LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

RC 3315

...quality feeds nationwide

a subsidiary of uac of nigeria plc

2023 ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

L-Gold Broiler Feeds

Don't short-change your birds! Feed your broiler the L-Gold 3-in-1 rations.

For balanced nutrition and excellent growth.

PreStarter
- Appealing & highly palatable feed
- Highly nutritious & support fast growth
- Prevent early flock mortality
- Enhance flock uniformity

Starter
- Balance & complete feed
- Support strong bone formation & development
- Boost early development of protective tissues
- Improve feed conversion ratio

Finisher
- Wholesome & stable feed
- Support optimum weight gain
- Highest yield of quality meat
- Guaranteed early cropping of birds

"Confam padi for your broiler chicken".

Quality feed from **LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC**

VISION

To be the preferred brand in animal nutritional products.

MISSION

To grow our topline at thrice the rate of GDP growth rate achieving an EBIT of 7%.

VALUES

- Customer Focus
- Respect for individual
- Integrity
- Team Spirit
- Innovation
- Openness & Communication

CONTENT

COMPANY PROFILE

Livestock Feeds Plc (Livestock Feeds) was established as a limited liability Company in March 1963 by Pfizer as a subsidiary of its pharmaceutical business which had been introduced into Nigeria a few years earlier. Following the importation of exotic milking cows and hybrid chicken into the country by the Germans, Dutch and later Americans, the need to provide health and nutritional products led to creating Animal Health division and then the Feeds division.

The first Mill which had a processing capacity of 5MT/hr was installed in Ikeja in 1963, additional Mills were installed in Aba (1964) and Kaduna (1965) with processing capacity of 4MT/hr and 3.5MT/hr respectively. The accelerated growth in Nigeria's urban and sub-urban population, coupled with demand for poultry meat and egg, positively impacted the feed business, leading to significant growth in Livestock Feeds' business nationally. The Company was quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1978. The impressive performance propelled the upgrading of the milling output to 10MT/hr automatic machines at Ikeja, Aba and then Benin between 1983 and 1985; a back-up mill, of 6MT\hr, was installed in Kaduna.

The company's era of growth also witnessed the establishment of a franchise business marketing system. Livestock Feeds was the dominant brand and benchmark in the industry then, with total installed capacity of 40MT\hr and a network of 12 franchise millers,. At the height of its operations, the company had 55% market share in the animal feeds industry.
In1997, Pfizer divested its interest in Livestock Feeds to Adset Limited through a Management Buy-out. First Capital Trust Limited and Cashcraft Asset Management were engaged as Turnaround Managers in 2005 and replaced Adset Limited as the Core investor in the company.

In late 2012, the company experienced another change in ownership when UAC of Nigeria Plc commenced investment interests by way of special placement. By Mid-2013, UAC of Nigeria Plc acquired controlling interest of over 51% in Livestock Feeds Plc.

In 2017, the Company offered by way of Rights Issue, One billion Ordinary Shares of 50kobo each at 75kobo per share on a basis of one new ordinary share for every two existing ordinary shares. UAC of Nigeria Plc participated in the Rights Issue which brought its total shareholding to 73.29% thus, retaining its position as the largest investor in the Company.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Dada graduated from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria with a B.Sc. (Hons) in Economics. He also holds a Masters' Degree in Marketing Management from the University of Lagos. He is a member of Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria (APCON) and a Fellow of the National Institute of Marketing of Nigeria (NIMN). He is an alumnus of the famous Kellogg School of Management, North Western University, Illinois, USA.

He started his career with UAC of Nigeria/Unilever in 1983 and held several positions as Product Group Manager, Export Business Manager (Asia, Australia and Eastern Europe), Divisional Ice Cream Director and Acting Divisional Managing Director, Fast Foods.

He was the Managing Director of Grand Cereals Limited, a subsidiary of UAC, from 1999 to 2010. He was thereafter elevated to the Executive Management of UAC as Group Executive Director, Corporate Services with responsibility for Human Resource, Marketing and Strategy, a position he held until his retirement after 35 years of meritorious service in July 2018.

He was on the Boards of a number of companies within the UAC Group in a non-executive capacity. These included UAC Foods Limited, UAC Restaurants Limited, UNICO (CPFA) Limited and he was the Chairman of Warm Springs Waters Nigeria Limited. He also served on the Board of Grand Cereals Limited as a Non-Executive Director and Chairman of its Audit, Risk and Governance Committee until August 2020.

He led the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) during the period, 2004 to 2009 as Chairman of Bauchi, Benue, Gombe, Nasarawa and Plateau States Branches.

Dr. Dada holds a Doctoral Degree in Business Administration and was appointed by the Federal Government of Nigeria to serve on the Governing Council of Federal Polytechnic Offa from 2007 to 2010. He joined the Board of Livestock Feeds on May 2019 and he is currently the Non-Executive Chairman. He sits on the Council of the Nigerian British Chambers of Commerce (NBCC) where he chaired the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sectorial group during the period 2019 -2023 and presently serves as Committee Chairman of Members' Business Support Group.


MR. ADEGBOYEGA ADEDEJI

Mr. Adedeji is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (MD/CEO) of Livestock Feeds. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Geography from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Roehampton, United Kingdom. He has attended numerous leadership courses at top global and local business schools.

Prior to his appointment as MD/CEO, Mr. Adedeji was the General Manager, Sales and Operations and played a pivotal role in the expansion of the Company's market position as well as development of new products. He has held several managerial positions within the UACN Group.

In 2001, he worked as the Regional Sales Manager in Grand Cereals Limited and became the Procurement Manager a year later. He was moved to the UAC Group office in 2007 as the Training Service Manager, a position he held until 2009 before assuming the role of the Franchise Sales Manager at UAC Restaurant Limited between 2009 and 2010.

Mr. Adedeji was on the management team of UAC Foods Limited as the National Sales & Marketing Manager in December 2010 and ultimately became the Sales Operations Manager in 2013 after the Company's merger with South African food brand – Tiger Brands Limited.


MR. ABAYOMI ADEYEMI

Mr. Yomi Adeyemi is a graduate of Mathematics / Statistics with over twenty years of diverse finance and entrepreneurial experience in Corporate & Investment Banking, Stockbrokerage & Asset Management, Real Estate Development and Strategic Business Turnaround. He is a Fellow of both the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and the Chartered Institute of Stockbrokers. He is also a CFA Charterholder and an alumnus of the Lagos Business School Executive Programme. Yomi has PGD certificate in Law (Corporate Law) from the prestigious University of London. He has attended various training programmes in finance, leadership and corporate governance internationally including the Harvard Business School.

He started his banking career with Merchant Bank of Commerce (MBCOM) in 1998. He left in 2000 to join the Corporate Banking Division of Lead Merchant Bank. Whilst at Lead Bank, he also worked in the Investment Banking Group that participated in various landmark capital market transactions during the privatisation programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria. He was later seconded to the brokerage arm of the Bank (Lead Investments & Securities Limited) to revamp its dwindling fortune.

Yomi left the Lead Bank Group in 2004 to work with Core Trust & Investment Limited as Head, Financial Advisory Group, a position he held till 2008, when he led other investors to acquire majority stake in Fortress Capital Limited, a business he has been managing as the CEO since 2008. He was elected as Member to the Council of the Nigerian Stock Exchange to represent the stockbroking community in 2018 and played an active role in the successful demutualisation of the Exchange 2021. He currently serves as Non-Executive Director of Nigerian Exchange Limited.

He has other business interests spanning Real Estate, Logistics, Media & Advertising. He currently sits on the board of Benin Electricity Distribution Plc, BDT Properties and Development Company Limited, Exito Logistics Limited and Connect Marketing Services Limited in non-executive capacities.

Yomi is a finance expert with strong analytical and problem-solving abilities and a consummate business leader. He actively plays soccer, squash and chess. He volunteers for Life Changers Foundation, a non-profit organisation dedicated to assisting the less privileged using Education, Vocation & Enterprise.

He joined the Board of Livestock Feeds on 26th October 2017 as an Independent Non-Executive Director. He chairs the Governance and Remuneration Committee of the Board and he is also a member of the Statutory Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

MR. ADEBOLANLE BADEJO

Mr. Debola Badejo is an operations and finance executive with over 16 years of experience spanning business management, principal investing and, investment banking across North America, Europe, and Africa. Debola Badejo has core expertise in strategy, commercial operations, capital allocation, and effective team building. He also has extensive experience in advising companies on various corporate actions including, M&A, capital raising, and restructurings.

Debola is currently the Group Head, Investments at UAC of Nigeria PLC ("UAC"), where he is responsible for driving value creation and growth across UAC's portfolio companies and seeking new investment opportunities for the group. He also serves as the Executive Vice Chairman at UAC Restaurants Limited ("UACR"), where he is responsible for the growth and financial outcomes of the business. He previously served as the Managing Director of UACR, where he led the turnaround of the business through the roll-out of corporate-owned restaurants across Nigeria. Prior to UACR, Debola was an Investment Executive at UAC where he managed the group's interests in the Food and Beverage sectors. Debola Badejo sits on the Boards of Chemical and Allied Products PLC, UAC Foods Limited, Grand Cereals Limited, Livestock Feeds PLC and MDS Logistics Limited.

Prior to joining UAC in 2019, Debola was a Principal at Themis Capital Management (Themis), an active investment company focused on concentrating capital, talent, and expertise on a select number of long-term investments in Africa.

Debola previously spent over 10 years as a Corporate Finance professional in various leading investment banks, including Standard Bank in Lagos, London, and Johannesburg, where he executed M&A, restructuring and capital raising transactions across Sub-Saharan Africa; and Morgan Stanley in New York, where he worked on multi-billion-dollar transactions for large corporates across North America.

He graduated with a B.Sc in Systems Engineering from the University of Virginia in May 2008 and holds MBA degrees from both Columbia Business School and London Business School through the schools' Joint Global Executive MBA program.

Debola joined the Board of Livestock Feeds on 1st June 2020 and currently chairs the Board Risk Management Committee.

MRS. TEMITOPE OMODELE

Mrs. Temitope Omodele is a finance professional with over 15 years of experience. She is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA). She holds an MBA from Lagos Business School, a BSc. in accounting from the University of Lagos and a diploma in IFRS.

She started her career at KPMG Professional Services where she provided technical accounting, audit and assurance services to Companies in multinational and local entities in various sectors. While at KPMG, Temitope was seconded to the Department of Professional Practice in KPMG Inc. South Africa. On her return to

Nigeria, she, along with other team members, pioneered the Department of Professional Practice for KPMG Professional Services Nigeria.

Temitope joined UAC of Nigeria PLC in September 2020 as its technical accounting and reporting lead and currently serves as the Chief Financial Officer of UAC Foods Limited.

Mrs. Omodele joined the Board of Livestock Feeds on 26th October 2022 and she is a member of the Board Governance and Remuneration Committee.

MRS. CHIAMAKA N. UWAEGBUTE

Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute is an experienced finance professional with a demonstrated history of working across the investment industry value chain as both an external consultant/deal adviser and a deal originator/portfolio manager. She is a charter holder of CFA Institute. She holds a BSc in Economics from the Veritas University Abuja and MSc Development in Economics from SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom.

She started her career at PwC as an Audit Associate and then Corporate Finance Associate. She also worked at Nestoil Ltd as acting head of Corporate Finance of Century Power Generation Ltd, a subsidiary of Nestoil Limited.

Chiamaka joined UAC of Nigeria PLC ("UAC") in July 2021 as an Investment Associate and is currently a Vice President, Investment at UAC. Her responsibilities at UAC include portfolio management, deal origination, executive and strategy review, and development.

Mrs. Uwaegbute joined the Board of Livestock Feeds on 21st July 2023 and she is a member of the Board Risk Management Committee.

DIRECTORS, PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS, ETC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Dr. Joseph I. Dada	-	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji	-	Managing Director / CEO
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	-	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Peter B. Mombaur	-	Non-Executive Director (retired wef July 19, 2023)
Mrs. Temitope Omodele	-	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute	-	Non-Executive Director (appointed wef July 21, 2023)

SECRETARY:	Mrs. Rose Joshua Hamis
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1, Henry Carr Street P. M. B. 21097 Ikeja, Lagos Tel- + 234-8077281600 Website: www.livestockfeedsplc.com E-mail: info@livestockfeedsplc.com
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	RC 3315
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:	KPMG Professional Services KPMG Tower, Bishop Aboyade Cole St, Victoria Island, Lagos Nigeria. Tel +234 (1) 2718955 Website: home.kpmg/ng
REGISTRARS:	Cardinal Stone (Registrars) Limited 335/337, Herbert Macaulay Way Yaba, Lagos. Tel - +234 (1) 7120090 Website: www.cardinalstoneregistrars.com
BANKERS:	Access Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Ltd First City Monument Bank Plc Guaranty Trust Bank Ltd Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc Union Bank of Nigeria Plc Zenith Bank Plc
Tax Identification Number:	00683481-0001

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

...quality feeds nation

	DEC. 2023 N'000	DEC. 2022 N'000	Growth %
Revenue	20,409,702	16,410,221	24.4%
(Loss) before taxation	(126,758)	(781,392)	83.8%
(Loss) after taxation	(230,018)	(822,218)	72.0%
AT YEAR END			
Share capital	1,500,000	1,500,000	0%
Total Equity	1,450,239	1,680,257	-13.7%
PER 50K SHARE DATA			
Based on 2,999,999,418 ordinary shares of 50k each			
Earnings per share	(7.67)k	(27.41)k	72.02%

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

...quality feeds nation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 60th **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of **LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC** (The "Company" or "LSF") will be held at the Festival Hotel, Diamond Estate, Amuwo Odofin, Lagos State, on Thursday 25th July, 2024 at 10.00am to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To lay before the Members, the Report of the Directors, the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023, together with the Reports of the Auditors and the Audit Committee thereon.

2. To re-elect the following Directors retiring by rotation:

i. Mr. Adebolanle Badejo

ii. Mrs. Temitope Omodele

3. To elect Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute as a Non-Executive Director

4. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors for the financial year ending 2024.

5. To elect members of the Statutory Audit Committee

6. To disclose the Remuneration of Managers of the Company

SPECIAL BUSINESS

7. To fix the remuneration of the Directors

8. To renew the general mandate given to the Company to enter into recurrent transactions with related parties.

Voting by Interested persons: In line with the provisions of Rule 20.8(h) Rules Governing Related Party Transaction of Nigerian Exchange Limited, interested persons have undertaken to ensure that their proxies, representatives, or associates shall abstain from voting on resolution 8 above.

Dated this 6th day of May 2024

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

ROSE JOSHUA HAMIS (MRS)

COMPANY SECRETARY

FRC/2013/ICSAN/00000002356

Registered Office

1, Henry Carr Street, Ikeja.

Lagos State Nigeria

PROXY

Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A proxy form must be completed and deposited at the office of the Company's Registrar, CardinalStone (Registrars) Limited, 335/337, Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba, Lagos or send via email to registrars@cardinalstone.com not later than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

STAMPING OF PROXY FORMS

The Company has made arrangements at its cost for the stamping of duly completed and signed proxy forms submitted to the Company's Registrars within the stipulated timeline.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER AND TRANSFER BOOKS

The Register of Members and Transfer Books will be closed from Monday July 1, 2024 to Friday July 5, 2024 both days inclusive for the purpose of updating the Register of Members.

NOMINATION TO THE STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 404(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Audit Committee shall consist of five members comprising of three members and two non-executive directors. Section 404 (5) has mandated that all members of the audit committee shall be financially literate, and at least one member shall be a member of a professional accounting body in Nigeria established by an Act of the National Assembly. Any member may nominate another member of the company to the audit committee by giving written notice of such nomination to the Secretary of the Company at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting and any nomination not received prior to the meeting as stipulated is invalid.

RIGHT OF SECURITIES' HOLDERS TO ASK QUESTIONS

Shareholders and other holders of the Company's securities have a right to ask questions not only at the Meeting, but also in writing prior to the Meeting, and such questions must be submitted to the Company on or before Friday July 19, 2024.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS

Shareholders who are yet to claim any of their outstanding dividends over the years are hereby advised to complete the e-dividend registration form by downloading the Registrar's E-Dividend Mandate Activation Form, at registrars@cardinalstone.com, and submit to the Registrars at 335/337, Herbert Macauley Way Yaba Lagos or call them on 01-7120090.

RECORD OF DIRECTOR'S ATTENDANCE AT BOARD MEETINGS.

In accordance with Section 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the register of Directors and record of Directors' attendance at Board Meetings during the year 2023 will be available for inspection at this Annual General Meeting.

DIRECTORS RETIRING BY ROTATION

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Adebolanle Badejo and Mrs Temitope Omodele are the Directors retiring by rotation at the meeting and being eligible have offered themselves for re-election.

Also, in accordance with the Law, Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute, having been appointed to the Board since the last Annual General Meeting, offers herself for election at this meeting.

The biographical information of the Directors submitted for re-election and election are contained in the Annual Report and on the Company's website at www.livestockfeedsplc.com

E-ANNUAL REPORT

The electronic version of the Company's 2023 Annual Report is available at the Company's website www.livestockfeedsplc.com shareholders who have provided their email-addresses to the Registrars will receive the electronic version of the Annual Report through e-mail. Furthermore, shareholders who are interested in receiving the electronic version of the Annual Report should please make a request by email to the Registrar at registrars@cardinalstone.com

E-DIVIDEND/BONUS

Pursuant to the directives by the Securities and Exchange Commission, notice is hereby given to all shareholders to open bank accounts, stock-broking accounts and CSCS accounts for the purpose of e-dividend/bonus. A form is attached to the Annual Report for completion by the shareholders to furnish the particulars of their accounts to the Registrar (CardinalStone Registrars Limited) as soon as possible.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

DR. JOSEPH IBRAHIM DADA

A very good morning to you, our distinguished Shareholders.
It is the 60th Annual General Meeting of our dear Company, Livestock Feeds PLC and I am most delighted on behalf of the Board of Directors to welcome you all. I commend your unwavering spirit and I am deeply inspired by your courage and commitment to your Company – Livestock Feeds PLC over the years. This has motivated us to weather the storms.
I am indeed grateful for the privilege of addressing you at this very important time on the progress your Company is making.

On a general note, the Russia-Ukraine war persisted throughout the year 2023 leading to heightened inflation across the globe. Energy costs soared high, and many major economies contracted. The Israel-Hamas war in Gaza later in the year also developed into a full blown humanitarian crisis in the Middle East, worsening the global economic situation with significant disruption in supply chain. This led to escalation in prices of food, fuel and commodities.
Most of these economies were therefore compelled to tighten their monetary policies in other to contain inflation that was rising at a rate never previously experienced. The resultant effect of these policies is the overall contraction of the global economy.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
2023 witnessed the general election in Nigeria which was plagued by uncertainties around government policy direction. The economy was negatively impacted and the operating environment for businesses became tighter and more difficult. Major economic headwinds such as the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) naira redesign policy in the early part of the year resulted in severe cash crunch that slowed down the growth of critical sectors of the economy.
The impact was more pronounced in the informal sector where there was significant contraction in volume of goods and services. The periods leading to and immediately after the general election also witnessed a deceleration of capital projects and infrastructure investment.
The removal of subsidy on Premium Motor Spirit (petrol) followed immediately by currency devaluation resulted in spiraling inflation and widespread spike in the cost of goods and services, particularly on food and transportation.

Widespread insecurity especially in the agrarian communities continued to be a major challenge in the country. Banditry and kidnapping for ransom became rampant and daunting. This resulted in elevated production costs for Agricultural produce.
The numerous headwinds faced by the newly elected government which included exchange rate volatility, rising inflation, declining infrastructure, and other political risks continued to douse investors' confidence in the Nigerian economy.
The first three quarters of 2023 witnessed consecutive drop in foreign investment inflow from 5.3 billion USD in 2022 to 3.9 billion USD in 2023, a 26.7 percent drop year-on year. Oil production in Nigeria also remained low throughout the year as the country failed to meet its OPEC allocated production quota.

Report by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that Nigeria's GDP in real terms at the end of

2023 stood at N52.1 trillion which represented a 3.46% growth against 2022. This growth rate is lower than the 3.52% recorded by year-end 2022. The agriculture sector contributed 26.11% while the manufacturing sector contributed only 17.34% to the real GDP in 2023.

THE FEED MILLING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

Livestock which is a key driver of the Agricultural sector had witnessed declining fortunes in recent years due to large scale insecurity in the grain and oil seeds producing belts of the country. This is further affected by the fast changing environmental conditions impacting the health and wellbeing of the animals which had resulted in emergence and resurgence of infectious diseases.

The feed milling Industry has not been immuned from several shocks that affected the agriculture and manufacturing environment. Declining infrastructure evident by the poor state of our roads has led to supply chain disruptions and further elevated the raw materials and compounded feed prices.

Poultry feed prices rose from an average of N166, 000 per ton in 2019 to N398, 000 per ton in 2023 - a 140% increase. Extruded floating fish feed prices equally grew from an average of N427, 000 per ton to over N800, 000 per ton within the same period, an increase of about 87%.

2023 OPERATING RESULTS

During the year under review, the global economic landscape as alluded to earlier was marked by a widespread slowdown, soaring inflation, persistent geopolitical tensions, and supply chain disruptions.

We recorded a total revenue of N20.4 billion as against N16.4 billion in 2022 representing a 24.4% growth. Gross Profit increased in tandem by 82.5%. Our loss before tax significantly reduced from (N781.4) million to (N126.8) million which showed 83.8% improvement. Some major headwinds that impacted the numbers included the high Inflation rate of 28.92% which rapidly shot up operating expenses particularly in the second half of the year following subsidy removal and deregulation of the currency.

Some key raw materials such as Maize and Soya Bean Meal prices were astronomically high. Maize prices rose from N230/kg in January 2023 to N650/kg in August 2023, representing an increase of over 180% and thereby wiping out all our margins particularly in Q3 and Q4, 2023.

Energy cost also impacted the business under review. Price of diesel per litre almost doubled compared to 2022 and thereby had consequential effect on both energy and procurement costs in such a way that Vendors factored these into the overall cost of raw materials.

2024 OUTLOOK

The macro economic challenges are unrelenting and daunting. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in managing inflation has continued to raise its Monetary Policy Rates (MPR). This has had a direct impact on already constrained consumer spending. There are also other external contributory factors to the demanding economic landscape we face such as the lingering effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the global economy, most notably in China, combined with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War which are exacerbating global food insecurity and raw materials volatility.

Economic experts opined that the ongoing government reforms and policy actions will result in marginal decline in inflation and improve stability in the foreign exchange market by the second half of the year. However, the CBN is expected to continue its tightening stance with the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR).Borrowing costs will therefore remain elevated by year end, while the spiral effect of the new minimum wage implementation should modestly enhance average consumer spending in the economy.

The government's sustained effort at fighting insecurity, improving crude oil output and the commencement of petroleum products refining by Dangote and other modular refineries are expected to positively benefit the economy by the fourth quarter of 2024.These actions should also help to moderate transport and logistics costs of food and feed raw materials.

We marked our 60th anniversary in April 2023. Our determination to build a resilient business remain unwavering. We are committed to implementing prudent measures to recover and ensure sustainable growth and profitability.

Your company with its team of talented, dedicated, and innovative employees is well positioned to create long-term value for shareholders. We shall continue our drive to improve operational efficiency, expand investment in product development and continue the strategic alliance with partners towards achieving our overarching business objectives.

The Board of Directors is also committed to guiding the leadership team of the business and providing support for critical business decisions and policies that will protect shareholders' interest at all times.

BOARD CHANGES

As part of the mandate given to us last year by shareholders to achieve diversity and inclusion in the composition of the Board of Directors, we are delighted to welcome Mrs. Chiamaka Uwaegbute to the Board of Livestock Feeds PLC as a non-executive director effective July 2023 following the retirement of Mr. Peter Mombaur. Mrs. Chiamaka Uwaegbute has considerable experience in the areas of Corporate, Finance Strategic Management and Investment, and a passion for emerging markets' growth and scalability. She is already providing valuable insights and input since joining the Board.

We are grateful to Mr. Peter Mombaur for his expertise and dedication during his tenure on the Board. His many positive contributions are well appreciated. We wish him well in his future assignments.

CONCLUSION

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation to our Clients, Business Partners, Associates, Suppliers and Contractors for their undeviating support and understanding in the course of a most difficult operating year.

My sincere appreciation again goes to our very distinguished shareholders for keeping faith and demonstrating commitment and devotion to our company despite the tough times we were confronted with.

I also remain grateful to my fellow Board members for their diligence and tenacity in leading the business on the path of profitability and a prosperous future.

Finally, I would like to extend special thanks to the Management and Staff who are the backbone of our Company. Your hard work, commitment, and passion have propelled us through over a half century of growth and innovation. Together, we are poised to deliver even greater value in the years ahead.

Dr. Joseph I. Dada
Chairman, Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

The Directors hereby submit their report to Members together with the audited financial statements of the Company and independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

RESULTS	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Revenue	20,409,702	16,410,221
Gross profit	1,271,460	696,394
(Loss) before minimum taxation	(126,758)	(781,392)
Minimum tax expense	(102,417)	(82,830)
(Loss)/Profit after minimum taxation	**(229,175)**	**(**864,222**)**
Income tax credit/(expenses)	(843)	42,004
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(230,018)**	(**822,218)**
Basic earnings per share	(7.67)Kobo	(27.41)Kobo

LEGAL FORM

The Company was incorporated as a limited liability company on 20 March 1963 and was quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1978.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is agriculture. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of livestock feeds and concentrates.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

This Corporate Governance Report provides clear information on the Company's governance structures, policies and practices as well as environmental and social risks and opportunities. The Board recognizes that effective governance is a key imperative for strong corporate performance and sustainable success of the Company.

The Corporate Governance of Livestock Feeds Plc (LSF or the Company), is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, applicable statutory provisions such as the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Investment and Securities Act, Codes of Corporate Governance, the Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Nigerian Exchange Group.

Our corporate governance strategy ensures ongoing compliance with relevant codes of corporate governance as well as the post listing requirements of the Nigerian Exchange Group.

LSF is a Company of high integrity and ethical standard. Our reputation for honest, open and dependable business conduct, built over the years, is as much an asset as our people and brand. We are committed to conducting our business in full compliance with the laws and regulations of Nigeria and our group Code of Business Conduct. Our actions and interactions with customers, employees, government officials, suppliers, shareholders and other stakeholders reflect our values, beliefs and principles.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Under the Articles of Association of the Company, the business of the Company shall be controlled and managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by statute or the Articles to be exercised by the Company in the general meeting.

The Board is responsible for developing the Company's strategy and ensuring that its available assets are utilized towards the attainment of its set strategy and plans. The Board performs supervisory oversight over management activities ensuring that the affairs of the Company are conducted in a manner that increases the value of shareholders' investments and is also beneficial to all other stakeholders of the Company. The Board provides overall guidance and policy direction to the Management and acts in the overall interest of stakeholders and is accountable to the shareholders. The Board prides itself with a blend of knowledgeable and experienced professionals with credible track record.

The Board of Directors of Livestock Feeds is made up of five (5) Non-executive Directors (one of whom is independent), and the Managing Director/CEO. The Board is headed by a Non-Executive Chairman who is separate from the Managing Director, who heads the Management of the Company.

The current Directors of the Company are as follows:

Dr. Joseph Ibrahim Dada	-	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji	-	Managing Director/CEO
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	-	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	-	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute	-	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Temitope Omodele	-	Non-Executive Director

The following are matters reserved for the Board of Directors of the Company:

a) Formulation of policies, strategy and overseeing the management and conduct of the business;
b) Formulation and management of risk management framework;
c) Succession planning and the appointment, training, remuneration and replacement of Board members and senior management;

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

d) Overseeing the effectiveness and adequacy of internal control systems;
e) Overseeing the maintenance of the Company's communication and information dissemination policy;
f) Performance appraisal and compensation of board members and senior executives;
g) Ensuring effective communication with shareholders, stakeholders, the investing public;
h) Ensuring the integrity of financial controls and reports;
i) Ensuring good corporate governance and maintenance of ethical standards in the Company;
j) Ensuring compliance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, applicable laws, regulations, standards and Code of Corporate Governance by the Company and its Business Units;
k) Definition of the scope of delegated authority to Board Committees and management and their accountabilities, with the Board retaining overall responsibility for all matters delegated;
l) Definition of the scope of corporate social responsibility through the approval of relevant policies;
m) Reporting annually on the nature and extent of the Company's social, ethical, safety, health and environmental policies and practices;
n) Approval and enforcement of a Code of Ethics and Business Practices for the Company and Code of Conduct for Directors;
o) Protection of the statutory and general rights of all shareholders;
p) Accountability and responsibility for the performance and affairs of the Company;
q) Overseeing the Internal Audit Function, approving the Internal Audit Plan, and appointing and removing the Head of the Internal Audit Function on the recommendation of the Committee responsible for audit; and
r) Providing oversight over Information Technology Governance.

BOARD APPOINTMENT

The Board appointment process is guided by transparent and high ethical standards. In other words, the process of appointment to the Board of Livestock Feeds is transparent and in accordance with relevant regulatory laws and guidelines. In compliance with the SEC Code of Corporate Governance 2011, the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and the Board Charter, the Directors are selected based on their skills, competence and experience.

The process of appointing Directors involves a declaration of a vacancy at a Board Meeting; sourcing of the curriculum vitae of suitable candidates depending on the required skills, competence and experience at any particular time, and the reference of the curriculum vitae to the Governance & Remuneration Committee for necessary background checks, informal interviews/interactions and recommendation for approval to the Board of Directors. Upon approval by the Board, the Nigerian Exchange, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Corporate Affairs Commission are notified of the appointment of the candidate. A Director appointed by the Board is presented at the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Company for election in line with statutory requirement.

DIRECTORS' INDUCTION AND TRAINING

Every newly appointed Director receives a comprehensive letter of appointment detailing the terms of reference of the Board and its Committees, the Board structure, Board plan for current year, his entitlements and demand on his time as a result of the appointment. The letter of appointment is accompanied with the Memorandum and Article of Association of the Company, previous year's Annual Report & Financial Statements and the Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies in Nigeria. This helps the Director to gain an understanding of the Company, its history, culture, core values, governance framework, business principles, people, operations, brands, projects, policies, processes, procedures and plans.

A new Director undergoes an induction/orientation program whereby he is introduced to the members of the Board of Directors and leadership team of the Company. Operational visits are also arranged for the new Director to meet the leadership team and get acquainted with business operations.

CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO POSITIONS

In accordance with good corporate governance practices, the positions of the Managing Director and that of the Chairman of the Board are occupied by different persons and while the Managing Director is responsible for implementation of the Company's business strategy and the day-to-day management of the business, the Chairman is not involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company and is not a member of any Committee of the Board.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Non-Executive Board members possess strong knowledge of the Company's business and usually contribute actively at Board meetings.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Board has an independent Director who brings objectivity and independent judgment to board deliberations. In accordance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, the continued independence of the Independent Non-Executive Director is annually ascertained against set criteria.

BOARD EVALUATION

A Board evaluation for the 2023 financial year was undertaken internally to review the performance of the Board, Board Committee and individual Directors. The Board of Directors of Livestock Feeds has substantially complied with corporate governance procedures and processes as stipulated in the SEC Code of Corporate Governance and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance.

BOARD CHANGES

During the year under review, Mr. Peter B. Mombaur resigned as a Non-Executive Director effective July 19, 2023 and Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute was appointed as a Non-Executive Director effective July 21, 2023. The Nigerian Exchange Group, Securities and Exchange Commission and the Corporate Affairs Commission were notified of the changes.

RECORDS OF DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE AT BOARD MEETINGS

The Board met four (4) times during the 2023 financial year. The following table shows the attendance of Directors at Board meetings during the financial year:

Name of Director	30/03/2023	20/04/2023	19/07/2023	26/10/2023
Dr. Joseph I. Dada	P	P	P	P
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji	P	P	P	P
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	P	P	P	P
Mr. Peter B. Mombaur	P	P	P	R
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	P	P	P	P
Mrs. Temitope Omodele	P	P	P	P
Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute	YTBA	YTBA	YTBA	P

Keys:
P = Present
YTBA = Yet To Be Appointed
R = Resigned

In accordance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the record of Directors' attendance at Board meetings during the year will be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting.

DIRECTORS RETIRING BY ROTATION

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and Section 285 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Mr. Adebolanle Badejo and Mrs. Temitope Omodele are the Directors retiring by rotation and being eligible have offered themselves for re-election.

Their biographical information are contained on pages 6 -7 of the 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Also in accordance with the Law, Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute having been appointed to the Board since the last Annual General Meeting, retire at this meeting and offers herself for election.
Her biographical information is contained on page 8 of the 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board carried out its oversight function through its standing Committees, each of which has its own Charter and Terms of Reference that clearly defines its purpose, composition, structure, frequency of meetings, duties, tenure, and reporting lines to the Board. In line with best practice, the Chairman of the Board is not a member of any of the Committee. The Board has two standing Committees, namely: the Risk Management Committee and the Governance and Remuneration Committee.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for supporting and advising the Board on risk management and financial reporting in the Company among others. The Board however has overall responsibility for risk management and its other terms of reference.

The following are the Committee's Terms of Reference:-

1. Assist the Board in its oversight of risk management and monitoring the Company's performance with regards to risk management;
2. Recommend for Board approval the risk policy of the company and review its implementation at all levels to achieve the company's objective
3. Ensure that risk management policies are integrated into the Company's culture;
4. Review quarterly risk management reports and make recommendation to the board on appropriate actions;
5. Periodically evaluate the Company's risk profile, action plans to manage high risks and progress on the implementation of these plans;
6. Ensure that the Company's risk exposures are within the approved risk control limits.
7. Undertake at least annually a thorough risk assessment covering all aspects of the Company's business with a view to using the result of the risk assessment to update the risk management framework of the Company.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

8. Understand the principal risk to achieving the Company's strategy.
9. Ensure that the business profile and plans are consistent with the Company's risk appetite.
10. Make recommendation on the Company's risks management framework including responsibilities, authorities and control.
11. Review the process for identifying and analyzing business level risks.
12. Review the structure for, and implementation of, risk measurement and reporting standards as well as methodologies.
13. Review key control processes and practices of the Company, including limit structures.
14. Ensure that the Company's risk management practices and conditions are appropriate for the business environment.
15. Assess new risk return opportunities.
16. Make recommendations to the Board on capital expenditure, specific projects and their financing within the overall approved plan.
17. Appraise the investment climate and recommend to the board where, when and what investment(s) to make with the company's surplus funds
18. Make recommendations on management of Company's cash and debt exposure/ borrowings.
19. Monitor compliance with applicable laws and regulations by the Company.
20. Review updates on implementation level of Internal and external Auditors' recommendations by management from Board representatives on the Audit Committee.

The Committee met five (5) times during the financial year. The following table shows Members' attendance at the meetings:

MEMBERS	09/03/2023	30/03/2023	20/04/2023	18/07/2023	26/10/2023
Mr. Peter B. Mombaur (Chairman) resigned effective 19th July 2023)	P	P	P	P	R
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji	P	P	P	P	P
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	P	P	P	P	P
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	NYAM	NYAM	NYAM	P	P
Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute	NYAM	NYAM	NYAM	NYAM	P

Keys

P: Present

R: Resigned

NYAM: Not Yet A Member

GOVERNANCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Governance & Remuneration Committee is established to assist the Board in its responsibilities of nominating Directors and oversight of governance matters in the Company including determining and fixing remuneration of the Board and senior management of the Company.

The following are the Committee's Terms of Reference:-

1. To periodically evaluate the skills knowledge and experience required on the Board and make recommendations on the composition of the Board;
2. To define the criteria and the procedure for the appointment of Directors to the Board and the Board committees;
3. To prepare a job specification for the Chairperson's position, including an assessment of time commitment required of the candidate;
4. To nominate new Directors for appointment to the Board of the Company;
5. To recommend the appointment, remuneration and promotion of Executive Directors and Senior Management;
6. To perform annual evaluation of the Board and Board Committees;
7. To set the performance targets/criteria and evaluate the performance of the Managing Director/CEO and make recommendations to the Board on his performance;
8. To review from time-to-time succession planning proposals and implementation;
9. To document and review the Board Charter and composition, roles, responsibilities, authorities, reporting framework of Board Committees;
10. To make recommendations to the Board on the adoption of a Code of Conduct (including policy on trading in Company's shares) for Directors and Senior Executives and to review the same from time to time;
11. To make recommendations to the Board on the whistle blowing process for the Company that encourages stakeholders to report any unethical activity/breach in Corporate Governance;
12. To oversee continuing education of Board members and the induction of new Directors;
13. To make input into the annual report of the Company in respect of Directors' compensation;
14. To review and make recommendations to the Board for approval on the Company's organization structure and propose amendments.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

The Committee met two (2) times during the financial year. The following table shows Members' attendance at the meetings:

MEMBERS	21/03/2023	23/10/2023
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi (Chairman)	P	P
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	P	P
Mrs. Temitope Omodele	NYAM	P

Keys

P: Present

NYAM: Not Yet A Member

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

By virtue of section 404 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, No 3 of 2020, every public company is required to establish a Statutory Audit Committee ("SAC")

During the period under review, the Committee comprised of the following members:

Aare Kamorudeen Ajao Danjuma	Chairman/Shareholder
Prince Bassey Manfred	Member/Shareholder
Mr. Olufemi Fredrick Oduyemi	Member/Shareholder
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	Member/Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	Member/Non-Executive Director

The Profiles of the shareholders' representatives on the Statutory Audit Committee during the period are available on the Company's website at livestockfeedsplc.com.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

a) Ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices;
b) Review the scope and planning of audit requirements;
c) Review the findings on management matters in conjunction with the external auditors and departmental responses thereon;
d) Keep under review the effectiveness of the company's system of accounting and internal control;

e) Make recommendations to the Board with regard to the appointment, removal and remuneration of the External Auditors of the company;
f) Authorize the Internal Auditor to carry out investigations into any activities of the company, which may be of interest or concern to the Committee.
g) Receive quarterly/periodic reports from the Internal Audit Unit.

In addition, the 2011 Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Code of Corporate Governance and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance in Nigeria 2018 also assigns other specific responsibilities to the Committee.

The Committee met five times during the year and the following table shows the names of the Committee members and their attendance at the meetings.

MEMBERS	21/03/2023	18/04/2023	18/07/2023	19/10/2023	30/11/2023
Aare Kamorudeen A. Danjuma (Chairman)	P	P	P	P	P
Prince Manfred Bassey	P	P	P	P	P
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	P	P	P	P	P
Mr. Olufemi Fredrick Oduyemi	P	P	P	P	P
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	P	P	P	P	P

Keys:
P = Present

ACCOUNTABILITY, AUDIT AND CONTROL

FINANCIAL REPORTING
The Directors make themselves accountable to shareholders through the quarterly publications of the Company's financial performance and annual reports.

The Board is mindful of its responsibilities and satisfied that in the preparation of its financial reports, it has presented a balanced assessment of the Company's position and prospects in accordance with its obligation under the Code of Corporate Governance.

Messrs. KPMG acted as the Company's external auditors during the financial year under review.

CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The Company has consistently improved its internal control system to ensure effective management of risks. The Directors review the effectiveness of the system of internal control through regular reports and reviews at Board Meetings.

The Board has continued to place emphasis on risk management as an essential tool for achieving the Company's objectives. Towards this end, and in line with the Corporate Governance Code, the Board through its Risk Management Committee ensures that there is in place robust risk management policies and mechanisms for identification of risks and effective controls.

The Board approves the annual budget for the Company and ensures that an efficient budgetary process is operated with adequate authorization levels put in place to regulate capital expenditure.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary plays an important role in supporting the effectiveness of the Board by assisting the Board and management to develop good corporate governance practices and culture within the Company. The Company Secretary ensures adequate dissemination of information among Board members and between the Board and the management of the Company. In furtherance of Board and Committee meetings, the Company Secretary in conjunction with management, undertakes the preparation of the necessary papers and other documents requisite for the success in deliberations. The Company Secretary is responsible for providing the Board and Directors individually, with detailed guidance as to how their responsibilities should be properly discharged in the best interest of the Company.

The office of the Company Secretary ensures that the Company complies with the relevant regulatory laws including the Investment and Securities Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rules and Regulations, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Code of Corporate Governance, the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, the Factories Act, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the Nigeria Exchange Rules and Regulations, amongst others. The procedure for the appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS IN THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY

Directors' interest in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members and as notified by the Directors in compliance with CAMA and the listing rules of the Nigerian Exchange were as follows:

	31-Dec-23 Direct	31-Dec-23 Indirect	31-Dec-22 Direct	31-Dec-22 Interest
Name				
Dr. Joseph Dada (Non-Executive Chairman)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji (Managing Director/CEO)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Peter B. Mombaur (Non-Executive Director) (resigned effective 19th July 2023)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi (Independent Non-Executive Director)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo (Non-Executive Director)	-	2,198,745,772	-	2,198,745,772
Mrs. Temitope Omodele (Non-Executive Director)	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute (Non-Executive Director) (Appointed effective July 21, 2023)	-	-	-	-

TRADING IN SECURITY POLICY

In compliance with the Rules of the Nigerian Exchange, the Company has in place a Security Trading Policy in place to guide the Board, Employees, External Advisers and Related Parties on trading in securities of the Company within the closed period. Under the policy, the closed period is when no Director, Employee, External Adviser and related parties with inside information can trade in the company's securities. The closed period is 15 days prior to the date of meeting or from the date of circulation of agenda papers pertaining to a Board meeting on any of the following matters up to 24 hours after the price sensitive information is submitted to the exchange:

a) Declaration of financial results (quarterly, half-yearly and annual);
b) Declaration of dividends (interim and final);
c) Issue of securities by way of public offer or rights or bonus etc;
d) Any major expansion plans or winning of bid or execution of new projects/disposal of the whole or a substantial part of the undertaking;
e) Any changes in policies, plans or operations of the Company that are likely to materially affect the prices of the securities of the company;
f) Disruption of operations due to natural calamities;
g) Litigation/dispute with a material impact;
h) Any information which if disclosed in the opinion of the person discharging the same is likely to materially affect the price of the securities of the Company.

We hereby confirm that no Director traded in the securities of the Company within the closed period.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

As a member of the UAC Group, the employees of Livestock Feeds Plc subscribe to UACN Code of Business Conduct. The Code forms the basis of the conduct expected of every employee of the Company and reflects our core values and principles. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the Code is communicated to, understood and observed by all employees.

SHAREHOLDERS COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT POLICY

We have put in place a Complaints Management policy to handle and resolve complaints from our shareholders and investors. The policy was defined and endorsed by the company's senior management, who is also responsible for its implementation and for monitoring compliance. The policy has been posted on the Company's website.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

None of the Directors has notified the Company, for the purpose of section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, of any declarable interest in contracts or proposed contracts with the Company during the year.

WHISTLE BLOWING PROCEDURE

The Company has a Whistle Blowing Procedure which ensures that reports are anonymously received, discretely investigated and a report sent to the Audit Committee.

SHAREHOLDERS

The Company ensures the existence of adequate interaction among the Shareholders, the Management and the Board of the Company. The Company's General Meetings provide Shareholders the platform to contribute to the administration of the Company. The Annual General Meetings (AGMs) are conducted in a manner that facilitates Shareholders or their Proxies' participation in accordance with relevant regulatory and statutory requirements.

The Company encourages Shareholders to attend these meetings by ensuring that notices of meetings and other information required by Shareholders to make informed decisions are dispatched in a timely manner. The office of the Company Secretary additionally affords Shareholders channels of communication to the Board and the Management of the Company.

It is the responsibility of the Shareholders to approve the appointment of Directors and to grant other approvals that are required by law or the Articles of Association of the Company at General Meetings.

The Shareholders through their representatives on the Statutory Audit Committee in line with section 404 of CAMA and the SEC Code of Corporate Governance also assume responsibility for the integrity of the Company's audited accounts.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

SEC CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR PUBLIC COMPANIES AND THE NIGERIAN CODE OF CORPORATE

The Company has complied with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies in Nigeria. The Company is aspirationally complying with the provisions of Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018.

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Substantial Shareholdings

According to the Register of members, the following shareholders of the Company held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 31st December 2023.

Shareholder	Number of shares	%
UAC of Nigeria Plc	2,198,745,772	73.2

Free Float %: 26.71

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING

Range of Holdings	No. of shareholders	% of Shareholders	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholders
1 - 1000	4,587	23.10	2,219,083	0.07
1001 - 10000	8,664	43.62	44,043,216	1.47
10001 - 50000	4,663	23.48	112,162,908	3.74
50001 - 100000	959	4.83	74,835,920	2.49
100001 - 500000	743	3.74	165,852,158	5.53
500001 - 1000000	121	0.61	88,413,501	2.95
1000001 - 5000000	113	0.57	236,332,948	7.88
5000001 - 10000000	9	0.05	65,785,884	2.19
10000001 - 2999999418	2	0.01	2,210,353,800	73.68
TOTAL	**19,861**	**100.00**	**2,999,999,418**	**100.00**

SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

The issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2023 was N1,499,999,709 (One Billion, Four Hundred and Ninety-nine Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine Thousand , Seven Hundred and Nine) divided into 2,999,999,418 (Two Billion, Nine Hundred and Ninety nine Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighteen) ordinary shares of N0.50 (Fifty kobo) each". The share capital had been progressively increased over the years as stated below.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

Date Issued	Issued (Units)	Cumulative Issued(Units)	Issued N	Cumulative Issued N	Consideration
March 1963	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	Cash
April 8, 1971	112,500	212,500	225,000	425,000	Cash
March 14, 1977	521,000	733,500	1,042,000	1,467,000	Cash
April 7, 1977	2,934,000	2,934,000	1,467,000	1,467,000	Stock split from N2 to 50k
April 7, 1978	2,934,568	5,868,568	1,467,284	2,934,284	1 for 1
July 23, 1980	2,935,718	8,804,286	1,467,859	4,401,143	1for 2
April 2, 1982	2,200,926	11,005,211	1,100,463	5,502,606	1 for 4
March 31,1983	2,751,158	13,756,370	1,375,579	6,878,185	1 for 4
August 14, 1985	3,438,947	17,195,317	1,719,474	8,597,659	1 for 4
April 13, 1987	3,438,947	20,634,264	1,719,474	10,317,132	1 for 5
1996	4,126,154	24,760,418	2,063,077	12,380,209	1 for 5
Sep-06	544,720,000	569,480,418	272,360,000	284,740,209	Right issue
March 26, 2007	630,519,000	1,999,999,418	315,259,500	599,999,709	Private placement
Feb 2013	800,000,000	1,999,999,418	400,000,000	999,999,709	Private placement
July 13, 2017	1,000,000,000	2,999,999,418	500,000,000	1,499,999,709	Right issue

ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

The Company did not purchase its own shares during the year under review.

DONATIONS

The Company made a donation of N3,122,824 to Orile Agege General Hospital during the year (2022: nil). In Compliance with Section 43(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 the Company did not make any donations of gifts to any political parties, political association, or for any political purpose during the year.

SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS NATIONWIDE

Zone	Business Name	Location
North Central	Bima Selong Enterprises	Jos
North Central	Denajcom Unique Concept	Jos
North Central	Plangret Agro ventures	Jos
North Central	Skyvic Farm Ltd	Abuja
North Central	S.M Agro	Abuja
North Central	Aroket W. Enterprises	Jos

North East	AIT Integrated Enterpises	Gombe
North East	SMAB Worldwide	Bauchi

North West	S.M Bichi	Kano

South East	Alexbert	Owerri
South East	Stet Nig Enterprises	Aba
South East	UPS Farms	Aba
South East	Animal Base	Enugu

South South	De-Nwabuking Agro	Port Harcourt
South South	Unfailing Vet	Uyo
South South	Watch Tower Farm	Benin
South South	JAV Agrovet	Asaba

South West	HBJ-Plus Ltd	Epe
South West	Abba Ventures	Abeokuta
South West	Jego Farms	Lagos
South West	Marvellous Farms	Epe
South west	Todenik Investment Ltd	Ondo
South West	Omas Olopade Animal Care	Ijebu Ode
South West	Ottun Agro Allied Ltd	Ijebu Ode
South West	Ore Ofe Farms	Ilora Oyo state

HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Employment of physically challenged persons:

Applications for employment by physically challenged persons are always fully considered. The Company does not discriminate against any person on grounds of physical disability bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicants concerned. The Company makes it a paramount objective to hire individuals based on standards of merit and competence.

Employee Training & Development

The Company is committed to keeping employees fully informed as much as possible regarding its performance and progress and seeks their views wherever practicable on matters, which particularly affect them as employees. We aspire to be an employer of choice. We recognize that our success is dependent on the caliber and motivation of our people.

Our people are our most important assets, and we continue to make investments in developing their competencies. The Company's expanding skill base was extended through a range of training programmes provided which have broadened opportunities for career development within the organization. Our Employees were exposed to targeted trainings which include but not limited to soft skills trainings such as Emotional Intelligence, Mental Health, Stress Management, Customer Service, Grooming & Etiquette, Use of Digital & Social Media and Problem Solving.

Incentive and recognition schemes designed to improve employee engagement and value index are periodically implemented wherever appropriate and some of these include but are not limited to Performance Incentives and Employee of the year Recognition award.

Employee Welfare

The Company provides free canteen services to employees in its various operations for health and motivation reasons. Employees were encouraged to go on annual vacation as at when due to enable them to enjoy a work-life balance.

The Company believes this will provide them an opportunity to be refreshed and renewed to perform better on their jobs. It is the Company's policy not to allow accumulation of leave beyond one year and such must be at the instance of the Company under special circumstances. Work is organized to enable our employees to work within official business hours in order to discharge their social life and family obligations.

Employee Involvement

Our employees are fully involved in strategy formulation and execution. This is what we do to achieve business plan ownership at all levels. Regular meetings are held at different levels of the organization for employees to interact and exchange ideas on critical business issues with one another and different levels of management. One of such is the periodic village meetings of employees, Mill-located weekly meetings, Leadership Team and Departmental weekly meetings. These meetings are regularly complemented by circulars on Company policies and issues of current relevance to the business and employees.

Health, Safety and Environment

We attach utmost significance to the issues relating to the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) of our people and premises. HSE policies, processes and procedures are in place in the Company in line with laws and regulations in force in Nigeria. HSE is further entrenched in the minds of staff through monthly meetings where various aspects on staff wellbeing are discussed.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

We also maintain an insurance health care scheme with Health Management Organisations (HMOs) licensed by National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to provide health insurance to employees.

The Company focuses on driving a robust commitment-based HSE culture with continuous improvement of HSE processes, operational excellence to achieve our vision of zero accidents/injuries and harm. LSF has an Emergency Response and Disaster Recovery Plan which covers fire as well as other natural disasters. Thus, we possess adequate fire protection system and fighting equipment which includes fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire hydrant system, break glasses and synchronized fire alarm panels. There is demonstration of full compliance with statutory fire drill exercise.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Messrs. KPMG Professional Services have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the Company's Auditors in accordance with Section 401(2) Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. A resolution will be proposed to shareholder authorizing the Directors to determine their remuneration.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

ROSE JOSHUA HAMIS (MRS.)
COMPANY SECRETARY
FRC/2013/ICSAN/00000002356

LAGOS, NIGERIA
27 MARCH 2024

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

...quality feeds nation

Introduction

About Us

Livestock Feeds Plc is a dominant brand and benchmark in the animal feed industry in Nigeria.

We operate in the Livestock and Fishery sub-sector of the agriculture value chain providing nutritious and balanced feeds for Poultry, Aquaculture, Piggery, Cattle, Sheep and Goat

Our shared value framework has helped define our sustainability agenda and embedding them into all aspects of our business help to create sustainable products, business, community, and environment.

Our Vision:
To be the preferred brand in animal nutritional products

Quote from our CEO Message

"Our commitment to sustainability is central to the long-term development of our business. We have a sustainability strategy that is fully aligned with our commercial objectives and enables the business to grow and create value. This is the root of our purposeful journey to becoming the most sustainable animal feeds company and our vision to be the preferred brand in animal nutritional products."

About the Sustainability Report

This report presents non-financial impacts of Livestock Feeds Plc operations to all our stakeholders and covers the calendar year from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023. The report follows the current Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards as a reference and reflects the most current data and information we have about our business.

The reporting boundaries for this report comprise of all entities over which Livestock Feeds has operational control including the two feed mills at Ikeja and Aba, processing and distribution facilities in Onitsha, Kano, and Jos and the headquarter offices.

Introduction | Company & Brand | Governance | Environmental | Social | GRI INDEX

About the sustainability report – Highlight for 2023

2023 GHG Emissions

Scope 1 – 1,089.84 T CO_2e
(From fuel use in generators, company owned vehicles and fugitive sources)

Scope 2 – 333.749 MT CO_2e
(From electricity purchased sourced from national grid)

Scope 3 – 71.711 MT CO_2e
(From waste disposal, employee commuting and business air travel).

Total Emission: 1,495.29 MT CO_2e

We are committed to reducing our GHG emissions by a total of 50% by 2030.

(Targets based on reduction trajectory recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change).

2023 Intensity Performance

Electricity Intensity – 2.65%

Water Use Intensity – 2.1%

Solid Waste Intensity – 0.05%

GHG Emission Intensity – 2.74%

(Target is to continue to keep the Intensity lower)

2023 By the Numbers

No of Staff: 95

Number of Supplier: 520

Monetary value to supplier: N1,016B

Weight of goods produced: 54,510,313Kg

Total Revenue: N20.409B

Operating Profit: N469.9M

Profit/Loss for the year: (N127M) -Loss

Energy Consumption: 1,445,100 KWh

Water Consumption: 1,175 cubic meter

Waste Disposed: 3,100Kg

Governance

Board Structure

The Livestock Feeds Plc Board of Director exercise it oversights functions through its standing committees below:

i. Statutory Audit Committee
ii. Risk Management Committee
iii. Governance and Remuneration Committee.

A major Board change within the year saw the appointment of Mrs. Chiamaka Uwaegbute as a member of the Board of Directors following the resignation of Mr. Peter Mombaur.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a core element of our sustainability toolkit and a fundamental component of our materiality assessments, which are then used to inform sustainability strategy, reporting, and disclosure.

Our stakeholder group includes: LSF Board of Directors, management and staff, customers, suppliers, farmers, investors, shareholders, regulators, governments, Local communities and trade unions.

Economic Performance

For the reporting year, Livestock Feeds Plc recorded aggregated revenue from contracts with customers to the tune of N20.4B, a revenue increase of about 24.4% compared to the previous year but experienced a pre-tax loss of N126.76 million.

The pre-tax loss was due to product margins erosion impacted by spiraling input and high energy costs, exorbitant borrowing costs as well as capital investment on inventory management system and machine upgrades (add-on pelleting unit in Ikeja) aimed at increasing operational efficiency.

Code of Conduct

Our Business Code of Conduct rests on six core values that shape our corporate culture and set the tone of our work ethics. It includes customer focus, respect for individual, integrity, team spirit, innovation, openness and communication. These give us a unique identity, shape our culture, and guard our decision making.

Anti-corruption

Livestock Feeds Plc strictly prohibits corruption of any kind. Our structured code of conduct guidelines and whistleblower policy help counter any form of questionable and illicit characters or activities within and outside the workspace.

Procurement Practices

About 90% of our procurement was locally sourced in 2023. An indication of our commitment to promote the economy of our local community.

Environmental Disclosure

Material Use

At Livestock Feeds Plc, we ensure responsible raw materials sourcing that conforms to specifications. Thorough inspections are carried out before the receipt of raw materials from suppliers.

As a part of our sustainable business objective with respect to materials the use of environmentally friendly and renewables materials. Our key raw materials- maize, soybean, sorghum are sourced locally.

A total of 4,925.8MT recycled input materials, accounting for 36.59% of total input materials were used within the year under review.

Energy

To improve the energy efficiency of our operations and adopt cleaner, renewable energy sources, investment in solar power to complement and mix the current energy sources available for use were done in some of our plants.

For the reporting year, of total energy consumption of 1,445,100KWh used, national grid contributed only 760,250KWh while the rest was from renewable sources.

At Livestock Feeds Plc, we have set a bold target of 70% reliance on renewable sources of energy by 2030, reducing use of fossil fuel sources.

Water

Estimated total water withdrawal over the reporting period was put at about 1,175 cubic meters. All our locations operate in water-rich areas, the entire volume consumed is sourced solely from owned boreholes at each of thefacilities.

Being a dry process firm, we do not generate or discharge process effluent from our operations.

Solid Waste

All waste generated are non-hazardous and, in most cases, are recovered, reused, resold, or recycled. The total weight of waste generated throughout the reporting year across all our facilities was estimated at 3,100Kg.

With a focus towards ZERO waste, we have been capturing revenue from the sales of recovered waste materials as an economic benefits of waste generation.

GHG Emission

The GHG emissions of the company accounted for reporting year 2023 amount to 1,495.29 tons of CO2-e.

Breakdown of the total according to Scope:

Scope 1 — 1,089.84 T CO2e
(From fuel use in generators, company owned vehicles and fugitive sources)

Scope 2 — 333.749 MT CO2e
(From electricity purchased sourced from national grid)

Scope 3 — 71.711 MT CO2e
(From waste disposal, employee commuting and business air travel).

Comparing our GHG emission to the economic value we generated over the same period of activities gave the GHG emission intensity of 2.74%.

We are committed to reducing our GHG emissions by a total of 50% by 2030.

Environmental Footprint – Intensity Performance Summary

Progress toward our goal – 50% reduction of environmental footprint by 2030

The intensity measurements (per metric ton of production) were aimed at driving the passion of our people to reduce our impact on the environment and contribute to the sustainable growth of our business.

For 2023 operations, the total weight of products manufactured was estimated at 54,510 MT.

ELECTRICITY INTENSITY
2.65%

WATER INTENSITY
2.1%

SOLID WASTE REDUCTION INTENSITY
0.05%

GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY
2.74%

SOCIAL DISCLOSURE

CREATING VALUES

At Livestock Feeds, we strive to create and add value to our local communities through various social and educational initiatives and by encouraging employees to get involved in local good causes.

For the reporting year, 2023, Livestock Feeds Plc undertook two corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects at Orile Agege General Hospital (OAGH), Agege in Lagos State.

The projects included:

- Provision of medical equipment for the pediatric section of the Hospital.
- Nutritional support through the provision of eggs to pregnant women and children at same Hospital.

OUR PEOPLE

Livestock Feeds Plc is an equal opportunity company with employment that brings a wide variety of skills needed to perform daily tasks and drive business development to address our current and future challenges.

The success of our business is our employees. We adhere strictly to the requirements of the Nigeria labour laws and engages all employees on a full-time basis. All employees are entitled to various benefits including health insurance, training incentives, leave and travel benefits.

We encouraged learning programs both in-class and online with 80% of employees receiving training during the reporting year including internal training courses delivered by the human resources department.

In the year under review, the company had a total of ninety-five employees.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY.

The implementation of the occupational Health and Safety policy was conducted in compliance with relevant regulations. This was applicable to all employees and contractors of the Company and formed an integral part of our daily activities throughout the reporting year.

No fatalities resulting from work-related injuries occurred during the reporting year. However, one of our operation staff sustained a minor injury during his assignment. This was promptly attended to by the Company's first aider.

Two cases of ill-health due to fatigue and stress were also recorded within the period and were handled at the Company's retained hospital.

We are committed to remain a fatality free workspace and aim to continue to avoid recordable injury across our operations.

R

GRI Empowering Sustainable Decisions

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI) INDEX

Please refer to the main report for the Index

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

The Directors further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Company will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.
Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------
Dr. Joseph I. Dada	**Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji**
Non-Executive Chairman	**Managing Director**
FRC/2016/APCON/00000014735	**FRC/2020/003/00000021439**
27 March 2024	**27 March 2024**

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Further to the provisions of Section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, we, the Managing Director/CEO and Chief Financial Officer, hereby certify the financial statements of Livestock Feeds Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023 as follows:

a) That we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

b) That the audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made.

c) That the audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

d) That we are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to us by other officers of the Company, during the year end 31 December 2023.

e) That we have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of audited financial statements, and certify that the Company's internal controls are effective as of that date

f) That we have disclosed the following information to the Company's Auditors:

(i) there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data.

(ii) there is no fraud that involves management or the other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Managing Director	**Chief Financial Officer**
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji	**Mr. Adekunle Adepoju**
FRC/2020/003/00000021439	**FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004478**
27th March 2024	**27th March 2024**

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

OF LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC TO MEMBERS

In compliance with Section 404 (4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Law of the Federation of Nigeria, we have reviewed the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2023 and report as follows:

(a) The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are consistent with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.

(b) The scope and planning of the external audit for the financial year ended 31st December, 2023 were, in our opinion adequate.

(c) We reviewed the findings and recommendations in the Internal Auditor's Report and the External Auditor's Management Controls Report and we were satisfied with the management responses thereto.

(d) The Company maintained effective systems of accounting and internal control system during the year in review.

We have deliberated with the External Auditors, who confirmed that all necessary cooperation was received from management and that they had issued a clean report in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2023.

Aare Kamorudeen Ajao Danjuma
Chairman Audit Committee
FRC/2019/IODN/00000019526

Dated 19th Day of March, 2024
Members of the Committee:

Aare Kamorudeen Danjuma	Chairman
Prince Bassey Manfred	Member
Mr. Olufemi Fredrick Oduyemi	Member
Mr. Abayomi E. Adeyemi	Member
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	Member





LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
...quality feeds nation

CERTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT'S ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In compliance with the provisions of section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and, Investment and Securities Act (ISA) 2007 on internal control over financial reporting, the directors, whose names are stated below, hereby certify that:

a) We have reviewed this audited financial statements of Livestock Feeds Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023;

b) Based on our knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

c) Based on our knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and

d) We also certify that we:

(i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

(ii) have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(iii) have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(iv) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation

e) We have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(i) All control deficiencies and that there are no material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(ii) There were was no fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control system.

f) We identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with

Managing Director
Mr. Adedeji Adegboyega
FRC/2020/003/0000021439
27 March, 2024

Dr. Joseph I. Dada
Non-Executive Chairman
FRC/2016/APCON/00000014735
27 March, 2024

MANANGEMENT'S REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
...quality feeds nation

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.3 of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007, we hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of Livestock Feeds Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023.

i. Livestock Feeds Plc's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

ii. Livestock Feeds Plc's management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organisation of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Internal Control-Integrated Framework to conduct the required evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting (ICFR).

iii. Livestock Feeds Plc management has assessed that the Company's ICFR as of the end of 31 December 2023 is effective.

iv. Livestock Feeds Plc external auditor Messrs KPMG that audited the financial statements, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the entity's internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred subsequent to the date of our evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting that significantly affected, or are reasonably likely to significantly affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Managing Director	**Chief Financial Officer**
Mr. Adedeji Adegboyega	**Mr. Adekunle Adepoju**
FRC/2020/003/00000021439	**FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004478**
27 March, 2024	**27 March, 2024**

KPMG

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Livestock Feeds Plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Livestock Feeds Plc (the Company), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nigeria and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of Deferred tax assets See Note 12(iii) to the financial statements (For the Material accounting policies and critical accounting judgements and estimates – income taxes, see notes 2.2(d) and 3(d) to the financial statements respectively).	
Key Audit Matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Company recorded a loss before tax of N126 million for the year ended 31 December 2023. This resulted in unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances giving rise to a differed tax asset of N234million, which was not recognised as at 31 December 2023. Management prepared the Company's future taxable profits to assess the recoverability of the deferred tax assets to be recognized, and in the preparation of the forecasts, significant assumptions and judgements were applied. Recognition of deferred tax assets involves the assessment of its recoverability within the allowed time frame, availability of sufficient taxable profits in the future and involves significant judgements in the interpretation of tax positions adopted by the Company. Considering the significant judgement involved in determining the recovery of deferred tax assets, this is considered a Key Audit Matter.	The following audit procedures were performed among others: ● We obtained and evaluated the Company's plans for profitability and recoverability of the deferred tax asset, including reviewing the profit forecasts and the underlying data used in preparing the forecasts. ● We challenged the key assumptions in the forecast by evaluating the historical forecasting accuracy and comparing the assumptions, such as projected growth rates, with our own expectations of those assumptions based on our knowledge of the industry and our understanding obtained during the audit. ● We reviewed management's justifications for not recognizing deferred tax assets. ● We assessed the adequacy, completeness, accuracy and relevance of disclosure requirements in line with the relevant accounting standards.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Financial Highlights, Report of the Directors, Corporate Governance Report, Report of the Audit Committee, Statement of Directors' responsibilities, Statement of Corporate Responsibility, Certification of Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, Management's Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, and Other National Disclosures which we obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Other information also includes the Chairman's statement, shareholders' information together the "Outstanding reports", which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Outstanding reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements
The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors/Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors/Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors/Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
Compliance with the requirements of Schedule 5 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020

i. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
ii. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
iii. The Company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Compliance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023. The work performed was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. We have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 28th March 2024. The report is included on page 48 of the annual report.

Signed:

Omolara O. Ogun, FCA
FRC/ICAN/2012/00000000412
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
28 March 2024
Lagos, Nigeria

KPMG

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Independent Auditor's Limited Assurance Report

To the Shareholders of Livestock Feeds Plc

Report on Limited Assurance Engagement Performed on Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether internal control over financial reporting of Livestock Feeds Plc ("the Company") as of 31 December 2023 is effective in accordance with the criteria established by Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("the COSO Framework")] and the Securities and Exchange Commission Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60 – 63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2023 is not effective, in all material respects, in accordance with the COSO Framework and the Securities and Exchange Commission Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60 – 63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibilities are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants *(including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Other matter

We have audited the financial statements of Livestock Feeds Plc in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, and our report dated 28 March 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion of those financial statements.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

KPMG

Responsibilities for Internal Control over Financial reporting
The Board of Directors of Livestock Feeds Plc is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Our responsibilities
The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance") requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

<u>Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion.</u>
As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial reporting
A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company.
(ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Furthermore, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Signed:

Omolara O. Ogun, FCA
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000412
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
28 March 2024
Lagos, Nigeria

2023 ANNUAL REPORT
& FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	20,409,702	16,410,221
Cost of sales	7(i)	(19,138,242)	(15,713,827)
Gross profit		**1,271,460**	**696,394**
Other operating income	8	73,694	153,262
Selling and Distribution expenses	7(ii)	(193,027)	(219,001)
Administrative expenses	7(iii)	(694,231)	(559,332)
Expected Credit loss Reversal/(Impairment)	17	12,047	(4,396)
Operating profit		**469,943**	**66,927**
Finance income	9	1,244	5,333
Finance costs	10	(597,945)	(853,652)
Loss before tax		**(126,758)**	**(781,392)**
Minimum tax expense	12(iv)	(102,417)	(82,830)
Loss for the year		**(229,175)**	**(864,222)**
Income tax(expense)/credit	12(i)	(843)	42,004
Loss for the year		**(230,018)**	**(822,218)**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(230,018)**	**(822,218)**
Earnings per share(kobo)			
Basic earnings for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders	13	(7.67)	(27.41)
Diluted earnings for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders	13	(7.67)	(27.41)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

...quality feeds nation

Assets	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14(a)	1,150,910	865,343
Intangible assets	(15)	197,538	237,293
Total non-current assets		**1,348,448**	**1,102,636**
Current assets			
Inventories	16	9,598,916	4,910,292
Trade and other receivables	17	1,676,581	905,079
Refund assets	17	5,616	4,683
Prepayments	18	132,365	39,891
Other financial assets	19.2	17,283	17,283
Cash and cash equivalents	19.3	597,257	477,841
Total current assets		**12,028,018**	**6,355,069**
Total assets		**13,376,466**	**7,457,705**
Equity			
Issued capital	20	1,500,000	1,500,000
Share premium	20	693,344	693,344
Accumulated Deficits		(743,105)	(513,087)
Total equity		**1,450,239**	**1,680,257**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	1,524,655	2,079,364
Refund liabilities	21.2	6,240	4,924
Income tax payable	12(iv)	116,222	95,791
Dividend payable	22	17,384	17,384
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	23	10,261,726	3,575,019
Government Grant	23.1	-	4,966
Total current liabilities		**11,926,227**	**5,777,448**
Total liabilities		**11,926,227**	**5,777,448**
Total equity and liabilities		**13,376,466**	**7,457,705**

The Financial statements was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the 27th March, 2024 and was signed on its behalf by:

Chairman	Managing Director	Chief Financial Officer
Dr. Joseph Dada	**Mr. Adedeji Adegboyega**	**Mr. Adekunle Adepoju**
FRC/2016/APCON/00000014735	**FRC/2020/003/00000021439**	**FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004478**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Issued capital ₦'000	Share premium ₦'000	Accumulated Deficits ₦'000	Total equity ₦'000
At 1 January 2022	1,500,000	693,344	309,131	2,502,475
Loss for the year	-	-	(822,218)	(822,218)
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	(822,218)	(822,218)
At 31 December 2022	**1,500,000**	**693,344**	**(513,087)**	**1,680,257**
At 1 January 2023	1,500,000	693,344	(513,087)	1,680,257
Loss for the year	-	-	(230,018)	(230,018)
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	(230,018)	(230,018)
At 31 December 2023	**1,500,000**	**693,344**	**(743,105)**	**1,450,239**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Operating activities			
Loss before tax		(126,758)	(781,392)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14(a)	168,245	160,408
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	51,908	12,775
Depreciation of Right of use assets	18(ii)	-	8,333
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	(11,003)	(1,095)
Expected Credit loss Reversal/(Impairment)	17	(12,047)	4,396
Finance cost	10	597,945	853,652
Finance income	9	(1,244)	(5,333)
Government grant	8	(4,966)	(116,426)
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	16	(4,688,624)	3,671,351
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	17	(760,388)	71,281
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	18	(92,474)	41,256
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables	21	(553,393)	1,364,081
Cash outflow generated (used in)/from operating activities		**(5,432,799)**	**5,283,287**
Income tax paid	12(iv)	(82,830)	(80,631)
Net cash used in/ generated from operating activities		**(5,515,629)**	**5,202,656**
Investing activities			
Interest received	9	1,244	5,333
Proceeds from disposal of PPE	8	11,003	1,242
Acquisition of Intangibles assets	15(iii)	(12,153)	(215,216)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14(a)	(453,812)	(249,469)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(453,718)**	**(458,111)**
Financing activities			
Interest paid	23	(352,729)	(719,111)
Proceeds from borrowings	23	10,000,000	10,321,410
Repayment of borrowings	23	(3,558,508)	(14,211,615)
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) financing activities		**6,088,763**	**(4,609,315)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		119,416	135,230
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		477,841	342,611
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	**597,257**	**477,841**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Corporate information

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. The parent Company is UAC of Nigeria Plc.

Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Sandards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act,2023. Details of the Company's material accounting policies are included in Note 2.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statement were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 27th March 2024. The financial statements are presented in Naira which is the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'000), except when otherwise indicated.

a) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption under the historical cost concept except for the following terms.

i. Inventories-lower of cost and net realisable Value

ii. Provisions-measured at present value of the obligations

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures its financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date mainly for disclosure purpose. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is into agricultural business for the manufacturing and marketing of animal feeds and concentrates.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company has applied IFRS 15 practical expedient to a portfolio of contracts (or performance obligations) with similar characteristics since the Company reasonably expects that the accounting result will not be materially different from the result of applying the standard to the individual contracts. The Company has been able to take a reasonable approach to determine the portfolios that would be representative of its types of customers and business lines. This has been used to categorise the different revenue stream detailed below.

The disclosures of material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods or services promised to a customer and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Company has identified one distinct performance obligations:

Contract for the sale of feeds and concentrates begins when goods have been delivered to the customer and revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The normal credit term is 90 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (if any). In determining the transaction price for the sale of feeds and concentrates, the Company considers the existence of significant financing components and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

i. **Significant financing component**

Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component since Livestock feeds Plc expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

ii. **Variable consideration**

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Volume incentives and trade discounts

When customers meet a set target in a particular month the Company gives a volume incentive. Trade discounts that range between 16%-20% are given to customers which is determined at the inception of the contract and are set-off against revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Rights of return

Some contracts for the sale of Animal feeds provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates. When a contract provides a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period, the consideration received from the customer is variable because the contract allows the customer to return the products. The Company used the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned. For goods expected to be returned, the Company presented a refund liability and an asset for the right to recover products from a customer separately in the statement of financial position.

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Refund assets

Refund assets represent the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The assets is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer.

The Company updates its estimates of refund (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period

Principal vs Agent consideration

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to its customer, the Company determines whether it is a principal or an agent in these transactions by evaluating the nature of its promise to the customer. The Company is a principal and records revenue on a gross basis if it controls the promised goods or services before transferring them to the customer. However, if the Company's role is only to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services, then the Company is an agent and will need to record revenue at the net amount that it retains for its agency services.

PRACTICAL EXPEDIENTS

Revenue Recognition

Practical expedients

Livestock Feeds Plc (LSF) has elected to make use of the following practical expedients:

- LSF opted for the use of one year or less practical expedients for significant financing component.

- LSF applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

Other income

This comprises majorly profit from sale of plant and equipment, sales of sack, government grant and so on.

Income arising from disposal of items of 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.

d) Taxes

Current income tax

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.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:

- Company income tax is computed on taxable profits
- Tertiary education tax is computed on assessable profits
- National Information Technology Development Agency levy is computed on profit before tax
- Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy is computed on net profit (i.e. profit after deducting all expenses and taxes from revenue earned by the company during the year).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Tertiary Education Tax

Tertiary Education Tax is charged on the assessable profit of the the Company at the rate of 3%. The assessable profit of the Company is ascertained in the manner specified in the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA). The assessable profit is arrived at by adjusting the profit before tax with non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income based on the Companies Income Tax Act. The Company offsets the tax assets arising from withholding tax credits and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liablity simultaneously.

Minimum tax

Minimum Tax (determined based on 0.5% of qualifying Company's turnover (revenue) less franked investment income). Taxes based on taxable profit for the period are treated as income tax in line with IAS 12; whereas minimum tax which is based on a gross amount is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore, are not presented as part of income tax expense in the profit or loss. The liability is recogised under tax payable in the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax

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 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.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Value added tax (VAT), except:

- When the Value added tax (VAT) incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the Value added tax (VAT) is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of Value added tax (VAT) included

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

National Information Technology Development Agency Levy

National Information Technology Development Agency Levy is computed on Profit before tax but it is not applicable to the Companies in agricultural sector.

Nigeria Police Trust Fund Levy

Nigeria Police Trust Fund Levy is computed on the net profit(i.e profit deducting all expenses and taxes from revenue earned by the Company during the year) and is governed by the Nigeria Police Trust Fund (Establishment) Act, 2019.

e) Foreign currencies

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 retranslation of unsettled monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within other operating income.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

The Company does not have non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, therefore, there is no accounting policy in place.

f) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Based on the corporate laws of

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Nigeria, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity. However, where interim dividend is declared by the Board, it is recognised in the liability pending the approval 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 where applicable.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition

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. Capital work in progress are uncompleted projects and they are not depreciated. Depreciation starts when the projects are completed and transferred to the relevant asset class.

All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straightline method on the following bases:

Major overhaul expenditure, including replacement spares and labour costs, is capitalised and amortised over the average expected life.The depreciation commences immediately the asset is available for intended use. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold Land	5 to 25 years
Building	10 to 33 years
Machinery & Equipment	
Motor Vehicle	2 to 10 years
-Automobile	1 to 10 years
- Truck	3 to 10 years
Computer Equipment	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Capital work in progress	NIL

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 profit or loss within 'other operating 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 are purchased from the 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 profit/loss 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.

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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised. The useful life rate is 33.3%

i) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial assets

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the periods ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section (c) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and receivables from related parties.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired Or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments and other financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms (if any).

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For receivables from related parties (non-trade), and staff receivables, the Company applies general approach in calculating ECLs. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such asset on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company calculates ECLs based on a three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- PD: The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

•EAD: The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise.

•LGD: The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Company considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside, a downside). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Oil price
- Exchange rate
- Inflation rate

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets relate to 90% of the unclaimed dividend returned by the registrar of the company. This is in compliance with the directives of the Nigeria Securities and Exchange Commission. The amount is placed in a fixed deposit account where a fixed interest rate is earned.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, armotized cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and are classified at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate(EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Inventories

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.Inventory quantities and values will be adjusted for spoilage,spillage and deterioration, expiration and any other loss as soon as it is discovered. Stock assessment must be carried out quarterly and the invetories should be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value as provided for in IFRS.The comparison of cost and net realizable value should be carried out on an item-by-item basis but, where this is

impracticable, groups of similar items shall be considered together. It is however, unacceptable to compare the total net realizable value of all inventories with their total purchase price or production cost. Where the net realizable value of an item is less than its cost, the excess is written off immediately in income statement.
Cost is determined as follows:-

Raw materials and packaging materials
Raw materials and packaging materials include 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 weighted average cost after making allowance for obsolete and damaged stocks.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets
Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions Note 3
- Property, plant and equipment Note 14(a)
- Intangible assets Note 15

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is

used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

l) Cash and bank balances

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

m) 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.

n) Contigent liabilities and Contigent assets

A Contigent liability is a possible liability 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 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 obligations; 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 contigent liability and no disclosure is made. Contingent assets are possible assets whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised, but they are disclosed when it is more likely than not that an inflow of benefits will occur.

o) 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 on a systemmatic basis over the tenor of the loan.

p) Pension and other post-employment benefits

i) Defined contribution scheme - pension

In line with the provisions of the Nigerian Pension Reform Act, 2014, 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, housing and transport allowance, and invested outside the Company 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.

q) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

i) Right -of-use-assets (ROU)

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-ofuse assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Company has no lease liability as at 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023 because all existing leases have been prepaid.

iii) Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases assets i.e Land and warehouses (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

r) Segmental reporting

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

The Company's primary format for segment reporting is based on business operating segments.

Where applicable, segment results, assets and liablities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The basis of segmental reporting is geographical locations where the Company operates namely Ikeja for South west, Aba mill for South east, Onitsha operations for South south and Jos and Kano for the North.

s) Prepayments:

Prepayments are non-financial assets which result when payments are made in advance of the receipt of goods or services. They are recognized when the Company expects to receive future economic benefits equivalent to the value of the prepayments.

The receipt or consumption of the services is a reduction in the prepayment and a corresponding increase in expense or assets for that reporting period.

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations

a. Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023.

(i) Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements-Disclosure of Accounting Policies

This amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditons, even if the amounts are immaterial.

However, not all accounting policy information relting to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself matter.

(ii) Amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates for the first time in the current year. The amendment replaces the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are " monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in the financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. There was no impact on the Finnacial Statements from the adoption of this amendment.

(iii) Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction

The Company has the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions. e.g. leases and decommissioning provisions. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommisioning provision.

(iv) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The Company has adopted the amendments included in the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 208- 2020 Cycle for the first time in 2022. The Annual Improvements include amendments to four standards.

(a) IFRS 1 First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment provides additional relief to to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1: D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parents's date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption IFRS 1: D16(a).

(b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the "10 per cent" test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

(c) IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

(d) IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fiar Value Measurement to use internally consisitent cash flows and discount ratesand enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash gflows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

2.4 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company is yet to fully assess the impact the new standards and amendments may have on its financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable when they become effective.

(i) Amendements to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or joint venture is accounted for using the equity method, are recognized in the parents profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the measurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

The IASB has decided to defer the effective period of the amendments indefinitely.

(ii) Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or noncurrent in the statement of finnacial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if convenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 , with early application permitted.

(iii) Amendments to IAS 1 Non-current liabilities with convenants

In October 2022, the IASB issued Non-current liabities with covenants, (Amendments to IAS 1), to clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability so that:

a. It specifies that if the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months- is subject to an entity complying with conditions after the reporting period, then those conditions would not affect whether the right to defer settlement exists at the end of the reporting period (the reporting date) for the purposes of classifying a liability as current or non-current: and

b. for non-current liabilities subject to conditions, an entity is required to disclose information about:

i. the conditions (for example, the nature of and date by which the entity must comply with the condition);

ii. whether the entity would comply with the conditions based on its circumstances at the reporting date; and

iii. whether and how the entity expects to comply with the conditions by the date don which they are contractually required to be tested.

IASB tentatively decided to amend IAS 1 to require that an entity present separately in its statement of financial position 'non-current liabilities subject to conditions in the next 12 months' . This line item would include liabilities classified as non-current for which the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months is subject to the entity complying with conditions after the reporting date.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

(iv) Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The IFRS interpretation committee received a submission about IFRS 16 leases and a sale and leaseback transactionm with variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate and came to the conclusion (and the IASB agreed) that it would be beneficial to amend IFRS 16 to specify how a seller-lessee should apply the subsequent requirements IFRS 16 to the lease liability that arises in the sale and leaseback transaction. The following are key points to note with regards to the amendments.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Exception to the general requirements of determination of 'lease payments":

Lease payments as defined in IFRS 16 comprise the following:

I. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentive;

ii. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;

iii. the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

iv. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the definition of lease payments and these payments are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities.

If the same definition is applied to a leaseback, the seller-lesse, in a leaseback transaction involving variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate, would measure the lease liability without considering these variable payments. That may result in recognition of a gain on the right-of-use retained by the seller-lessee. To prevent this accounting outcome, the amendments create an exception to the defin ition of 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in a way that the seller-lessee would not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee.

The amendments do not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback. The seller-lessee may apply other methodologies to determine lease payments subject to the requirements of the amendments i.e., the seller-lessee would not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Agreement

The amendments requires an entity to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its supplier finance arrangements, such as terms and conditions-including, for example, extended payment terms and security or guarantees provided.

The IASB decided that, in most cases, aggregated information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements will satisfy the information needs of users of financial statements.

Amongst other characteristics, IAS 7 explains that a supplier finance arrangement provides the entity with extended payment terms, or the entity's suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date.

The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.

The amendments are affective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with transitional reliefs in the first year.

(v) Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangibility

This amendment was issued by IASB in August 2023.

An entity is impacted by this amendment when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The lack of exchangeability may occur, for example, because of government imposed controls on capital imports and exports, or the volume of foreign currency transactions that can be undertaken at an official exchange rate is limited. The amendments clarify when a currency is considered exchangeabe into another currency and how an entity estimates a spot rate for currencies that lack exchangeability. The amendments introduce new disclosures to help financial statement users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate.

3 Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the acCompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

• Capital management	Note 6
• Financial instruments risk management and policies	Note 26
• Sensitivity analyses disclosures	Note 26

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

(a) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company does not have lease contracts that include extension in the year under review.

(b) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Determining the timing of satisfaction of sales of feeds and concentrates

The Company concluded that revenue for sales of feeds and concentrates is to be recognised at a point in time; when the customer obtains control of the goods. The Company assess when control is transferred using the indicators below:

- The Company has a present right to payment for the goods;
- The customer has legal title to the goods;
- The Company has transferred physical possession of the asset and delivery note received;
- The customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; and
- The customer has accepted the goods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing off the asset. The fair value of the assets of is based on the market value. This is the price which an asset may be reasonably expected to be realised in a sale in a private contract. These estimates are most relevant to intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company.

(b) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by product type, customer type and rating).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 17 and 26.4.

(c) Depreciation and carrying value of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

(d) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4 Revenue from contracts with customers
4.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Segments	**Aba**	**Ikeja**	**Onitsha Operations**	**Northern Operations**	**TOTAL**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Type of goods or service					
Sales of livestock feeds	6,109,410	10,503,121	1,292,558	2,504,614	20,409,702
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,109,410**	**10,503,121**	**1,292,558**	**2,504,614**	**20,409,702**
Geographical markets					
Within Nigeria	6,109,410	10,503,121	1,292,558	2,504,614	20,409,702
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,109,410**	**10,503,121**	**1,292,558**	**2,504,614**	**20,409,702**
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	6,109,410	10,503,121	1,292,558	2,504,614	20,409,702
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,109,410**	**10,503,121**	**1,292,558**	**2,504,614**	**20,409,702**

	For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Segments	**Aba**	**Ikeja**	**Onitsha Operations**	**Northern Operations**	**TOTAL**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Type of goods or service					
Sales of livestock feeds	2,973,995	9,889,565	573,056	2,973,605	16,410,221
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,973,995**	**9,889,565**	**573,056**	**2,973,605**	**16,410,221**
Geographical markets					
Within Nigeria	2,973,995	9,889,565	573,056	2,973,605	16,410,221
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,973,995**	**9,889,565**	**573,056**	**2,973,605**	**16,410,221**
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,973,995	9,889,565	573,056	2,973,605	16,410,221
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,973,995**	**9,889,565**	**573,056**	**2,973,605**	**16,410,221**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

Sale of Animal feeds

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of livestock feeds and payment is generally due within 90 days from delivery.

Contract balances		2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Trade receivables	17	267,354	201,928

In 2023, provision for trade receivable is N132.03 Million (2022: N144.08million). The reduction in value in current year relates to 12 million impairment provision no longer require, no amount was recognised as expected credit losses on trade receivables during the year.

5 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Board of Livestock Feeds Plc. The Board members review the Company's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. The directors have determined the operating segments based on these reports. Assessment of performance is based on operating profits of the operating segment that is reviewed by the Board. Other information provided to the Board is measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements.

The Company generated all its revenue in Nigeria. The Company operates only in the Feed Milling industry hence all information on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position remains the same with that of the segment information.

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Revenue from contract with customers (Note 14)	20,409,702	16,410,221
Operating profit	469,943	66,927
Finance cost (Note 10)	(597,945)	(853,652)
Finance income (Note 9)	1,244	5,333
Loss before taxation	(126,758)	(781,392)
Minimum tax expense (Note 12 (iv))	(102,417)	(82,830)
Income tax (expense)/credit (Note 12 (i))	(843)	42,004
Total assets	13,376,466	7,457,705
Total liabilities	11,926,227	5,777,448

Revenue

The Company (all segments) produces animal feeds which is 100% of its turnover. Other products include Veterinary Drugs which is bought from other Companies for marketing and sales. All the products have similar risk and returns and are therefore considered as a single segment. Analysis of sales for the year is as follows:

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Aba	6,109,410	2,973,995
Ikeja	10,503,121	9,889,565
Onitsha Operations	1,292,558	573,056
Northern Operations	2,504,614	2,973,605
	20,409,702	**16,410,221**

Segmental revenue and operating profit-31 December 2023

	Aba	Ikeja	Onitsha Operations	Northern Operations	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
From external customers	6,109,410	10,503,121	1,292,558	2,504,614	20,409,702
Segment revenue	6,109,410	10,503,121	1,292,558	2,504,614	20,409,702
Cost of sales	(5,817,791)	(9,786,827)	(1,218,262)	(2,315,361)	(19,138,242)
Gross profit	**291,618**	**716,294**	**74,295**	**189,253**	**1,271,460**
Selling and distribution expense	(24,239)	(48,051)	(16,379)	(39,977)	(128,646)
Trading profit	**267,379**	**668,242**	**57,916**	**149,276**	**1,142,813**
Other income	24,214	31,431	-	4,386	60,030
Operating profit	**291,593**	**699,673**	**57,916**	**153,662**	**1,202,844**
Finance Cost	(157,143)	(347,535)	(16,850)	(76,417)	(597,945)
Contribution to margin	**134,450**	**352,138**	**41,066**	**77,245**	**604,899**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Head Office	2023 N'000
Dividend income (Note 8)	347
Interest income (Note 9)	1,244
Laboratory income	474
Sales of Scrap	335
Gain on disposal of assets (Note 8)	11,003
Miscellaneous income	523
ITF Refund	981
Reversal of ECL (Note 17)	12,047
Administrative cost (Note 7(iii)	(694,231)
Marketing Cost	(64,381)
Loss before tax	**(126,758)**

Segment assets and liabilities- 31 December 2023

Non-current assets	Head office	Aba	Ikeja	Onitsha Operations	Northern Operations	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Property, plant and equipment	512,375	362,566	268,771	127	7,071	1,150,910
Intangible assets	197,538	-	-	-	-	197,538
Total Non-current Assets	**709,914**	**362,566**	**268,771**	**127**	**7,071**	**1,348,448**

Current assets	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Inventory	3,994,954	1,148,506	3,210,039	14,407	1,231,011	9,598,916
Trade and other receivables	1,513,837	55,837	80,368	20,607	5,931	1,676,581
Refund assets	5,616	-	-	-	-	5,616
Prepayments	100,626	-	21,739	-	10,000	132,365
Other financial asset	17,283	-	-	-	-	17,283
Cash and cash equivalents	597,238	5	8	2	4	597,257
Total Current Assets	**6,229,554**	**1,204,348**	**3,312,154**	**35,016**	**1,246,946**	**12,028,018**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The inventory balance at the head office represents materials held in Livestock feeds Plc warehouses and those held at external warehouses in Lagos, Ibadan, Kano and Zaria and will be transferred to the various mills in the current year while trade and other receivables represents receivables from debtors and deposit for raw materials.

Current liabilities	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Trade and other payables	1,077,849	242,082	118,872	19,720	66,132	1,524,655
Short- term borrowings	10,261,726	-	-	-	-	10,261,726
Refund liabilities	6,240	-	-	-	-	6,240
Dividend payable	17,384	-	-	-	-	17,384
Current tax payable	116,222	-	-	-	-	116,222
Total Current Liabilities	**11,479,421**	**242,082**	**118,872**	**19,720**	**66,132**	**11,926,227**

Segmental revenue and operating profit -31 December 2022

	Aba	**Ikeja**	**Onitsha Operations**	**Northern Operations**	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
From external customers	2,973,995	9,889,565	573,056	2,973,605	16,410,221
Segment revenue	2,973,995	9,889,565	573,056	2,973,605	16,410,221
Cost of sales	(2,806,367)	(9,616,142)	(513,677)	(2,777,642)	(15,713,828)
Gross profit	**167,629**	**273,422**	**59,379**	**195,963**	**696,394**
Selling and distribution expense	(23,980)	(71,516)	(17,724)	(63,235)	(176,455)
Trading profit	**143,649**	**201,907**	**41,655**	**132,728**	**519,938**
Other income	38,221	98,126	170	16,214	152,731
Operating profit	**181,870**	**300,032**	**41,825**	**148,942**	**672,669**
Finance expense	(228,642)	(503,185)	-	(121,825)	(853,652)
Contribution to margin	**(46,772)**	**(203,153)**	**41,825**	**27,117**	**(180,983)**

Segment information - continued

	2023 ₦'000
Head Office	
Dividend Income (Note 8)	316
Interest income (Note 9)	5,333
Laboratory income	552
Gain on disposal of assets (Note 8)	1,095
Miscellaneous income	1,162
Sale of scraps	151
(Loss) on Realized Foreign Currency Revaluation	(2,745)
Expected Credit Loss (Note 17)	(4,396)
Administrative cost(Note 7(iii))	(559,332)
Marketing Cost	(42,546)
Loss before tax	**(781,392)**

Segment assets and liabilities- 31 December 2022

Non-current assets	**Head office ₦'000**	**Aba ₦'000**	**Ikeja ₦'000**	**Onitsha Operations ₦'000**	**Northern Operations ₦'000**	**Total ₦'000**
Property,plant and equipment	326,808	362,566	168,771	127	7,071	865,343
Intangible assets	237,293	-	-	-	-	237,293
Total Non-current Assets	**564,101**	**362,566**	**168,771**	**127**	**7,071**	**1,102,636**
Current assets	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Inventory	23,522	1,575,862	2,687,368	11,034	612,506	4,910,292
Trade and other receivables	586,871	82,983	210,036	20,734	4,455	905,079
Refund assets	4,683	-	-	-	-	4,683
Prepayments	14,666	-	16,892	-	8,333	39,891
Other financial asset	17,283	-	-	-	-	17,283
Cash and cash equivalents	477,822	5	8	2	4	477,841
Total Current Assets	**1,124,848**	**1,658,850**	**2,914,303**	**31,770**	**625,299**	**6,355,069**

Segment information - continued

	Head office	Aba	Ikeja	Onitsha Operations	Northern Operations	Total
Current liabilities	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Trade and other payables	1,889,663	50,536	84,933	10,040	44,192	2,079,364
Short- term borrowings	3,575,019	-	-	-	-	3,575,019
Refund liabilities	4,924	-	-	-	-	4,924
Dividend payable	17,384	-	-	-	-	17,384
Current tax payable	95,791	-	-	-	-	95,791
Government Grant	4,966	-	-	-	-	4,966
Total Current Liabilities	**5,587,747**	**50,536**	**84,933**	**10,040**	**44,192**	**5,777,448**

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 segments expenses. Interest expenses are allocated based on investment in inventory acquired for each mills.

6 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and retained earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below 60% and a minimum B credit rating. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and bank balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Trade and other payables	21	1,524,655	2,079,364
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	23	10,261,726	3,575,019
Cash and short term deposit	19	(597,257)	(477,841)
Net debt		**11,189,124**	**5,176,542**
Total capital: Equity	20	1,450,239	1,680,257
Capital and net debt		**12,639,363**	**6,856,799**
Gearing ratio		**89%**	**75%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

7 Expense by Nature

7(i) Cost of sales

	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		18,077,698	14,901,494
Salaries and other staff benefit*		371,893	332,006
Business Travelling Expenses		15,216	11,453
Business Entertainment Expenses		6,864	7,759
Electricity and power		253,049	124,456
Depreciation of property,plant & equipment	11(ii)	144,676	142,680
Amortisation of intangible assets	11(iii)	652	652
Rent**		62,377	53,089
Security expenses		18,273	17,566
Local repair and renewal		98,009	43,238
Laboratory expenses		6,077	9,003
Research & Development		4,653	6,524
Vehicle repairs expenses		7,442	2,173
Sundry vehicle expenses		1,934	1,485
Cleaning & Sanitation		4,211	9,832
Office Stationery & Printing		6,349	5,486
Rates		7,110	2,715
Subscription		9,433	4,301
Information Technology		551	1,486
Other expenses ***		41,775	36,430
Total cost of sales		**19,138,242**	**15,713,827**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

* Salaries & other benefits includes Employer Pension for the year N10,753,126 (2022:N9,398,196)

** Rent represents amount amortized on short-term lease of warehouse during the year.

*** Other expenses includes research and development, uniforms, telephone expenses, postal services and computer charges which were incurred by the Company during the year.

7(ii) Selling and distribution expenses

		₦'000	₦'000
Salaries and other staff benefit*		84,664	80,012
Business travelling expenses		24,723	19,873
Distribution expenses		37,011	68,856
Corporate gifts/marketing investment		23,924	28,833
Depreciation of property,plant & equipment	11(ii)	9,099	7,882
Electricity and Power		1,593	445
Office Stationery and Printing		138	345
Local repair and renewal		74	2,664
Advertisement and Publicity		2,024	910
Vehicle repairs, maintenance & fueling		6,927	5,854
Internet Charges/IT licencing renewal		15	18
Other expenses ***		2,835	3,309
		193,027	**219,001**

* Salaries & other benefits include Employer's Pension N4,209,742 (2022: N3,951,116)

** Other expenses include all other expenses that are related to selling & distribution but not stated above such as, Miscellaneous/ sundry expenses, research and development, subscription etc which were incurred during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

7(iii) Administrative expenses	Notes	₦'000	₦'000
		2023	**2022**
Salaries and other staff benefit*		184,926	158,692
Consultancy		7,881	28,979
Audit fee**		16,641	12,900
Non-Audit Related Services - ICOFR***		12,900	-
Subscription		13,168	7,328
Board Expenses	27(ii)	23,220	20,677
AGM expenses		4,961	6,409
Information Technology		70,536	70,892
Depreciation of property,plant & equipment	11(ii)	14,469	9,846
Amortisation of intangible assets	11(iii)	51,256	12,123
Insurance		42,129	22,988
Management service fees	24	192,807	159,102
Bank charges		15,333	13,676
Business travelling & entertainment		10,391	7,129
Electricity & Power		5,255	2,625
Cleaning & Sanitation		946	904
Security expenses		2,863	3,981
Office stationery & printing		2,539	1,776
Local repairs & renewal		2,646	3,742
Rent		445	514
Legal expenses		-	1,555
Advertisement & Publicity		1,100	647
Vehicles repairs, maintenance & fueling		4,893	2,641
Other expenses ****		12,926	10,206
		694,231	**559,332**

* Salaries & Other benefits include Employer's Pension N10,134,293(2022:N8,705,832).
** Audit Fees relates to the professional fees for our external auditor.
*** Non-Audit related services, relates to the professional fees paid to KPMG in 2023 for the limited Assurance Engagement performed on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial reporting.
**** Other expenses that are related to administrative expenses but not stated above such as Miscellaneous/ sundry expenses, computer charges etc which were incurred during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8 Other operating income	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Sales of sacks		47,755	34,143
Laboratory income *		538	576
Weighing income**		641	1,160
Sales of scrap		6,882	1,111
Gain on disposal of property,plant and equipment		11,003	1,095
Loss on Realized foreign currency revaluation		-	(2,745)
Registration fees		579	1,180
Dividend Income		347	316
ITF refund		981	-
Government Grant	23.1	4,966	116,426
Total other operating income		**73,694**	**153,262**

* The Company has Laboratories in Ikeja mill and Aba mill where third parties come for Lab analysis and pay for this service.

** Third parties made use of Livestock feeds Plc weighbridge to weigh their trucks and goods in Ikeja mill and Onitsha operation during the year.

9 Finance income	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Interest income on short-term bank deposits		492	4,733
Interest Income - Unclaimed Dividend		751	600
		1,244	**5,333**

10 Finance cost	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Interest on loans		597,945	716,120
Interest on Commercial Paper		-	137,532
		597,945	**853,652**

11(i) (Loss)/Profit before taxation

(Loss)/Profit before taxation is stated after charging:	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	51,908	652
Depreciation	14	168,245	160,408
Auditors remuneration	7(iii)	16,641	12,900
Staff cost	7(i,ii,iii)	641,483	570,710

11(ii) Depreciation of property,plant & equipment	Notes	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cost of Sales	7(i)	144,676	142,680
Selling and distribution expenses	7(ii)	9,099	7,882
Administrative expenses	7(iii)	14,469	9,846
		168,245	**160,408**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

11(iii) Amortisation of intangible assets

		2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cost of Sales	7(i)	652	652
Administrative expenses	7(iii)	51,256	12,123
		51,908	**12,775**

12 Taxation
(i) Income tax expense

The tax charge for the year has been computed after adjusting for certain items of expenditure and income, which are not deductible or chargeable for tax purposes, and comprises:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Current tax expense:		
Company income tax	-	-
Education tax charge	843	-
Police trust fund levy	-	-
	843	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences		
(Credit) for the year	-	(42,004)
Income tax charge/(credit)	**843**	**(42,004)**

(ii) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(126,758)	(781,392)
Income tax using statutory tax rate	(38,028)	(234,418)
Education tax at 3% of assessable profit	-	-
Investment allowance	-	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	-
Non deductible expenses	(2,402)	(1,905)
Impact of tax credit/losses not recognised	40,430	194,204
Others	-	116
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	**-**	**(42,004)**
Effective income tax rate	**0%**	**5%**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

(iii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Property, plant and equipment	143,274	124,958
Unutilised tax loss	(187,969)	(200,045)
Unutilised tax credit	(139,355)	(69,741)
Unrealised exchange gain	(875)	(862)
Expected credit losses on debt financial assets	(49,260)	(48,513)
Net deferred tax (assets)	**(234,185)**	**(194,204)**
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	234,185	194,204
Net deferred tax(assets)/liabilities	**-**	**-**

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Deferred tax reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	**-**	**-**

(iv) Current tax liabilities

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
As of 1 January	95,791	93,591
Income tax expense for the year	843	-
Minimum tax	102,417	82,830
Payment during the year	(82,830)	(80,631)
As at 31 December	**116,222**	**95,791**

Minimum tax in current year has been computed based on 0.5% of turnover in line with the Finance Act 2021 and the charge for the year amounts to N102.42 million (2022: N82.83 million).

13 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year adjusted for any dilutive or potentially dilutive instruments. The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders for basic earnings	(230,018)	(822,218)
	Thousands	**Thousands**
Average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	2,999,999	2,999,999
Basic earnings per share (Kobo)	(7.67)	(27.41)
Diluted earnings per share (Kobo)	(7.67)	(27.41)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

14a. Property, plant and equipment

	Building	Machinery & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cost							
1 January 2022	**275,098**	**1,054,241**	**147,300**	**55,376**	**51,953**	**272,817**	**1,856,786**
Additions	2,545	166,224	9,836	4,488	5,802	60,575	249,469
Disposal	-	-	(7,980)	(238)	(137)	-	(8,354)
Reclassification	-	127	16,125	4,631	12,291	(33,175)	-
31 December 2022	**277,643**	**1,220,593**	**165,281**	**64,257**	**69,909**	**300,218**	**2,097,901**
Additions	198	164	4,193	77	-	449,180	453,812
Disposal	-	(54)	(34,945)	-	(5,594)	-	(40,594)
Reclassification*	9,471	204,266	42,065	(118)	22,682	(278,366)	-
31 December 2023	**287,312**	**1,424,968**	**176,593**	**64,216**	**86,997**	**471,032**	**2,511,119**
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2022	**144,978**	**738,955**	**119,502**	**34,691**	**42,232**	**-**	**1,080,358**
Depreciation charge for the year	8,733	114,871	21,979	6,445	8,379	-	160,408
Disposal	-	-	(7,980)	(92)	(136)	-	(8,208)
31 December 2022	**153,711**	**853,826**	**133,500**	**41,044**	**50,475**	**-**	**1,232,558**
Depreciation charge for the year	9,221	112,065	26,033	7,828	13,099	-	168,245
Disposal	-	(54)	(34,945)	-	(5,594)	-	(40,594)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(1,618)	1,618	-	-
31 December 2023	**162,932**	**965,837**	**124,588**	**47,254**	**59,598**	**-**	**1,360,209**
Net book value							
31 December 2023	**124,379**	**459,132**	**52,005**	**16,962**	**27,400**	**471,032**	**1,150,910**
At 31 December 2022	**123,932**	**366,767**	**31,781**	**23,213**	**19,434**	**300,218**	**865,343**

* Reclassification relates to cost of projects that were earlier recognized in CWIP pending the completion of the projects.

There was no existence of restrictions on the title to the Company's Property plant and equipment. No asset was pledged as securities for liabilities during the year (2022: Nil). No contractual commitment on any of the Company's Property, plant and equipment.

14b. Analysis of Capital WIP into asset classes:

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
Buildings	464,482	288,540
Machinery and Equipment	6,550	11,082
Computer Hardware	-	597
	471,032	**300,218**

15 Intangible assets

(i) Computer software with definite useful life

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cost:		
At 1 January	263,680	15,024
Additions	12,153	-
Reclassification**(Note 15ii)	-	248,655
At 31 December	**275,833**	**263,680**
Amortisation		
At 1 January	26,387	13,612
Amortisation	51,908	12,775
At 31 December	**78,295**	**26,387**
Carrying value	**197,538**	**237,293**

Computer software consists of acquisitions costs of software used in the day-to-day operations of the company
The Company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil). There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of intangibles assets during the year (2022: Nil).
There are no restrictions on the Company's title to its intangible assets. All intangible assets items are Non-current.
There are no impairment losses for the year (2022:Nil).
** This relates to capitalization of the cost incurred on the new accounting software (SAP S4 HANA)

(ii)Capital work in progress-intangible asset

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cost:		
At 1 January	-	33,439
Additions	-	215,216
At 31 December	**-**	**248,655**
Amortisation		
At 1 January	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Reclassification		(248,655)
At 31 December	-	(248,655)
Carrying value	**-**	**-**

The SAP project has been concluded and the cost incurred has been fully transferred to intangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

(iii) **Reconciliation of additions to Intangible assets in the Statement of Cashflows**	**2023 ₦'000**	**2022 ₦'000**
Additions to Computer Software	12,153	-
Additions to Software under development	-	215,216
Additions per Statement of Cashflows	12,153	215,216

16 Inventories	**2023 ₦'000**	**2022 ₦'000**
Raw materials	8,842,318	3,553,662
Finished goods	127,723	112,181
Vet Drugs	421,646	443,980
Engineering spares	180,428	175,707
Diesel	26,801	21,993
Inventory with third party for conversion **	-	602,769
	9,598,916	**4,910,292**

During 2023, there was no write off and write down of Inventories by the Company (2022: Nil), In addition, the Company recognised N18,077,698,567(2022: N14,901,494,099) as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value). These are recognised in the cost of sales(Note 7(i)).

** Inventory with third party for conversion represents the value of the Company's inventory item of raw soya seed with Slabmark Nigeria Ltd and Apple and Pears Ltd for conversion of raw soya seeds to Soya bean meal.

Changes in inventories in the statement of cashflows	**2023 ₦'000**	**2022 ₦'000**
Inventories at 1 January	4,910,292	8,581,643
Inventories at 31 December	9,598,916	4,910,292
	(4,688,624)	**3,671,351**

17 Trade and other receivables	**2023 ₦'000**	**2022 ₦'000**
Receivables from third-party customers	267,354	201,928
Advance payments to suppliers*	1,395,626	36,325
Allowance for expected credit losses	(132,030)	(144,077)
	1,530,950	94,176
Related Parties(Note 24)	127,228	795,939
Other receivables	18,403	14,964
	1,676,581	905,079
Refund asset	5,616	4,683
	1,682,197	**909,762**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 90 days. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 24.
*Advance payments to suppliers relates to cash deposit to the suppliers of raw materials used in production of animal feeds.
Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
As at 1 January	(144,077)	(139,681)
Reversal/(Impairment) of trade receivables	12,047	(4,396)
At 31 December	**(132,030)**	**(144,077)**

The information about the credit exposures are disclosed in Note 26.4.

Changes in trade and other receivables in the statement of cashflows	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Trade and other receivables at 1 January	909,762	985,439
Trade and other receivables at 1 December	1,682,197	909,762
	(772,435)	**75,677**
Reversal/(Impairment) of trade receivables	12,047	(4,396)
	(760,388)	**71,281**

Financial asset measured at amortised cost

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's Internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Company's grading system are explained in Note 26.4 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 26.4

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**2023**		**2022**
Internal grading system	***Stage 1 Individual***	***Simplified Model Collective***	***Total***
	N'000	***N'000***	***N'000***
Standard grade	-	267,354	201,928
	-	**267,354**	**201,928**

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	***Stage 1 Individual***	***Simplified Model Collective***	***Total***
	N'000	***N'000***	***N'000***
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	-	(144,077)	(139,681)
Impairment write back/(charge)	-	12,047	(4,396)
	-	**(132,030)**	**(144,077)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Refund assets

Right of return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
As at 1 January	4,683	3,327
Amount deferred as a result of unexpired rights	5,616	4,683
Cost of sales recognized in the period from:		
Expired right not exercised	(4,683)	(3,327)
As at 31 December	**5,616**	**4,683**

18 Prepayments

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Due within one year:		
Others*	38,890	14,624
Short-term lease prepayments (Note 18.1)	41,965	25,267
Insurance	51,510	-
	132,365	**39,891**

*Others relates to SAP licence fee, ODOO licence fee, internet services, generator maintenance, land use charge etc during the year.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:	2023 ₦'000
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in Cost of sales and administrative expenses)	12,084
	12,084

Changes in prepayment in the statement of cashflows	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Prepayment at 1 January	39,891	81,147
Prepayment at 31 December	132,365	39,891
	(92,474)	**41,256**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18(i) Short-term lease prepayments

These were lease payment for Warehouse made during the year for a lease period of one year i.e expired on 31 October 2024. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption for these leases.

Short-term lease prepayment consist of unamortised portion of short-term leases. Short-term leases are leases that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months. The lease payment is expensed over the lease term on a straight-line basis. It represents payment made in advance for rent, insurance, passage allowance,SAP licence fee etc. on assets.

18(ii) ROU Assets

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Opening Balance	-	8,333
Addition	-	-
Depreciation	-	(8,333)
Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

19 Cash and short term deposit

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cash on hand	130	46
Cash at banks	597,127	338,338
	597,257	**338,384**

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates

19.1 Call deposit

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Short term deposit with First Bank of Nigeria Ltd	-	139,458
	-	**139,458**

Call deposit relates to proceeds from shares issued in 2017 . It was stated in the rights circular that N290,488,415 will be utilised for the development of new site in Sagamu. The balance of N139,457,639.91 from the prior year has been fully utilised for the intended purposes.

19.2 Other financial asset(Unclaimed dividend funds)

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Unclaimed dividend funds*	17,283	17,283
	17,283	17,283

* Other financial assets relates to 90% of unclaimed dividend returned by the registrar of the Company. The amount is placed in a fixed deposit account by the Company. This is in compliance with the directives of the Nigeria Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

19.3 Interest Income earned on Unclaimed dividend funds till date

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Interest earned	5,786	5,035
	5,786	**5,035**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at bank and call deposit as included below.

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cash on hand, cash at bank and call deposit	597,257	477,841

Call deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. During the reporting period, an expected credit loss assessment was performed on these(cash and cash equivalents) balances. The impairment allowance is considered immaterial.

20 Issued capital and reserves	₦'000	₦'000
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid		
2,999,999,418 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	1,500,000	1,500,000
Share premium		
At 1 January	693,344	693,344
At 31 December	**693,344**	**693,344**

21 Trade and other payables

Trade payables	904,179	1,145,761
Related parties (Note 24)	32,983	634,262
Other payables (Note 21.1)	587,493	299,341
	1,524,655	**2,079,364**
Refund liabilities (Note 21.2)	6,240	4,924
	1,530,895	**2,084,288**

Changes in trade and other payables in the statement of cashflows

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Trade and Other Payables at 31 December	1,530,895	2,084,288
Trade and Other Payables at 1 January	2,084,288	720,207
	(553,393)	**1,364,081**

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 24

For explanations on the Company's liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 26.4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

21.1 Other payables	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
VAT payable	1,487	649
Accrued liabilities	545,841	250,211
WHT payable	25,678	32,485
PAYE	8,962	11,086
ITF	5,525	4,907
	587,493	**299,341**
21.2 Refund liabilities		
Refund liabilities (Note 21(i))	6,240	4,924
	593,733	**304,265**

(i) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to accounting policy on variable consideration. See breakdown of refund analysis below:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
As at 1 January	4,924	3,690
Amount deferred as a result of unexpired rights	6,240	4,924
Revenue recognized in the period from:		
Expired right not exercised	(4,924)	(3,690)
As at 31 December	**6,240**	**4,924**

(ii) Net refund liabilities consist of the following at December 31:

(In thousands of naira)	2023	2022	Change	Change
Refund assets	5,616	4,683	933	20%
Refund liabilities	(6,240)	(4,924)	(1,316)	27%
Net refund liabilities	**(624)**	**(241)**	**(383)**	**159%**

22 Dividend payable

Amounts recognised as dividend payable to ordinary shareholders in the year comprise:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
As at 1 January	(17,384)	(17,384)
Dividend paid	-	-
As at 31 December	**(17,384)**	**(17,384)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

23 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Borrowings -Current		
Commercial Loan-FBN	7,242,241	2,068,532
Commercial Loan-ZBN	3,019,485	1,010,667
CBN CACS FUND-UBN	-	495,820
	10,261,726	**3,575,019**
Reconciliation of interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
As at 1 January	3,575,019	7,452,074
Additions*	10,000,000	10,321,410
Government grant	-	(121,392)
Interest charged	597,945	853,652
Principal repayments	(3,558,508)	(14,211,615)
Interest repayments	(352,729)	(719,111)
As at 31 December	**10,261,726**	**3,575,019**
Maturity		
0 - 1 year	**10,261,726**	**3,575,019**
Over 1 year	**-**	**-**
Total	**10,261,726**	**3,575,019**

23.1 Government grant

	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
As at 1 January	4,966	-
Received during the year	-	121,392
Released to the statement of profit & loss	(4,966)	(116,426)
As at December 31	**-**	**4,966**

* The loan addition during the year is made up of N7 billion from First bank and N3 billion from Zenith Bank. During the year the Company got an enhanced facility of N7 billion at 18% interest rate for 240 days to 270 days and has been fully utilised .The Company renewed the N2 billion Zenith bank facility at 16 % interest rate, but now running at 18% . The Company also got an enhancement of N1 billion at 18.5 % from Zenith bank which makes the total approved facility to be N3 billion. The Company also liquidated N500 million which was the last tranche of the N2 billion Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme fund (CACS) in February 2023.

Government Grant is the Savings made on interest paid on N2 billion facilities obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria through Union Bank Plc which is Federal government agriculture intervention fund(CACS). The facility was obtained at an interest rate of 5% but later increased to 9% in September 2022 as against 16% commercial

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

rate applicable at the time the facility was running. The loan has been fully amortized, with the last tranche liquidated in February 2023. The security for these facilities is letter of awareness from UACN Plc.

24 Related party disclosures

The immediate and ultimate parent, as well as controlling party of the Company is UAC of Nigeria Plc incorporated in Nigeria. There are other companies that are related to Livestock Feeds Plc through common shareholdings and directorship. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties during the year.

	Relationship	Management service fees	Purchases from related parties	Sales to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
As at 31 December 2023		**₦'000**	**₦'000**		**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Entity with control over the Company:						
UAC of Nigeria Plc	Parent Company	192,807	82,481	-	-	32,983
Other related party						
UAC Foods Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-	-	226	-
CAP PLC	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Cereals Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	208,874	2,474,207	127,002	-
		192,807	**291,354**	**2,474,207**	**127,228**	**32,983**

As at 31 December 2022

Entity with control over the Company:						
UAC of Nigeria Plc	Parent Company	4,893	3,312,732	-	-	69,010
Other related party:		-				
UAC Foods Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	36
CAP PLC	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-	-	31	-
Grand Cereals Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	636,485	1,926,552	795,908	565,216
		4,893	**3,949,217**	**1,926,552**	**795,939**	**634,262**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

25.1 Commitments

The directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments which are relevant in assessing the state of affairs of the Company have been taken into consideration in the preparation of these financial statements.

25.2 Legal claim contingency

There is no contigent liabilty arising as a result of legal litigation as at period end (2022: Nil).

26 Financial assets and financial liabilities

26.1 Financial assets

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cash and short term deposit (Note 19)	597,257	477,841
Trade and other receivables (Note 17)	1,676,581	905,079

26.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**2023** **₦'000**	**2022** **₦'000**
Borrowing (Note 23)	(10,261,726)	(3,575,019)
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	(1,524,655)	(2,079,364)

Trade and other payables here exclude VAT and withholding tax payable

26.3 **Fair values**

The carrying value of all financial assets and financial liabilities is a reasonable approximation of their fair value due to their current nature and the consequent insignificant of discounting no further fair value disclosures have been made.

26.4 **Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and Borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and bank balances that it derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by the audit and governance committee of the Board that advises on risks and the appropriate risk governance framework for the Company. The audit and governance committee of the Board provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Naira units	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Contractual agreements on exchange rates
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate negotiations
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables.	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit. Investment guidelines and held-to-maturity investments.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities		Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits and loans and borrowings.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to this risk as the Company has no long-term debt obligations at variable rates and does not account for any fixed rate instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Foreign Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the riskof changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in the individual foreign currency unit was as follows:

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve and cash and bank balances (Note 19) on the basis of expected cash flows.

This is generally carried out at each of the respective mills in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Year ended 31 December 2023

	On demand	Less than 3months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Trade and other payables	-	1,524,655	-	-	-	1,524,655
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	10,261,726	-	-	10,261,726
	-	1,524,655	10,261,726	-	-	11,786,381

Year ended 31 December 2022

	On demand	Less than 3months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Trade and other payables	-	2,079,364	-	-	-	2,079,364
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	3,575,019	-	-	-	3,575,019
	-	5,654,383	-	-	-	5,654,383

	2023			2022		
	$'000	€'000	£'000	$'000	€'000	£'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1925	379	450	4574	379	450
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	**1,925**	**379**	**450**	**4574**	**379**	**450**

The following significant exchange rate were applied during the year:

	Average Rate during the year		Reporting date spot rate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	₦	₦	₦	₦
US$ 1	648.5	426.9	907.1	461
Euro (€) 1	512.1	449.5	994.5	492.3
GBP	697	527.5	1144	555.2

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	31-Dec-23 Increase/(Decrease in profit or loss	31-Dec-22 Increase/(Decrease in profit or loss
	₦'000	₦'000
USD (10% weakening)	(174,617)	(210,861)
EURO (10% weakening)	(37,692)	(18,659)
GBP (10% weakening)	(51,480)	(24,984)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a Company basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum national rating of 'A' are accepted.

There is no independent rating for customers. Risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

Sales to customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

(ii) Security

No security is obtained for trade receivables either in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement. However, some customers are required to provide postdated cheques for credit transactions while others are granted credit on the strength of their credibility and past performances. In the case of default, unpaid balances are set off against security deposit while others are referred to debt collection agents.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates. There are no credit ratings for Livestock feeds plc trade and other receivables. Credit ratings from Global Credit Rating Co. (GCR) are highlighted below:

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits A+(nga)	597,127	355,621
equivalents	130	46
receivables	1,676,581	905,079
Maximum credit exposure	**2,273,838**	**1,260,746**

(i) Impairment of trade receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type and customer type). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 17. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several states, unrelated and diverse.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

26.4 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies - continued

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade and other receivables using a provision matrix:

	Days past due					
31-Dec-23	**Current ₦'000**	**<90 days ₦'000**	**90–180 days ₦'000**	**180–360 days ₦'000**	**>360 days ₦'000**	**Total ₦'000**
Expected credit loss rate	25.49%	57.12%	75.03%	82.04%	99.93%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	39,108	7,049	5,505	532	113,550	165,744
Expected credit loss	(9,967)	(4,026)	(4,130)	(437)	(113,471)	(132,030)

31-Dec-22	**Current ₦'000**	**<90 days ₦'000**	**90–180 days ₦'000**	**180–360 days ₦'000**	**>360 days ₦'000**	**Total ₦'000**
Expected credit loss rate	25.45%	55.31%	70.32%	78.00%	100.00%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	64,425	13,947	-	16,303	107,252	201,928
Expected credit loss	(16,394)	(7,773)	-	(12,717)	(107,252)	(144,077)

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:

	2023 ₦'000	**2022 ₦'000**
Balance as at 1 January 2023	(144,077)	(139,681)
Expected credit loss write back/(charge)	12,047	(4,396)
Balance at 31 December	**(132,030)**	**(144,077)**

26 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies - continued

Impairment allowance for financial assets

In assessing the Company's internal rating process, the Company's customers and counter parties are assessed based on a credit scoring model that takes into account various historical, current and forwardlooking information such as:

- Any publicly available information on the Company's customers and counter parties from Internal parties. This includes Internal rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports, publicly traded bond or press releases and articles.
- Any macro-economic or geopolitical information, e.g., GDP growth relevant for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates.
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the Company's performance.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed according

27(i) Staff numbers and costs

The table below shows the number of employees (excluding directors), who earned over N500,000 as emoluments in the year and were within the bands stated.

Staff Numbers by function	2023 Number	2022 Number
Direct	59	51
Admin	15	14
Sales & Marketing	21	22
	95	**87**
N500,001-N600,000	-	-
N600,001-N700,000	2	2
N700,001-N800,000	1	1
N800,001-N1,0000,000	7	7
N1,000,001-N1,200,000	5	5
N1,200,001-N1,300,000	-	-
N1,300,001- N1,500,000	1	1
Above N1,500,000	79	71
	95	**87**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Staff costs for the above persons (excluding Non-Executive Directors):

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Salaries and wages	616,386	554,513
Pension cost	25,097	16,197
	641,483	**570,710**

(ii) Emoluments of Non-Executive Directors

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
(a) Fees	1,050	850
Passage Allowance	13,500	10,500
Other Emoluments	8,670	9,327
	23,220	- **20,677**
(b) The Chairman's Emoluments	**3,850**	**3,970**

(iii) Key management compensation

Key management have been defined as the managing director and executive committee members

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000
Key management compensation includes:		
Short-term employee benefits:		
Wages and salaries-Managing Director	43,623	30,312
Wages and salaries-Executive Committee Members	78,358	85,369
	121,981	- **115,680**

28 Technical support agreements

The Company has commercial services agreement with UACN Plc for support services. Expense for management services fee (representing 1% of turnover of the Company excluding intercompany sales to Grand Cereals Limited) is N192.8million (2022: N159.1million).

29 Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the reporting date that require adjustment in the financial statements of the Company that had not been adequately provided for or disclosed in the financial statements.

30 Securities trading policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) Livestock Feeds Plc maintains a Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders as to their dealing in the Company's shares. The Policy undergoes periodic reviews by the Board and is updated accordingly. The Company has made specific inquiries of all its directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period.

31 Provision of Audit and non-audit Services

In compliance with FRC Rule No 3 mandating the disclosure of the value and the nature of the audit and non-audit services provided by Company's external auditor, KPMG Professional Services. The Company engaged KPMG for the limited Assurance Engagement performed on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial reporting which is a Non-Audit services.

32 Free Float Compliance

Livestock Feeds Plc with a free float percentage of 26.71% as at 31 December 2023, is compliant with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Other National Dsiclosures

Livestock Feeds Plc-Free Float Computation

Company Name:	Livestock Feeds Plc
Board Listed:	Main Board
Period End:	December 31
Reporting Period:	31 December 2023
Share Price at end of reporting period:	N1.87(2022: N1.09)

Shareholding Structure/Free Float

Description	31-Dec-23 Units	31-Dec-23 Percentage	31-Dec-22 Unit	31-Dec-22 Percentage
Issued Share Capital	2,999,999,418	100%	2,999,999,418	100%
Substantial Shareholdings(5% and above)				
UAC of Nigeria Plc	2,198,745,772	73.29%	2,198,745,772	73.29%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	2,198,745,772	73.29%	2,198,745,772	73.29%
Directors' Shareholdings(direct and indirect)				
Dr. Joseph Dada	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adebolanle Badejo	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adegboyega Adedeji	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Chiamaka Uwaegbute	-	-	-	-
Mrs.Temitope Omodele	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abayomi Adeyemi	-	-	-	-
Other Influential Shareholdings				
Total Other Influential Shareholdings				
Free Float in Units and Percentage	801,253,646	26.71%	801,253,646	26.71%
Free Float in Value	N1,498,344,318		N873,366,474	

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 ₦'000	%	2022 ₦'000	%
Revenue	20,409,702		16,410,221	
Other income	73,694		153,262	
Finance income	1,244		5,333	
	20,484,639		**16,568,817**	
Bought in services				
- Foreign	(3,871,667)		(9,507,863)	
-Local	(15,486,669)		(6,338,575)	
Total Value added	**1,126,304**	**100**	**722,378**	**100**
Applied as follows:				
Employees				
Salaries and other labour related benefits	641,483	57	570,710	79
Lenders				
Interest expense	597,945	52	853,652	118
Government				
Minimum Tax	(102,417)	(9)	(82,830)	(11)
Education Tax	(843)	-	-	-
Retained in the Business				
Deferred Tax	-	-	42,004	-
Depreciation and amortisation	220,153	20	161,060	22
Loss for the year	(230,018)	(20)	(822,218)	(114)
	1,126,304	**100**	**722,378**	**100**

Five Year Financial Summary

As at 31 December

Assets	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000	2021 ₦'000	2020 ₦'000	2019 ₦'000
Non-current assets	1,348,448	1,102,636	819,612	835,562	858,700
Current assets	12,028,018	6,355,069	10,008,123	5,638,578	3,175,210
Total assets	**13,376,466**	**7,457,705**	**10,827,735**	**6,474,140**	**4,033,910**
Equity					
Issued capital	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Share premium	693,344	693,344	693,344	693,344	693,344
Revenue reserve	(743,105)	(513,087)	309,131	(120,566)	(623,752)
Total equity	**1,450,239**	**1,680,257**	**2,502,475**	**2,072,778**	**1,569,592**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	-	-	42,004	-	-
Current liabilities	11,926,227	5,777,448	8,283,256	4,401,362	2,464,318
Total liabilities	11,926,227	5,777,448	8,325,260	4,401,362	2,464,318
Total equity and liabilities	**13,376,466**	**7,457,705**	**10,827,735**	**6,474,140**	**4,033,910**

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2023 ₦'000	2022 ₦'000	2021 ₦'000	2020 ₦'000	2019 ₦'000
Revenue	20,409,702	16,410,221	14,640,268	11,179,328	9,955,222
(Loss)/profit before minimum tax	(126,758)	(781,392)	565,133	546,071	112,630
Minimum tax	(102,417)	(82,830)	(73,201)	(27,948)	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation	**(229,175)**	**(864,222)**	**491,932**	**518,123**	**112,630**
Taxation	(843)	42,004	(62,235)	(14,936)	(6,277)
(Loss)/profit for the year	**(230,018)**	**(822,218)**	**429,696**	**503,187**	**106,353**

Produce Premium Poultry Feed with "The Right Choice"!

Livestock Feeds Concentrate is produced with selected ingredients to:

- *Maintain constant feed quality.*
- *Ensure huge cost savings*
- *Reduce stress and time loss due to raw material sourcing.*

Head Office
1, Henry Carr Street, Ikeja, Lagos Nigeria.
Telephone 0803 448 1364

Aba Mill
12, Industrial Layout, Aba, Abia State, Nigeria
Telephone: 0806 755 1080

Kano Operation
77 Gunduwawa Area, Off Hadejia Road, Kano
Telephone: 0803 374 5186

Onitsha Operation
15a Pokobros Avenue, Off Atani Road Onitsha
Telephone: 0806 8339495

Email: info@livestockfeedsplc.com Website: www.livestockfeedsplc.com

"Wholesome Concentrates = Excellent Results"

Product of: LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

COMPANY ACTIVITIES


Ongoing Seminar at Nigeria Poultry Show 2023

LSF Exhibition Booth at the Nigeria Poultry Show, Abeokuta


Group Picture Featuring the LSF Team at NPS 2023

LSF Exhibition Stand at PAN Ota Mega Seminar Exhibition


Lecture Ongoing at PAN Ota Mega Seminar Exhibition

LSF Team at PAN Ota Mega Seminar Exhibition

COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Guests Registering at LSF Stand & Learning About Our Products at SEPAN Enugu Expo

LSF Team at SEPAN with Products in Display

Add-on Pelletizing Unit Commissioning

LSF Team at the Commissioning of the Add-on Pelletizing Unit

The add-on pelletizing unit


LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
...quality feeds nationwide
Pelletized and Crumbled Feeds Now Out!
L-Gold
Broiler PRE-STARTER CRUMBLE
L-Gold
Broiler FINISHER PELLET
L-Gold
Broiler STARTER CRUMBLE
Available at distributor outlets nationwide


AQUAMAX
FISH FEED
AQUAMAX FISH FEED
Superior Nutrition, Optimal Performance
Why Aquamax?
Specially formulated to accelerate growth rates, allowing your fish to reach market size faster.
Packed with essential nutrients that promote robust health and well-being in your fish.
Designed to stay afloat longer, reducing waste and ensuring uniform feeding.
High feed conversion, ensuring your fish convert feed into profit efficiently.
Available in 2mm, 3mm, 4mm, 6mm, and 9mm sizes
Quality Assurance Check
Highly Palatable
Strict Bio-Security Compliance
LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC
Contact Us:
@Livestockfeedsplc
www.livestockfeedsplc.com

CARDINALSTONE REGISTRARS

Affix Current Passport

Write your name at the back of your passport photograph

Instruction

Only Clearing Banks are acceptable

Please complete all section of this form to make it eligible for processing and return to the address below

The Registrar,
Cardinal Stone **Registrars**, Limited
358, Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba,
P.O. Box 9117, Marina, Lagos
Nigeria.

I\We hereby request that henceforth, all my\our Dividend Payment(s) due to me\us from my\our holdings in all the companies ticked at the right hand column be credited directly to my \ our bank detailed below:

Bank Verification Number

Bank Name

Bank Account Number

Account Opening Date

Shareholder Account Information

Surname / Company's Name | First Name | Other Names

Address :

City | State | Country

Previous Address (If any)

CHN (If any)

Mobile Telephone 1 | Mobile Telephone 2

Email Address

Signature(s)

Company Seal (If applicable)

Joint\Company's Signatories

TICK	NAME OF COMPANY	SHAREHOLDER'S ACCOUNT NO.
	ACORN PET. PLC	
	AFRIK PHARMACEUTICALS PLC	
	AG HOMES SAVINGS & LOANS	
	AG LEVENTIS	
	ARBICO PLC	
	ASHAKACEM PLC	
	BANKERS WAREHOUSE	
	BETA GLASS	
	CAPITAL HOTEL PLC	
	ELLAH LAKES	
	EVANS MED PLC	
	FCMB BOND	
	FCMB GROUP PLC	
	FIDSON BOND	
	G. CAPPA PLC	
	GUINEA PLC	
	IMB ENERGY MASTER FUND	
	JOS INT. BREWERIES PLC	
	KOGI SAVINGS & LOAN LTD	
	LAFARGE AFRICA PLC	
	LAFARGE BOND	
	LAW UNION & ROCK PLC	
	LEGACY FUND	
	LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC	
	MORISON PLC	
	MRS OIL PLC	
	NAHCO BOND	
	NAHCO PLC	
	NEWPAK PLC	
	N.G.C PLC	
	NGC STERILE	
	NPF MICROFINANCE BANK	
	NULEC INDUSTRIES PLC	
	OKOMU OIL PALM PLC	
	PREMIER PAINT PLC	
	REAN PLC	
	SKYE BANK PLC	
	TOTAL NIG. PLC	
	TRANEX PLC	
	WOMEN INVESTMENT FUND	

Help Desk Telephone No/Contact Centre Information for Issue resolution or clarification: 01-7120090

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS

Currently, our unclaimed dividend account indicate that some dividend warrants have been returned to the Registrars as unclaimed either because the addresses could not be traced or because the affected shareholders no longer live at the addresses.

Affected shareholders are pleased requested to contact the Registrars to update their records and furnish their bank and stockbroker details for e-mandate.

The Registrar Cardinal Stone (Registrars) Limited, 335/337, Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba, Lagos. Telephone: 01-7120090, Email: registrars@cardinalstones.com

The dividends are set out below:

DIVIDEND NO.	AMOUNT UNCLAIMED (₦)	AMOUNT RETURNED TO LIVESTOCK (₦)	AMOUNT WITH REGISTRAS AS AT MAY 30, 2024. (₦)
40	18,274,210.88	17,283,387.68	990,823.20

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

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FULL DEMATERIALIZATION FORM FOR MIGRATION

To: The Registrar ____

Name of Company: ____

Instruction: Please fill out the form in CAPITAL LETTERS

Section 'B' is applicable only if certificate(s) is/are misplaced, lost or destroyed.

Please credit my account at Central Securities Clearing System (CSCS) with shares from my holdings in the company stated below. I recognize this will invalidate any certificate(s) in my possession, or which might come into my possession in respect of my total holding(s) in this/this company.

SECTION A:

SHAREHOLDER'S FULL NAMES: ____

(Surname) First Name, Middle Name

Address: ____

GSM Numbers:______________________ Registrar's Id No (RIN):______________________

CSCS Investor's Acct Number:______________ Clearing House Number(CHN):______________________

Bank Name: __________________ Bank Account Name:______________________________

BVN:________________ Preferred Bank Account No (**NUBAN**) for Direct Settlement:__________________

Email Address:____

Name Of Stockbroking firm of chioce:__________________________Stockbroker's Code (optional)__________

Affix Passport Photograph

Thumb Print

____

Authorized signature and stamp of stockbroker

Shareholder's signature

2nd signature (if applicable)

CERTIFICATE DETAILS

S/N	CERTIFICATE NO. (IF ANY)	UNITS

S/N	CERTIFICATE NO. (IF ANY)	UNITS

Company Seal

SECTION B: INDEMNITY FOR MISPLACED, LOST OR DESTROYED CERTIFICATE(S)

I hereby request the Registrar to credit my account at Central Securities Clearing System (CSCS) w ith unit of shares not covered in my share certificate(s) details quoted in Section 'A' above. The holdings are registered in my name, and the original shares/s tocks certificate(s) has/have been misplaced, lost or destroyed or was never received. I hereby, with the Guarantor whose name hereunder appears, indemnify the said Company and the Registrars against all claims and demands, money, losses, damages, costs and expenses which may be brought against, or be paid, incurred or sustained by the said Company and /or the Registrars by reason or in consequence of the said certificate(s) having been misplaced, destroyed, lost or in consequence of a transfer be ing registered without surrender of the certificate(s) or otherwise whatsoever. I further undertake and agree that if the said Certificate(s) shall hereafter be found, to forthwith deliver up to the Registrars or their successors or assigns without cost, fee or reward.

S/N	CERTIFICATE NO. (IF ANY)	UNITS

Dated this _____ Day of ________ 20__________________

Name:________________________________

Signature:____________________________

Joint (ii) (if applicable): ______________________

Joint (iii) (if applicable): ______________________

Company Seal

In the Presence of:

Name:______________________________**GSM NO:**____________________ **Signature:**______________________

Address:

____

This is to be executed by the shareholder's stockbroker, banker or insurance company.

On behalf of______________________________, we hereby agree jointly and severally to keep the company and /or the Registrar or other persons acting on their behalf fully indemnified against all actions, proceedings, Liabilities, claims, losses, damages, costs and expenses in relation to or arising out of your accepting to re - issue to the rightful owner the shares/stocks, and to pay you on demand, all payments , losses, costs and expenses suffered or incurred by you in consequence thereof or arising therefrom.

Authorised Signatory (1):____________________ **Authorised Signatory (2):**______________________

Company Seal

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

...quality feeds nation

PROXY FORM

Annual General Meeting of Livestock Feeds Plc to be held on Thursday 25th July 2024 at Festival Hotel, Diamond Estate, Amuwo Odofin, Lagos at 10.00am.

Livestock Feeds Plc – (RC.3315)

I/We...

....

of

....

being a member/members of LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC, hereby appoint ** .... failing him, or the Chairman of the meeting as my/our proxy to vote for on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday July 25, 2024 at 10am and at any adjournment thereof. Unless otherwise instructed, the Proxy will vote or abstain from voting as he/she thinks fit.

Dated this ……….... day of …………………………… 2024

Shareholder's signature: ……………………………...

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING PLEASE NOTE:

A member (shareholder) who is unable to attend the Annual General Meeting is allowed by law to vote on a poll by proxy form. The representative of any Corporation, which is a member, may also vote on a show of hands. The above proxy form has been prepared to enable you exercise your rights to vote; in case you cannot personally attend the Annual General Meeting.

If the Shareholder is a Corporation, this form must be under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney.

ORDINARY BUSINESS		FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1.	To lay before the members the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the Report of Directors, Auditors and Audit Committee thereon.			
2(a)	To re-elect the following Directors retiring by rotation:			
	1. Mr. Adebolanle Badejo			
	2. Mrs. Temitope Omodele			
2(b)	To elect Mrs. Chiamaka N. Uwaegbute as a Non-Executive Director of the Company			
3.	To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors			
4.	To elect members of the Statutory Audit Committee			
5.	To disclose the Remuneration of Managers			
SPECIAL BUSINESS				
6.	To fix the remuneration of the Directors			
7.	To renew the general mandate given to the Company to enter into recurrent transactions with related parties.			
Please indicate, by marking 'X' in the appropriate space, how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set out above.				

In the case of Joint Shareholders, any of them may complete the form, but the names of all Joint Shareholders must be stated. Following the normal practice, the chairman of the meeting has been entered on the card to ensure that someone will be at the meeting to act as your proxy, but if you wish, you may insert in the blank space on the form (marked**) the name of any person, whether a member of the Company or not, who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf instead.

Please sign the above proxy form, have it stamped by the Commissioner for Stamp Duties and post it so as to reach the address on the reverse side not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting. If executed by a Corporation, the Proxy Card should be sealed with the common seal.

IMPORTANT

(a) The name of the Shareholder must be written in BLOCK CAPITALS on the proxy form where marked.
(b) This admission form must be produced by the Shareholders or his proxy.
(c) Shareholders or their proxies are requested to sign the admission form before attending the meeting.

Before posting the above form, please tear off this part and retain for admission at the meeting.

ADMISSION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER: ....

NUMBER OF SHARES: ....

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC (RC 3315)
60TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Please admit the Shareholder named on this Admission Card or his or her duly appointed proxy to the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on July 25, 2024 at the FESTIVAL HOTEL, DIAMOND ESTATE , Amuwo Odofin, LAGOS at 10.00am.

Rose Joshua Hamis (Mrs.)
Company Secretary
1, Henry Carr Street Ikeja Lagos

Name of Shareholder: ____________________________

Signature of Shareholder: ________________________

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

...quality feeds nation

AFFIX
POSTAGE
STAMP

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

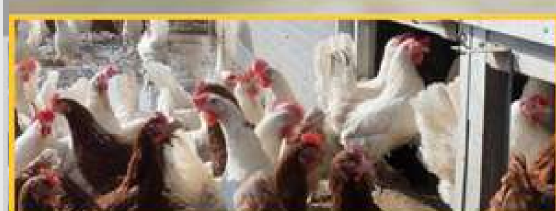
...quantity feeds nationwide

THE REGISTRARS
CARDINALSTONE (REGISTRARS) LIMITED,
335/337 HERBERT MACAULAY WAY, YABA, LAGOS.

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

Give your birds the best nutrition with our Mash Feeds.

- Particle size that is easy to pick, and easily digested.
- Guarantees excellent result.



LAGOS	ABA	ONITSHA	KANO
08034481364	08067551080	08068339495	08033745186

Email: info@livestockfeedsplc.com **Website:** : www.livestockfeedsplc.com

Email: info@livestockfeedsplc.com Website: : www.livestockfeedsplc.com

LIVESTOCK FEEDS PLC

RC 3315

...quality feeds nationwide

a subsidiary of uac of nigeria plc