LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
(a subsidiary of UAC of nigeria plc)

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Regd. Number - RC. 3315

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 N'000 3 months to September 2018	2018 N'000 9 months to September 2018	2017 N'000 3 months to September 2017	2017 N'000 9 months to September 2017
Revenue	7	2,140,676	5,509,921	2,337,711	8,176,489
Cost of sales	8	(2,205,630)	(5,438,086)	(2,199,251)	(7,445,261)
Gross profit		(64,953)	71,836	138,460	731,227
Other operating income	9	59,382	203,695	6,971	42,084
Marketing and distribution expenses	10	(78,336)	(194,712)	(66,740)	(182,599)
Administrative expenses	11	(87,184)	(240,315)	(78,663)	(256,389)
(Loss)/profit from operations		(171,092)	(159,497)	28	334,322
Finance expenses	12	(97,865)	(346,569)	(140,789)	(596,116)
Finance income	12	22,788	30,775	-	-
Net finance expense		(75,077)	(315,794)	(140,789)	(596,116)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(246,169)	(475,291)	(140,761)	(261,794)
Income tax expenses	14		-	-	
(Loss)/profit for the year after taxation		(246,169)	(475,291)	(140,761)	(261,794)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			-	-	
Items that will be or may be reclassified to profit and loss			-	-	
Total other comprehensive income			-	-	
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(246,169)	(475,291)	(140,761)	(261,794)
Earnings per share					
Basic EPS (kobo)	14	(8.21)	(15.84)	-7.35	(8.73)
Diluted EPS (kobo)	14	(8.21)	(15.84)	-7.35	(11.64)

he accompanying notes on pages 6 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Assets	Notes	September 2018 N'000	December 2017 N'000
Property, plant and equipment	15(a)	1,037,838	1,072,080
Intangible assets	15(b)	227	881
Financial assets-available for sale	16	-	15,198
Total non-current assets		1,038,065	1,088,159
Inventory	18	1,463,227	3,802,991
Trade and other receivables	19	418,292	189,069
Cash and cash equivalents	20	843,524	179,908
Total current assets		2,725,043	4,171,968
Total assets		3,763,108	5,260,126
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	21	1,500,000	1,500,000
Share premium	22(a)	693,344	693,344
Retained earnings	22(c)	(570,696)	(95,407)
Total equity		1,622,647	2,097,937
Deferred tax	13(ii)	147,081	147,081
Total non-current liabilities		147,081	147,081
Trade and other payables	23	472,461	994,189
Short-term borrowings	24	1,500,000	2,000,000
Dividends payable	22(b)	20,768	20,768
Current tax payable	13(i)	150	150
Total current liabilities		1,993,380	3,015,108
Total equity and liabilities		3,763,108	5,260,126

The financial statements and notes on pages 6 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 26th October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Solomon Aigbavboa
Managing Director
FRC/2014/PCNNG/00000007895

Gideon F. Ogudu
Finance Manager
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002925

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Total Equity N'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,000,000	455,207	630,396	2,085,603
Comprehensive income for the year :				
Profit for the year	-	-	(216,700)	(216,700)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(216,700)	(216,700)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:				
Injection during the year	500,000	248,920		748,920
Issue costs	-	(3,401)	-	(3,401)
Balance at 30th September 2017	1,500,000	700,726	413,696	2,614,422
Balance at 1 January 2018	1,500,000	693,344	(95,406)	2,097,938
Comprehensive income for the year :				
Loss for the year	-	-	(475,291)	(475,291)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(475,291)	(475,291)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:				
Injection during the year	-	-	-	-
Issue costs	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30th September 2018	1,500,000	693,344	(570,696)	1,622,647

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Cash flows from operating activities:	Notes	2018 N'000	2017 N'000
(Loss)/profit for the year		(475,291)	(261,792)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation	16(a)	123,577	97,168
Amortisation of intangibe asset	16(b)	618	2,285
Write-off in property, plant and equipment	16(a)		122
Profit on sale of financial assets	17	(1,591)	-
Interest paid	12	346,569	596,116
Interest received	13	(30,775)	-
Tax expense	14(a)	-	-
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	9	(1,169)	(2,363)
		(38,062)	431,536
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	18	2,339,764	1,827,100
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	19	(229,223)	(214,044)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	23	(521,728)	(113,433)
Tax paid	14(c)	(0)	(44,230)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		1,550,752	1,886,928
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16(a)	(91,406)	(113,570)
Purchase of intangible assets	16(b)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,276	2,424
Interest received	13	30,775	-
Proceeds from disposal of finance Asset		16,789	
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(40,567)	(111,146)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest on loans and overdraft	12	(346,569)	(596,116)
Proceeds from issue of shares	21	-	748,921
Proceeds from share premim	22	-	-
Share capital increase expenses	22	-	(9,344)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(346,569)	143,461
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,163,617	1,919,243
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		(1,820,092)	(2,250,291)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	20	**(656,476)**	**(331,048)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 **Reporting entity**

Livestock Feeds Plc was incorporated on 20th March,1963 and commenced business on 20th May, 1963. The Company was quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1978. The Company is engaged principally in the manufacturing and marketing of animal feeds and concentrates. The registered office of the Company is located at 1 Henry Carr Street, Ikeja Lagos

2 Basis of preparation

a **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and specifically in compliance with Interim Financial Reporting IAS 34.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26th October

b **Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain items of property, plant and equipment and financial assets held for sale at fair value.

c **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. The financial statements are presented in thousands of Nigerian Naira.

d **Use of estimates and judgement**

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the notes to the financial statements.

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

3) **Changes in accounting policies**

(a) **New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2018**

There are two new standards or interpretations effective for the first time for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 These are IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers . Management is still reviewing the impact of this on Financial statement

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

There are a number of standards and interpretations which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decide not to adopt early. The most significant is IFRS 16 Leases (mandatorily effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

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IFRS Reference	Title and Affected Standard(s)	Nature of change	Application date	Impact on initial Application
IFRS 9 (2014) (issued Jul 2014)	Financial Instruments	**Classification and measurement** Financial assets will either be measured - at amortised cost, - fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or - fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). **Impairment** The impairment model is a more 'forward looking' model in that a credit event no longer has to occur before credit losses are recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), an entity will now always recognise (at a minimum) 12 months of expected losses in profit or loss. Lifetime expected losses will be recognised on these assets when there is a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition. **Hedging** The new hedge accounting model introduced the following key changes: -Simplified effectiveness testing, including removal of the 80-125% highly effective threshold -More items will now qualify for hedge accounting, e.g. pricing components within a non-financial item, and net foreign exchange cash positions -Entities can hedge account more effectively the exposures that give rise to two risk positions (e.g. interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, or commodity risk and foreign exchange risk) that are managed by separate derivatives over different periods -Less profit or loss volatility when using options, forwards, and foreign currency swaps -New alternatives available for economic hedges of credit risk and 'own use' contracts which will reduce profit or loss volatility.	Annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018	The first time application of IFRS 9 will have a wide and potentially very significant impact on the accounting for financial instruments. The new impairment requirements are likely to bring significant changes for impairment provisions for trade receivables, loans and other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Due to the recent release of this standard, the entity has not yet made a detailed assessment of the impact of this standard.
IFRS 15 Issued in May 2014	Revenue from contracts with customers	IFRS 15 contains comprehensive guidance for accounting for revenue and will replace existing requirements which are currently set out in a number of Standards and Interpretations. The standard introduces significantly more disclosures about revenue recognition and it is possible that new and/or modified internal processes will be needed in order to obtain the necessary information. The Standard requires revenue recognised by an entity to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This core principle is delivered in a five-step model framework: (i) Identify the contract(s) with a customer (ii)Identify the performance obligations in the contract (iii)Determine the transaction price (iv)Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (v)Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.	1 January 2018	The Board is currently reviewing the impact the standard may have on the preparation and presentation of the financial statements when the standard is adopted. Consideration will be given to the following: (i)At what point in time the company recognises revenue from each contract whether at a single point in time or over a period of time; (ii) whether the contract needs to be 'unbundled' into two or more components; (iii)how should contracts which include variable amounts of consideration be dealt with; (iv)what adjustments are required for the effects of the time value of money; (v) what changes will be required to the company's internal controls and processes.

IFRS Reference	Title and Affected Standard(s)	Nature of change	Application date	Impact on initial Application
IFRS 16 issued in January 2016	Leases	IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use. **Accounting by lessees** Upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. After lease commencement, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset using a cost model, unless: i) the right-of-use asset is an investment property and the lessee fair values its investment property under IAS 40; or ii) the right-of-use asset relates to a class of PPE to which the lessee applies IAS 16's revaluation model, in which case all right-of-use assets relating to that class of PPE can be revalued. Under the cost model a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently re-measured to reflect changes in: o the lease term (using a revised discount rate); o the assessment of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate); o the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees (using an unchanged discount rate); or o future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate). The re-measurements are treated as adjustments to the right-of-use asset. **Accounting by lessor** Lessor shall continue to account for leases in line with the provision in IAS 17.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019	The Company is still reviewing the impact the standard may have on the preparation and presentation of the financial statements when the standard is adopted in 2019.

4) **Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

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

i) **Income and deferred taxation**

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

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

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

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

iii) **Legal proceedings**

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

5) **Summary of significant accounting policies**

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

a **Going concern**

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

b **Foreign currency**

Foreign currency transactions

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-translation of unsettled monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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

c **Revenue recognition**

Revenue represents total value of goods and services less discounts, rebates, returns and value added tax thereon. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer and it is probable that the Company will receive previously agreed value upon payment. Where a buyer has a right of return, the Company defers the recognition of revenue until the right to return lapses. In situations where the Company retains only insignificant risks of ownership due to the right of return, revenue is not deferred but the Company recognises the anticipated volume of sales and returns based on previous experience and other factors.

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

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

d **Expenditure**

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

The Company classifies its expenses as follows:
- Cost of sales;
- Administrative expenses;
- Marketing and distribution expenses;
- Other allowances and amortization

Finance income and finance costs

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

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

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

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss where the Company holds such financial assets and impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables). Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in the income statement.

e **Income tax expenses**

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

f **Earnings per share**

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

g **Property, plant and equipment**

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Major overhaul expenditure, including replacement spares and labour costs, is capitalised and amortised over the average expected life. The amortisation rates include:

	% per annum
Freehold land & building	3
Leasehold building	**shorter of 33 years or lease term**
Plant and equipment	12 1/2
Furniture and fittings	12 1/2
Motor vehicles:	
- Automobiles	20
-Trucks	12 1/2
Computer equipment	33 1/3

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

Derecognition

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

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, with the changes in estimates accounted for prospectively.

h **Intangible Assets**

Computer software

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

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

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. An Intangible asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

	% per annum
Computer software	33 1/3

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

i **Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

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

j **Financial Assets**

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (or held-for-trading), Held-to-maturity, Available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification is determined by management at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

i) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Held-for-trading)**

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss or as Held-for-trading if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. The investments are carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in their value recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Such investments are the Company's investments in quoted equities.

ii) **Held-to-maturity financial assets**

The Company classifies financial assets as Held-to-maturity financial assets when the Company has positive intent and ability to hold the financial assets (i.e. investments) to maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method less any impairment losses. Any sale or reclassification of more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments, not close to their maturity, would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity financial assets as available-for-sale, and prevent the Company from classifying investment securities as held-to maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

Interest on held-to-maturity financial assets are included in the income statement and are reported as 'net gain or loss' on investment securities.

iii) **Available –for-sale investments**

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are classified as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the two preceeding categories and not as loans and receivables which may be sold by the Company in response to its need for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. They include investment in unquoted shares. These investments are initially recognised at cost. After initial recognition or measurement, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value using 'net assets valuation basis'. Fair value gains and losses are reported as a separate components in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised or the investment is determined to be impaired.

On derecognition or impairment, the cumulative fair value gains and losses previously reported in equity are transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

iv) **Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

k **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment charges are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; The Company granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; Its becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or any other financial reorganisation; The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:

- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Company;
- national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the Company;
- delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- cash flow difficulties;
- breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- deterioration in the value of collateral; and,
- initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

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

The amount of the impairment loss on assets carried at amortised cost is recognised immediately through the income statement and a corresponding reduction in the value of the financial asset is recognised through the use of an allowance account. A write off is made when all or part of a claim is deemed uncollectable or forgiven after all the possible collection procedures have been completed and the amount of loss has been determined. Write offs are charged against previously established provisions for impairment or directly to the income statement.

Any additional recoveries from borrowers, counterparties or other third parties made in future periods are offset against the write off charge in the income statement once they are received. Provisions are released at the point when it is deemed that following a subsequent event the risk of loss has reduced to the extent that a provision is no longer required, the asset expires, or when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the income statement.

l **Prepayments**

Prepayments are payments made in advance relating to the following year and are recognised and carried at original amount less amounts utilised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

m **Inventory**

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

Cost is determined as follows:-

Raw materials

Raw materials which includes purchase cost and other costs incurred to bring the materials to their location and condition are valued using weighted average cost.

Finished goods

Cost of direct materials and labour plus a reasonable proportion of overheads absorbed by manufacturing based on normal levels of activity.

Spare parts and consumables

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

n **Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within 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 and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. Discounting is ignored if insignificant. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or delinquency in payment, are the indicators that a trade and other receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within the administrative cost.

The amount of the impairment provision is the difference between the asset's nominal value and the recoverable value, which is the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Changes to this provision are recognised under administrative costs.

When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision for trade receivables.

o **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks and other financial institutions. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments (including money market funds) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of three months or less being used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

p **Borrowings**

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

q **Government grant**

Benefits accruing to the Company on government assisted loans granted at a below market rate of interest is treated as a government grant. The benefit of such a government assisted loan is the difference between market rate of interest and the below market rate applicable to the government assisted loan.The grant so measured is recognised as income in the financial statements.

r **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company financial liabilities includes: trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are presented as if the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded. Other financial liabilities which contractually will be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables 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.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

s **Provisions**

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. The Company's provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

t **Employee benefits**

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

(i) **Defined contribution pension scheme**

In line with the provisions of the Nigerian Pension Reform Act, 2004, Livestock Feeds Plc has instituted a defined contributory pension scheme for its employees. The scheme is funded by fixed contributions from employees and the Company at the rate of 8% by employees and 10% by the Company of basic salary, transport and housing allowances invested outside the Group through Pension Fund Administrators (PFAs) of the employees choice.

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

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

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

(ii) **Gratuity Scheme**

Under the gratuity scheme, the Company contributes on an annual basis a fixed percentage of some employees salary to a fund managed by a fund administrator. The funds are invested on behalf of the employees and they will receive a payout based on the return of the fund upon retirement.

u **Income Taxes - Company income tax and deferred tax liabilities**

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

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

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

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

v **Share capital and Share premium**

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

w **Dividend on ordinary shares**

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

x **Retained Earnnings**

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

y **Contingent liability**

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

z **Related party transactions or insider dealings**

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

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

aa **Off Statement of financial position events**

Transactions that are not currently recognized as assets or a liability in the statement of financial position but which nonetheless give rise to credit risks, contingencies and commitments are reported off statement of financial position. Such transactions include letters of credit, bonds and guarantees, indemnities, acceptances and trade related contingencies such as documentary credits. Outstanding unexpired commitments at the year-end in respect of these transactions are shown by way of note to the financial statements.

ab **Effective Interest Method**

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

ac **Segment reporting**

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

6 **Determination of fair value**

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

i **Property, plant and equipment**

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

ii **Valuation of Available for sale financial assets**

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

iii **Fair value hierarchy**

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

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

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

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

b **Financial risk management**

i **General**

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

The Company have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

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

Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

	2018	2017
	N'000	N'000
Trade receivables (Note 19)	352,786	77,092
Cash and cash equivalents	843,524	179,907
	1,196,310	256,999

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

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

Cash is held with the following institutions	2018	2017
	N'000	N'000
Access Bank Plc	2,574	2,449
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	22,336	10,534
Skye Bank Plc	140	140
Stanbic IBTC Plc	2,615	5,161
First City Monument Bank Limited	2,391	617
Sterling Bank Limited	4	4
First Bank of Nigeria Limited	20,851	22,199
Zenith Bank Plc	4,584	3,912
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc	787,424	134,427
	842,919	179,443

Liquidity risk

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

As at 30 September 2018

	Book value	Contractual cashflow	One year or less	1-5 years
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Borrowings	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
Trade and other payables	472,461	-	472,461	-
	1,972,461	-	1,972,461	-

As at 31 December 2017

	Book value	Contractual cashflow	One year or less	1-5 years
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Borrowings	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
Trade and other payables	994,188	-	994,188	-
	2,994,188	-	2,994,188	-

Market risk

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

Foreign exchange risk

The functional currency of the Company is the Nigerian naira.

Interest rate risk

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

As at 30 September 2018	Effective interest rate	one year or less	1-5 years	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	843,524	-	-	843,524
Borrowings	(1,500,000)	-	-	(1,500,000)
	(656,476)	-	-	(656,476)

Fair Value

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

Revenue

7) The Company produces animal feeds which is 100% of its turnover. Other products include Fish feed and also an enzyme (Natuzyme) which is bought from other Companies for marketing and sales. The net margin on this is included in other income. Analysis of sales for the year is as follows:

	2018 N'000	2017 N'000
Aba	1,221,635	1,860,442
Ikeja	2,514,379	3,071,516
Onitsha Operations	321,375	930,999
Northern operations	1,452,533	2,313,531
	5,509,921	8,176,489

Segment reporting

The Executive Management Team is the Company's Chief Operating decision maker. Management has determined operating segments based on the information reported and reviewed by the Executive Management Team for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. The Executive Management Team reviews internal management reports at least on a monthly basis.

The Company has four reportable segments based on location of the principal operations as follows:
- Aba
- Ikeja
- Onitsha operations
- Northern operations

Segmental Revenue and operating profit - 30 September 2018

	Aba N'000	Ikeja N'000	Onitsha Operations N'000	Northern operations N'000	Total N'000
From external customers	1,221,635	2,514,379	321,375	1,452,533	5,509,921
Segment revenue	1,221,635	2,514,379	321,375	1,452,533	5,509,921
Cost of sales	#########	#########	(332,265)	(1,387,956)	(5,438,085)
Gross profit	1,261	16,888	(10,890)	64,577	71,836
Marketing and distribution expenses	(9,199)	(108,849)	(11,247)	(10,631)	(139,925)
Trading profit	(7,937)	(91,961)	(22,137)	53,946	(68,089)
Other income	43,513	89,802	12,356	51,192	196,861
Operating Profit	35,576	(2,160)	(9,781)	105,138	128,772
Finance expenses	(73,983)	(163,752)	(17,291)	(91,543)	(346,569)
Contribution to margin	(38,407)	(165,912)	(27,072)	13,595	(217,797)
Head Office					
Dividend income					1,357
Interest income					30,775
Laboratory income					815
Insurance refund					(323)
Gain/(Loss) Realised on Foreign Currrency					(115)
Profit on sale financial assets					1,591
Gain on disposal of assets					1,205
Miscellaneous income					620
ITF Refund					1,269
Sale of scraps					412
Administrative cost					(240,315)
Marketing Cost					(54,785)
Loss before tax					(475,290)

Segment assets and liabilities - 30 September 2018

Non-current assets	Head office	Aba	Ikeja	Onitsha Operations	Northern operation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Property, plant and equipment	233,464	372,974	347,303	57,710	26,387	1,037,838
Intangible assets	227	-	-	-	-	227
Current assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Inventory	727,211	254,409	305,138	68,442	166,282	1,521,482
Trade and other receivables	63,004	104,268	183,603	39,164	28,253	418,292
Cash and cash equivalents	822,671	12,566	4,452	4	3,831	843,524
	1,612,886	371,242	493,193	107,610	198,367	2,783,298

The inventory balance at the head office represents materials stock piled at the external warehouses in Funtua and Zaria and will be transferred to the various mills in the current year while Trade and other receivables represents deposits for raw materials.

Current liabilities	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other payables	439,848	6,167	21,357	2,159	2,930	472,461
Short-term borrowings	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Dividend payable	20,769	-	-	-	-	20,769
Current tax payable	150					150
	1,960,767	6,167	21,357	2,159	2,930	1,993,380

Segmental Reporting - 30 September 2017	Aba	Ikeja	Onitsha Operations	Northern operation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
From external customers	1,860,442	3,071,516	930,999	2,313,531	8,176,489
Segment revenue	1,860,442	3,071,516	930,999	2,313,531	8,176,489
Cost of sales	#########	#########	(847,740)	(2,106,631)	(7,445,261)
Gross profit	166,382	274,687	83,259	206,900	731,228
Distribution expenses	(8,752)	(105,531)	(13,083)	(13,198)	(140,564)
Trading Profit	157,630	169,156	70,176	193,702	590,664
Other income	6,164	12,648	6,364	6,997	32,173
Operating Profit	163,794	181,804	76,540	200,699	622,837
Finance expenses	(160,538)	(180,118)	(83,794)	(171,665)	(596,115)
Contribution to margin	3,256	1,686	(7,254)	29,034	26,722

Head Office	**N'000**
Dividend income	1,801
Interest income	-
Laboratory income	997
Insurance refund	2,678
Gain on disposal of assets	2,363
Miscellaneous income	1,060
Sale of scraps	1,011
Administrative cost	(256,389)
Marketing Cost	(42,035)
ITF refund	-
Profit before tax	(261,792)

Segment assets and liabilities-31 December 2017

Non-current assets	**Head office**	**Aba**	**Ikeja**	**Onitsha Operations**	**Northern operation**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Property, plant and equipment	483,077	110,366	376,469	69,175	32,993	1,072,080
Intangible assets	881	-	-	-	-	881
Current assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Inventories	1,840,223	443,098	562,654	202,037	754,979	3,802,991
Trade and other receivables	111,977	24,806	30,835	20,177	1,274	189,069
Cash and cash equivalents	173,501	1,294	4,305	4	804	179,908
	2,125,701	469,198	597,794	222,218	757,057	4,171,968
Current liabilities	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Trade and other payables	935,166	13,325	16,919	6,076	22,703	994,189
Short-term borrowings	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Dividend payable	20,768	-	-	-	-	20,768
	150					150
	2,956,084	13,325	16,919	6,076	22,703	3,015,107

In the year under review, unallocated operating income and expenses mainly constitute head office other income, administrative and marketing costs. These are considered corporate and are not allocated to any segment's expenses. Interest expenses are allocated based on investment in inventory acquired for each mills.

8 **Cost of sales**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Raw material consumed	4,959,408	7,012,652
Staff salaries and wages	202,179	179,097
Business travelling & entertainment expenses	9,559	11,947
Uniforms	150	616
Electricity and power	40,819	37,232
Rents-third party	35,592	36,673
Clean and sanitation	3,128	3,077
Security expenses	17,479	18,043
Office stationery and printing	5,753	1,502
Telephone expenses	703	1,017
Postal services	271	205
Depreciation	117,256	89,077
Local repair and renewal	16,982	24,526
Laboratory expenses	3,800	4,699
Miscellaneous/sundry	7,072	611
Corporate public relations	1,560	144
Vehicle repairs expenses	1,796	2,231
Sundry vehicle expenses	4,408	1,813
Internet/e-mail charges	5,539	6,343
Computer charges	284	2,649
Other expenses	4,348	11,109
	5,438,086	**7,445,261**

9 Other operating income The analysis of other operating income is as follows:	2018 N'000	2017 N'000
Sale of sacks	3,383	11,090
Laboratory income	874	1,205
Weighing income	1,777	4,181
Insurance claims received	(358)	-
Sales of scrap	532	1,011
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,205	2,363
Registration fees & other Miscellaneous	730	1,160
ITF Refund	1,269	
Dividend Income	1,357	1,801
Profit on sale financial assets	1,591	
Truck Income	107	898
Government grant	191,342	18,375
Gain/(Loss) Realised on Foreign Currrency	(115)	
	203,695	42,084

i) Government grant is the savings made on interest paid on facilities obtained from Union Bank plc, on Federal Government agriculture intervention fund (CACS). The facility is obtained at 8% interest charge as against prevailing 20% commercial rate during the period

10 Marketing and distribution	N'000	N'000
Salaries & other benefits	45,408	38,814
Business travelling expenses	10,051	8,938
Distribution expenses	97,843	103,461
Corporate gifts/marketing investment	37,803	24,116
Depreciation	72	1,649
Other expenses	3,536	5,622
TOTAL	**194,712**	**182,599**

11 Administrative expenses	N'000	N'000
Salaries & other benefits	91,213	76,441
Commercial service fee	57,876	85,777
Audit charges	11,156	11,156
Consultancy	2,460	6,452
Subscription	5,267	5,679
Corporate public relations	7,797	9,635
AGM expenses	7,000	6,762
Internet/e-mail charges	9,366	4,198
Insurance premium	9,472	9,367
Depreciation	6,157	6,459
Amortisation of intangible asset	654	2,269
Business travelling and entertainment	5,312	6,301
Electricity and power	2,939	3,054
Telephone expenses	960	1,039
Bank charges-cot	6,512	11,341
Other expenses	16,174	10,459
TOTAL	**240,315**	**256,389**

		2018	2017
12	**Finance expenses**		
	The analysis of finance expenses is as follows:	N'000	N'000
	Overdraft charges	697	34,195
	Interest on loans	154,530	543,546
	Government grants	191,342	18,375
		346,569	596,116

12	**Finance income**		
	The analysis of finance income is as follows:	N'000	N'000
	Interest received on bank deposits	30,775	-

Finance income represents interest income received from fixed deposit investments from a commercial bank

		2018	2017
13(i)	**Current tax payable**	N'000	N'000
	Balance, beginning of the year	150	44,159
		150	44,159
	Payments during the year		
	- Company income tax	-	(37,253)
	- Education tax	-	(6,977)
	Wihtholding tax credit	-	-
	Provision for the year		
	Income tax	-	-
	Additional income tax	-	217
	Additional education tax	-	4
	Education tax	150	150

13 ii **Deferred taxation**

The following are the major tax liabilities recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting year:

	Property, plant and equipment N'000	Impairment of Trade receivables N'000	Unrealised exchange gain N'000	Total N'000
As at 1 January 2018	147,081	-	-	147,081
Charge to income statement	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2018	147,081	-	-	147,081

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

14 **Earnings per share**

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per shares is as follows:

	'000	'000
(Loss)/profit for the year after taxation	N -475,291	N -261,794
Weighted number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	3,000,000	3,000,000
Basic earnings per share	(15.84)	(8.73)
Weighted number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earning per share	3,000,000	2,250,000
Diluted earnings per share	(15.84)	(11.64)

15(a) Property, plant and equipment

Cost/valuation	Land & building N'000	Machinery & equipment N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Furniture, fittings & equipment N'000	Computer equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Total N'000
Balance as at 1 January 2018	377,344	649,923	157,515	30,993	33,045	428,238	1,677,059
Additions	-	6,056	17,430	2,708	1,681	63,532	91,406
Disposals		(9,337)	(14,844)	(776)	(1,386)		(26,343)
Transfers in/(out)	3,500	297,694	1,205	-	5,917	(308,316)	-
Balance as at 30 September 2018	380,844	944,335	161,306	32,925	39,257	183,454	1,742,122

Accumulated depreciation	Land & building N'000	Machinery & equipment N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Furniture & fittings N'000	Computer equipment N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Total N'000
Balance as at 1 January 2018	181,172	306,050	82,655	13,129	21,972	-	604,978
Charge for the year	13,133	82,128	20,422	2,691	5,203	-	123,577
On disposals		(9,130)	(13,218)	(538)	(1,385)	-	(24,272)
Balance as at 30 September 2018	194,305	379,048	89,859	15,281	25,790	-	704,283
Carrying amount at:							
30 September 2018	186,540	565,288	71,447	17,644	13,466	183,454	1,037,838
31 December 2017	196,173	343,872	74,859	17,865	11,070	428,241	1,072,080

Property, plant and equipment

Cost/valuation	Land & building N'000	Machinery & equipment N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Furniture, fittings & equipment N'000	Computer equipment & software N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Total N'000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	358,481	640,645	148,464	27,695	25,884	383,755	1,584,924
Additions	-	409	48,930	3,299	7,158	72,219	132,015
Disposals	-	(1)	(39,880)	-	-	-	(39,881)
Transfers in/(out)	18,863	8,870	-	-	-	(27,733)	-
Write offs	-					-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2017	377,344	649,923	157,514	30,994	33,042	428,241	1,677,058

Accumulated depreciation	Land & building N'000	Machinery & equipment N'000	Motor vehicle N'000	Furniture & fittings N'000	Computer equipment & software N'000	Construction in progress N'000	Total N'000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	164,296	231,063	92,874	9,690	16,711	-	514,634
Charge for the year	16,875	74,988	29,624	3,439	5,261	-	130,187
On disposals		-	(39,843)	-	-	-	(39,843)
Write offs	-						-
Balance as at 31 December 2017	181,171	306,051	82,655	13,129	21,972	-	604,978
Carrying amounts at:							
31 December 2017	196,173	343,872	74,859	17,865	11,070	428,241	1,072,080

i) There is a deed of debenture dated 14th September 2009 over the Company's fixed and floating assets valued at N1.8billion(Open Market Value) and N1.3Billion (Forced Sales Value) valued by Jide Taiwo & Co as at March 2009 with StanbicIBTC Bank interest of N1.1 billion. The bank has issued a deed of release of the debenture during the period after settlement of all obligations

ii) The Company has N200 million CACS fund with StanbicIBTC Bank Plc for the acquisition of equipment i.e two 2500MT capacity Silos and Extruder machine from YEMTAR in Turkey. The equipment have been fully capitalised as at 31st March 2018.

iii) None of the assets is held under finance lease

16(b) **Intangible assets**

Cost	**N'000**
At 1 January 2018	13,069
Additions	-
At 30 September 2018	13,069
At 1 January 2017	13,167
Additions	
At 31 December 2017	13,167
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2018	12,224
Amortisation charge	618
Write off	-
At 30 September 2018	12,842
At 1 January 2017	9,595
Amortisation charge	2,691
Write off	
At 31 December 2017	12,286
Carrying amount as at:	
30 September 2018	227
31 December 2017	881

16 **Available for sale financial assets**

The details and carrying amount of available for sale financial assets are as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Cost	**Market**	**Cost**	**Market**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Balance at the begining of the year	-	-	19,999	8,196
Gain/(loss) on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	7,002
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	19,999	15,198

17 Available for sale financial assets represent investment in quoted shares in the following Companies: First Bank of Nigeria Ltd, United Bank for Africa Plc, Zenith Bank Plc, AFRIPRUD and UBA Capital Plc. The fair value of shares as at 31 December 2017 obtained from Nigerian Stock Exchange is as analysed below:

	Number of Units	**Price per unit**	**2017 Value**
		N	**N**
First Bank of Nigeria Limited	339,634	8.8	2,988,779
United Bank for Africa Plc	53,550	10.3	551,565
Zenith Bank Plc	453,495	25.64	11,627,612
AFRIPRUD	1,622	4.22	6,845
UBA Capital Plc	6,490	3.53	22,910
			15,197,711

However these shares were disposed off during the period at the prevailing market rate and the sum of N16.78million was realised.

18 **Inventory**	Sep **2018** **N'000**	December **2017** **N'000**
Raw materials	1,163,280	3,069,433
Finished goods	146,318	132,219
Engineering spares	44,694	37,683
Diesel	2,206	1,375
Inventory with third party for conversion	105,715	558,056
Other consumables	1,014	4,225
	1,463,227	3,802,991

Inventory with third party for conversion represents the value of the Company's inventory item of Raw soya seeds with Northern Rice Oil Mill Limited and Apple & Pear Limited for the conversion of the rawseeds to Soya bean cake and Soya bean meal respectively

19 **Trade and other receivables**	September **2018** **N'000**	December **2017** **N'000**
Gross trade receivables	352,786	77,092
Less: impairment (Note 19(d))	(35,866)	(35,866)
Total financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents	316,920	41,226
Deposit for materials	2,271	30,650
Other receivables	25,009	63,445
Prepayments	74,091	53,748
	418,292	189,069

(b) The age analysis of trade receivables is as analysed below:	September **2018** **N'000**	December **2017** **N'000**
0 - 90 days	286,772	22,506
91 - 180 days	4,092	5,833
181 - 360 days	13,019	5,576
Over 360 days	48,903	43,177
	352,786	77,092

c) Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired are as follows:

	September 2018 N'000	December 2017 N'000
Ikeja	6,781	4,315
Aba	2,233	917
Benin	3,505	2,581
Kaduna	973	-
	13,492	7,813

The Management is of the opinion that the receivables are recoverable

d) Trade receivables that are past due and impaired are as follows:

	September 2018 N'000	December 2017 N'000
Ikeja	13,784	13,784
Aba	16,244	16,244
Benin	5,792	5,792
Kaduna	46	46
	35,866	35,866

20 **Cash and cash equivalents**

For purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of bank borrowings.

	September N'000	December N'000
Cash on hand	605	464
Bank balances	842,919	179,443
Cash at bank and on hand	843,524	179,907
Bank borrowings	(1,500,000)	(2,000,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	(656,476)	(1,820,093)

The Bank Balance is inclusive of term deposit of N790million for the purpose of repaying the CACS fund

21

Authorised
Value

	N'000	N'000
4,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	2,000,000	2,000,000

Number	000	000
4,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	4,000,000	4,000,000

Issued and fully paid Share capital
Value

3,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	N'000	N'000
Balance at beginning of the year	1,500,000	1,000,000
Additions during the year		500,000
Balance at the end of the year	1,500,000	1,500,000

Number

3,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	'000	'000
Balance at beginning of the year	3,000,000	2,000,000
Movement in share		1,000,000
Balance at the end of the year	3,000,000	3,000,000

At the Annual General meeting held at Golden Tulip Festac Amuwo-Odofin Street, Lagos State on 17 June 2015, it was resolved that the authorised share capital of the Company be increased from N1 billion to N2 billion. At the same Annual General Meeting, an approval was given to the Company to offer the rights issue to the shareholders. The shares were issued and the proceeds were received in July 2017

22(a) **Share premium**

The movement in share premium during the year is as follows:

	September 2018 N'000	December 2017 N'000
Balance at beginning of the year	693,344	455,207
Additions during the year		248,930
Issue cost		(10,793)
Balance at the end of the year	693,344	693,344

22(b) **Dividend payable**

	N'000	N'000
Balance at beginning of the year	20,768	101
Additions during the year		20,667
	20,768	20,768

22(c) **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings includes:
Net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

	N'000	N'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	(95,406)	630,396
Transfer from statement of profit or loss	(475,291)	(725,803)
Balance at the end of the year	(570,696)	(95,407)

23 **Trade and other payables**

	N'000	N'000
Trade payables	156,275	96,547
Accruals (Note 23(a))	94,387	28,420
Other payables (Notes 23(c))	27,172	50,109
Amount due to related companies (Note 23(d))	194,627	819,112
	472,461	994,188

a) **Accruals**

	N'000	N'000
Ex-staff balances	3,007	3,007
Accrued staff benefits	20,857	1,291
Professional fees	4,927	6,570
Industrial trainning fund	1,952	3,577
Other accrued expenses (Note 23(b))	63,645	13,975
	94,387	28,420

b) **Other accrued expenses**

	N'000	N'000
Promotional expenses	24,350	472
Accrued legal expenses- Ceres Nigeria Limited and Bemil Nigeria Limited	5,801	5,801
Others	33,494	7,702
	63,645	**13,975**

c) **Other payables**

	N'000	N'000
Withholding tax	2,430	8,371
Pay as you earn (PAYE)	276	211
Trade incentives	10,500	7,455
VAT	26	54
Deposit for feeds delivery	13,941	34,018
	27,172	**50,109**

		September 2018	December 2017
d)	**Amount due to related companies**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	MDS logistics	-	-
	Amount due to UACN Plc	40,717	751,631
	Amount due to UAC Foods Limited	-	-
	Amount due to CAP Plc	-	-
	Amount due to Grand Cereals Limited	153,909	67,481
		194,627	819,112

24 **Bank loans and borrowings**

	N'000	N'000
Current		
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Bank loans (Note 24(a))	1,500,000	2,000,000
	1,500,000	2,000,000

a) The Company obtained a Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) loan of N2 billion at an interest rate of 8% for 1 year through Union Bank Of Nigeria in November 2017.

b)

30 September, 2018	**Floating N'000**	**Fixed rate N'000**	**Total N'000**
Expiry within 1 year	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Expiry within 1 and 2 years	-	-	-
Expiry in more than 2 years	-	-	-

31 December, 2017	**Floating rate N'000**	**Fixed rate N'000**	**Total N'000**
Expiry within 1 year	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Expiry within 1 and 2 years	-	-	-
Expiry in more than 2 years	-	-	-

25 **Related party transactions**

The Company's related parties consist of Companies within the UACN Plc group and the parent Company itself, their key management personnel and their close family members.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(i) The sum of N857 million received under working capital arrangement from the Parent Company UACN Plc to boost the working capital of the Company and specifically for the stockpiling of materials during the last quarter of 2017 was fully settled as at 30th September 2018.

(ii) The Company had a product manufacturing/sales agreement with Grand Cereal Limited another subsidiary of UACN Plc for its Northern operation and the amount payable as at 30 September 2018 is N153.91 million.

26 Capital commitment

There were no commitments to capital expenditure as at 30 September 2018.

27 Contingent liability

There were no contigent liabilities as at 30 September 2018.