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE) on a quarterly basis.  
 Also, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2.0 of the Free Float Rules on Self-Assessment and Self-Regulation as issued by the NSE, the shareholding pattern of Notore is shown below;

**Shareholding Analysis**

The shareholding pattern of the Company as at 31 March 2024 is as stated below:

Share Range		Number Of Shareholders	Number Of Holdings
1	10,000	672	110,794
10,001	50,000	4	78,895
100,001	500,000	1	129,188
500,001	1,000,000	2	1,577,800
1,000,001	5,000,000	3	12,101,170
10,000,001	50,000,000	2	82,691,750
50,000,001	100,000,000	2	151,691,205
100,000,001	500,000,000	1	129,629,630
1,000,000,001	2,000,000,000	1	1,234,055,768
<b>TOTAL :-</b>		<b>668</b>	<b>1,612,066,200</b>

**Shareholding Structure / Free float Status**

Shareholders	No. of ordinary shares	% holding
i Substantial shareholdings	1,363,685,398	84.59%
ii Directors shareholdings	34,334,830	2.13%
iii Other influential shareholdings	200,049,625	12.41%
Free float	13,996,347	0.87%
	<u>1,612,066,200</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<b>i Substantial shareholdings</b>		
Notore Chemical Industries [Mauritius] Limited	1,234,055,768	76.55%
TY Holdings Limited	129,629,630	8.04%
	<u>1,363,685,398</u>	<u>84.59%</u>
<b>ii Directors shareholdings</b>		
Engr. Mike Orugbo, JP(Direct)	34,333,330	2.13%
Mr. Mike Osime(Indirect)	1,500	0.00%
	<u>34,334,830</u>	<u>2.13%</u>
<b>iii Other influential shareholdings</b>		
African Finance Corporation	77,265,575	4.79%
FBN Capital Ltd	74,425,630	4.62%
Employee Stock Option [ESOP] Stanbic IBTC	48,358,420	3.00%
	<u>200,049,625</u>	<u>12.41%</u>

**Declaration**

- (A) Notore Chemical Industries Plc with a free float percentage of 0.87% as at 31 March 2024, is working to comply with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.
- (B) Notore Chemical Industries Plc with a free float value of N104,972,602.50 as at 31 March 2024, is working to comply with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.