IPI

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING INDUSTRIES OF NIGERIA PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

CONTENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of directors :	
Mr. T. A. Akinshilo	Chairman
Mrs. I. Essien-Akpan	Managing Director
Senator O.O. Ogunbanjo	Non-Executive Director
Mr. O.W. Ogbonna	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Patrick Fernandes	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. A. Adewunmi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Victor Eromosele	Non-Executive Director
Company registration no. :	RC. 4004
Registered office :	3, Obasa Road, Off Anifowose, Ikeja, Lagos state, Nigeria.
Principal business office :	3, Obasa Road, Off Anifowose, Ikeja, Lagos state, Nigeria.
Company secretary :	Lennap Services Limited 306 Ikorodu Road, Anthony Bus stop, Lagos,
Independent Auditors :	Messrs AJ&E Chartered Accountants Ayodokun Ogunba 4th Floor Doreona Plaza (Pent House), 12 Odunlami Street, Anthony Village, Lagos.
Principal bankers :	First Bank of Nigeria Plc Guaranty Trust Bank Plc

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

	31-Jan-24 N'000	31-Jan-23 N'000
Revenue	86,264	168,079
Profit before taxation	34,748	27,190
Profit after taxation	23,461	20,079
Total comprehensive income for the period	23,461	20,079
Retained earnings	1,595,358	1,557,143
Share capital	40,000	40,000
Capital and reserves	3,670,011	3,631,796
Earnings per share (kobo)	59	50
Dividend per share (kobo)	-	25

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

The Directors are pleased to submit to members of International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc ('the Company' or 'IPI') their report together with the Company's financial statements and the Auditor's Report thereon for the year ended 31 January, 2024.

Legal Status
IPI was incorporated in Nigeria as a private limited liability company on 26th September 1964. The company became a public limited liability company under the Companies and Allied Matters Act on 1st March 1996, and was admitted to trade on the NASD OTC Securities Exchange market on June 20, 2016.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the company Include:
- Offset and Flexo Printing of Paper bags;
- Light and Heavy Paper Packaging of Packs and Labels for pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies;
- Printing and Production of boxes for confectioneries, shoes, jewelries;
- Other Printing Products such as Calendar, jotters etc.;
- Importation and Sale of Printing papers;

The company has a manufacturing site located at the Ikeja Industrial Estate, Lagos State.

Operating results
The following is a summary of the company's operating results:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Revenue	86,264	168,079
Profit before taxation	34,748	27,190
Taxation	(11,286)	(7,111)
Profit after taxation	23,461	20,079
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	23,461	20,079
Earnings per share - Basic (k)	59	50
Dividend per Share (kobo)	-	25

Proposed dividend
No dividend proposed during the period

Future Prospects/Plans
We plan to reposition the company with a view to achieving the following:

- Developing our land at Lekki Free Trade zone.
- Diversifying into production of corrugated cartons and boxes.
- Purchasing modern machines in order to meet standards and satisfy our customers.
- Importation of papers for reselling.

Corporate Governance Report Framework
International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc operates within a Corporate Governance framework established on the following:

1. Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.
2. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rules for the time being in force
3. The SEC Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies 2011 as amended
4. The Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018
5. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

From the above, the Corporate Governance Policy of IPI can be summed up as follows:

a. We conduct our operations with honesty, integrity and openness and with respect for the human rights and interests of the employees.

b. We shall similarly respect the legitimate interests of those with whom we have relationships.

c. As a company, we are required to comply with the laws and regulations of the country in which we operate.

d. We will conduct our operations in accordance with internationally accepted principles of good corporate governance. We will provide timely, regular and reliable information on our activities, structure, financial situation and performance to our shareholders and other stakeholders.

Compliance with the above principles is an essential element in our business success and all employees and business partners of International Packaging Industries are mandated to comply with the above principles.

During the year ended 2024, IPI complied with all the mandatory provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies 2011 as amended together with the requirements of other good corporate governance standards listed above. The company also took cognizance of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and imbibed the principles enunciated in same in the course of 2024.

Board Composition
The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Names	Position
Mr. T, A. Akinshilo	Non-Executive Director and Chairman
Mrs. I. Essien-Akpan	Managing Director
Senator O.O. Ogunbanjo	Non-Executive Director
Mr. O.W. Ogbonna	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Patrick Fernandes	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. A. Adewunmi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Victor Eromosele	Non-Executive Director

Directors' Shareholding
The Directors' interests in the share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members and/or as notified by them for the purpose of section 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 are as follows:

Name of Director		31-Jan-24 No. of shares	31-Jan-23 No of Shares
Ventureserve Nig. Ltd		19,908,700	19,908,700
Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan		5,225,751	5,225,751
Union Securities Ltd		2,531,249	2,531,249
Toyin Rising Bakery		1,713,600	1,713,600
Caata Ltd		1,356,816	1,356,816
Joel O. Ogbonna		219,237	219,237
Mr. T. A. Akinshilo		103,860	103,860

No changes were made in the above holdings as at the date of this report.

Major Shareholders
As at the date of this report, no individual shareholder other than Ventureserve Nigeria Limited (19,908,700 shares - 49.8%), Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan (5,225,751 shares -13.1%), held more than 10% of the issued share

Directors' Interests in Contracts
In accordance with Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria , none of the directors has notified the Company of any declarable interests in contracts with the Company.

Donations and charitable Gifts
There were no donations during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

Board Responsibilities

The Board has the final responsibility for leadership, direction and performance of the company and has the powers, authorities and duties vested in it by the relevant laws and regulations of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Articles of Association of International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc. The Board has overall responsibility for the management of risk and for reviewing the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system within the Company. The Board has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director some of its powers, authorities and discretions which relate to the day to day operations of International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc.

COMMITTEES

Statutory Audit Committee

Mr. Oluwaseyi Dawodu	Chairman
Mrs. Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan	Managing Director
Mr. Victor Eromosele	Member
Mr. Olukayode Enitan (SAN)	Member

Attendance at the statutory Audit Committee members

The number of attendance at meetings by Audit Committee members during the year under review is as follows:

Names of Directors	**No of Attendance at Meetings**
Mr. Oluwaseyi Dawodu	2
Mr. Oshuniran Abdullahi	2
Mr. Olukayode Enitan (SAN)	2
Others In Attendance	
Mrs. Ifeyinwa Esslen-Akpan	1
Mrs. Omolabake Babalola	2
Miss Oluwatobi Otuyalo	2
Mrs. Doyinsola Oladipupo	1
Mr. Boluwade Awakan	2
Mr. Oluwaseun Ogunye	2
Mr. Ayodokun Ogunba	1
Mrs. Toyin Ogunba	1

The Audit Committee met twice during the year, as follows:

Meeting date	**Main items of business**
20th June 2023	Auditors findings review
2nd November 2023	Update on matters arising from the minutes of 20th June 2023. Internal audit report review and any other business

Board Meetings

During 2024, the Board held a meeting once. The record of attendance is presented below:

Names of Directors		**No of Attendance at meetings**
Mr. T.A. Akinshilo	Chairman	1
Mrs. Adekunbi Adewunmi	Non-Executive Director	1
Mrs. Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan	Managing Director	1
Mr. Stephen Kola-Balogun	Alt to Senator O.O. Ogunbanjo	1
Mrs. Gloria Emerole	Alt to Mr. O.W. Ogbonna	1
Mr. Olukayode A. Enitan (SAN)	Alt to Mr. Patrick Fernandes	1

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

Others In Attendance

Miss Oluwatobi Otulayo	Company Secretaries	1
Mr. Ayodokun Ogunba	External Auditor	1
Mr. Boluwade Awakan	Technical Personnel on Machine	1

Property, Plant & Equipment
Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in Note 13 to the financial statements. In the Directors' opinion, the fair value of the Group's property and equipment is not less than the carrying value in the financial statements.

Human Resources
Employment of Disabled Persons
The Company continues to maintain a policy of giving fair consideration to the application for employment made by disabled persons with due regard to their abilities and aptitudes. The company's policy prohibits discrimination of disabled persons in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees.

Health, Safety and Welfare at Work
The company enforces strict health and safety rules and practices at work environment which are reviewed and tested regularly.

Employee Training
The company has a policy of continuous training and development of its employees. The company ensures through various fora, that employees are informed on matters concerning them. Formal and informal channels are employed in communication with employees with an appropriate two way feedback mechanism.

Independent Auditors
Messrs AJ&E Chartered Accountants have indicated their willingness to continue as auditors in accordance with Section 401 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

By Order of the Board

Oluwatobi Otuyalo
FRC No/2021/002/00000023309
LENNAP Services LTD
(Company Secretary)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual Financial Statements set out on pages 14 to 38 and confirm that they give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

The Directors further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, 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

Mr. T. A. Akinshilo	Mrs. Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan
Chairman	Managing Director
FRC No /2021/003/00000023536	FRC No /2014/MULTI/00000007269

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
TO MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING INDUSTRIES OF NIGERIA PLC

In accordance with the provisions of Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the members of the Statutory Audit Committee of International Packaging industries of Nigeria Plc hereby report as follows:

We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, and acknowledge the cooperation of management and staff in the conduct of these responsibilities. We confirm that:

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

2. The internal audit programmes are extensive and provide a satisfactory evaluation of the efficiency of the internal control systems.

3.We have deliberated on the findings of the external auditors who have confirmed that necessary cooperation was received from management in the course of their audit and we are satisfied with management's responses thereon and with the effectiveness of the company's system of accounting and internal control.

Members of the Audit Committee are:

1. Mr. Seyi Dawodu - Chairman/Shareholder
2. Mrs. Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan - Shareholder
3. Mr. Victor Eromosele - Non-Executive Director
4. Mr. Kayode Enitan - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Seyi Dawodu
Chairman
FRC No/2021/004/0000023541

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

In line with the provision of S.405 of CAMA 2020 we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January, 2024 and based on our knowledge confirm as follows;

1. The report does not contain any untrue statement, or material fact, or omits to state a material fact, which would make the statement misleading under the circumstances they were made.

2. The financial statements and other financial information, included in the report fairly present in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of IPI Plc as of, and for the periods presented in the report.

3. We are responsible for maintaining internal controls.

4. We have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the period reports are being prepared.

5. We have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report.

6. We have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date.

7. We have disclosed to the Auditors of the company and audit committee; all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data and have identified for the company's Auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant roles in the company's internal controls.

8. We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their valuation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

3 May, 2024

Mrs Labake Babalola
Head, Finance
FRC No: FRC/2022/PRO/ICAN/001/887749

Mrs. Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan
Managing Director
FRC No: /2014/MULTI/00000007269

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

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Tel: +234 909 013 5885

BN 2113757

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING INDUSTRIES OF NIGERIA PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc as at 31 January 2024, and of its financial performance, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, and other explanatory notes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirement of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethical Standards Board for Accountants' code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code).We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other Information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises: Corporate information, Statement of director's responsibilities, Statement of value added and five-year financial summary but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 obtained prior to the date of this auditor's 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.

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements
The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and for such internal control as management detemines 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

	Note	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
		₦'000	₦'000
Revenue	5	86,264	168,079
Cost of sales	7	(85,259)	(168,671)
Gross profit		1,005	(593)
Other income	6	132,954	92,745
Administrative and general expenses	8	(99,211)	(64,963)
		33,742	27,782
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		34,748	27,190
Taxation	11	(11,286)	(7,111)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		23,461	20,079
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation Surplus		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		23,461	20,079
Basic & diluted earnings per share (kobo)	10	59	50
Dividend per Share (kobo)		-	25

The notes on pages 18 to 38 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2024

	Note	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
		₦'000	₦'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	12	1,917,584	1,917,584
Property, plant and equipment	13	2,086,855	2,074,464
Intangible Assets	14	500	-
Total non-current assets		4,004,939	3,992,048
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	19,352	30,985
Inventories	16	36,401	19,701
Prepayment	17	454	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18	223,431	35,382
Total current assets		279,639	86,067
Total assets		4,284,578	4,078,115
Equity			
Share capital	19	40,000	40,000
Retained earnings	20	1,595,358	1,557,143
Revaluation surplus		2,034,653	2,034,653
Total equity		3,670,011	3,631,796
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	21	149,931	35,719
Deferred tax liabilities		302,406	298,140
Total non-current liabilities		452,337	333,859
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	21	112,380	20,092
Dividend payable	22	15,566	19,546
Trade and other payables	23	27,264	62,751
Taxation	11	7,021	10,070
Total current liabilities		162,230	112,460
Total liabilities		614,566	446,319
Total equity and liabilities		4,284,578	4,078,115

The notes on pages 18 to 38 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31ST MAY..... 2024 and signed on its behalf by;

______________________) Chairman

______________________) Managing Director

______________________) Head, Finance & Accounts

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at 1 February 2023	40,000	1,557,143	2,034,653	3,631,796
Profit for the year	-	23,461	-	23,461
Adjustments	-	14,754	-	14,754
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-
	40,000	1,595,358	2,034,653	3,670,012
Transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 January 2024	**40,000**	**1,595,358**	**2,034,653**	**3,670,012**

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1 February 2022	40,000	1,567,079	2,034,653	3,643,712
Profit for the year	-	20,079	-	20,079
Adjustments	-	(30,015)	-	(30,015)
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-
	40,000	1,557,143	2,034,653	3,633,776
Transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 January 2023	**40,000**	**1,557,143**	**2,034,653**	**3,633,776**

The notes on pages 18 to 38 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

	Note	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
		₦'000	₦'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		34,748	27,190
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	13	10,749	9,438
Amortisation	14	300	-
Adjustments to prior year		10,774	(20,469)
Adjustments to property, plant and equipment		17	-
Impairment expense		1,933	7,916
		58,520	24,075
Changes in working capital:			
Increase trade and other receivables		9,246	29,653
Decrease in inventories		(16,701)	(14,649)
Increase/ (decrease) in deferred income		206,500	(38,232)
Increase in trade and other payables		(35,488)	29,115
Cash generated from operations		222,078	29,963
Income tax paid	11	(855)	
Provision no longer required	11	(9,215)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		**212,008**	**29,963**
Cash flows from investing activities :			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	13	(23,157)	(4,227)
Acquisition of intangible assets	13	(800)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(23,957)**	**(4,227)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend Paid	22	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		188,049	25,736
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		35,382	9,646
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December		**223,431**	**35,382**

The notes on pages 18 to 38 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

1. Reporting Entity
International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc was incorporated in Nigeria on 26th September, 1964 as a Private limited liability company under the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and became a public limited liability company in March, 1996.

2. Basis of Accounting
2.1a Statement of Compliance
The financial statements of International Packaging Industries of Nigeria Plc (IPI or "the Company") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on ____________________ 2024

b. Basis of Measurements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. Historical cost method is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

c. Functional and Presentation Currency
The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

d. Going Concern
Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that IPI will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Standards and Interpretations Issued but, not yet Effective
A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; the following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" is applied in selecting and applying accounting policies, accounting for changes in estimates and reflecting corrections of prior period errors. The standard requires compliance with any specific IFRS applying to a transaction, event or condition, and provides guidance on developing accounting policies for other items that result in relevant and reliable information. Changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors are generally retrospectively accounted for, whereas changes in accounting estimates are generally accounted for on a prospective basis.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" outlines the requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities,' and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Financial instruments are initially recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument,' and are classified into various categories depending upon the type of instrument, which then determines the subsequent measurement of the instrument (typically amortized cost or fair value). Special rules apply to embedded derivatives and hedging instruments. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments to an entity, and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specific disclosures are required in relation to transferred financial assets and a number of other matters. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on' or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

The Final Version of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" issued in July 2014 is the IASB's Replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

The Standard includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged from IAS 17 and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3a. Property, Plant and Equipment
(i) Recognition, Derecognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if it's probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. All property, plant and equipment except for freehold land are stated in, the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and, equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Freehold land is stated at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when future economic benefits are not expected from its use or disposal. Gains and Losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are measured by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent Costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

The depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	2%
Plant and Machinery	25%
Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	20%
Motor Vehicles	25%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3b. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets: (other than inventories) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment, If any such indication exists, then the assets recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized for non-financial assets when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, Non-financial assets that suffer impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

In tangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. All other non-financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

3c. Financial Instruments
Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments (i.e. Financial Assets and Liabilities) are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement
Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. This classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity and
- Available for sale financial assets

Derecognition
Financial Assets
Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities
Financial Liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The company also derecognizes a financial Liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified Liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial Liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial Liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid including any non-cash assets transferred Liabilities assumed is recognized in the statement of profit or Loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial Liabilities are offset and then amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Company has an equally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of Financial Assets
Non-derivative Financial Assets
The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs (Expected credit losses) on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to Life time ECLs, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured at 12 month ECL.

The ECL for trade and other receivables are estimated using a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical creditor's experience adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors' general economic conditions and an assessment of both current as well, as forecast direction of conditions as at reporting date.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held) or
- the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Life time ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life Of the financial asset. The Company considers intercompany receivables to have a lower credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash short falls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive) ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired Financial Assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is "credit impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or being more than 180 day past due.
- The restructuring of loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise

- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance forECL in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at a mortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. An impairment loss is recognized if the gross carrying amount of the assets exceeds its estimated recoverable amounts. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Fair Value Measurement
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. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the best 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 best level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the best level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of their porting period during which the change has occurred.

3d. Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value less allowance for obsolete and damaged inventories. A detailed review of slow moving and obsolete stocks is carried out on a monthly basis and an allowance is booked based on a realistic estimate. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of selling expenses.

3e. Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows include cash at bank and in hand plus short-term deposits less over drafts and short- term working capital loans. Short-term deposits have maturity of three months or less, from the date of acquisition, are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

3f. Provisions
Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The present value is derived by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost.

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

3g. Employee Benefits

Pension Fund Obligations
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity - Pension fund administrator (PFA) and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions. Obligations for contribution plans are recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related expenses are rendered.

Short Term Employee Benefits
The cost of short term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after service is rendered) such as paid vacation , leave pay, sick leave and bonuses are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered and is not discounted. The expected cost of bonus payments is recognized as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Provisions for leave pay, bonuses and other entitlements are recognized as a liability in the financial statements.

3h. Income Tax
Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive

I) Current Income Tax
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.

Total amount of tax payable under Company Income Tax Act is determined based on the higher of two components namely Company Income Tax (based on taxable income or Loss) for the year); and minimum tax. Taxes based on profit for the period and are treated as income tax in line with IAS12.

The Company off sets the tax assets arising from withholding tax [WHT) credits and current tax liabilities if and only if the entity has a Legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the Liability simultaneously. The tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and written down to the extent that it is no Longer probable that future economic benefit would be realized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

ii) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and Liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet Liability method, Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and Liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference rises from good will or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and Liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the Liability is settled or the asset is realized. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax Liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax Liabilities on a net basis.

- Deferred tax assets and Liabilities are presented as non-current in the statement of financial position.

3i. Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue at appoint in time when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The Company principally generates revenue from the sale and delivery of its products. The sale and delivery of products are identified as one performance obligation and are not separately identifiable. The Company recognizes revenue when the customer takes possession of the goods. This usually occurs when the customer signs the invoice.

3j. Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

3k. Finance Income and Finance Cost

Finance income and finance costs are recognized using the effective interest rate method.
Finance income includes interest received or receivable on balances and deposits with banks.
Finance cost includes interest on borrowings.

3l. Share Capital and Share Premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. When new shares are issued, they are recorded in share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over their par value is recorded in the share premium reserve.

All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company residual assets. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. Incremental assets directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity net of any tax effects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3m. Investment Property
Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

3n. Intangible Assets
(I) Internally generated intangible assets
IAS 38 requires an entity to recognise an intangible asset, whether purchased or self-created (at cost) if, and only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Software that has a license period of 2 years minimum are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

(i) It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
(ii) management can demonstrate use internally or sell it;
(iii) there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
(iv) Probable it will generate future economic benefits;
(v) adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use/sell the software product is available;
(vi) the cost attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenses as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is the license period, for acquired software

Software acquired by the Company is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments
Estimates and accounting judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the entity that have the most significant effect on the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

i) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets**
The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on assessment of the probability of the company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

ii) **Estimation Uncertainty**
Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

iii) **Impairment**
In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

iv) **Useful Lives of Depreciable Assets**
Management reviews its estimates of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

v) **Inventories**
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the directly related costs and estimated realizable value as determined using the replacement cost of the assets or similar assets. Any write-downs are eliminated in subsequent years when the reasons therefore are no longer valid.

Financial Risk Management
The company uses financial skills to provide competitive product pricing and delivery to a broad range of customers.

Risk management is essential in other to help ensure business sustainability thereby providing customers and shareholders with a long term value proposition.

Key Elements of Risk Management are:

- Strong corporate governance including relevant and reliable management information and internal control processes.
- Ensuring significant and relevant skills and services are available consistently in the company.
- Influencing the business and environment by being an active participant in the relevant regulatory and business forum and
- Keeping abreast of technology and consumer trends and investing capital and resources where required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

The overall company focus within the appropriate risk framework is to give value to the customers through effective and efficient execution of transactions.

The board of directors acknowledges its responsibility for establishing, monitoring and communicating appropriate risk and control policies.

The company has exposure to significant risks which are under control.

i) Regulatory (capital adequacy, legal, accounting and taxation)
ii) Business environment (reputation and strategic)
iii) Operational (people, information technology and internal control processes)
iv) Market (Equity Prices, interest rate and currency); and
v) Liquidity

i) New Standards, amendments, interpretations adopted by

Standard	Effective Date	Contents
Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)	1 January 2020	The new definition states that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. By including the concept of 'obscuring information' in the new definition, the IASB intends to address concerns that the definition could be perceived by stakeholders to focus only on information that cannot be omitted (material information), but not on why the inclusion of immaterial information could potentially mislead the users of the financial statements. The amendments explain that information is obscured if it is communicated in a way that would have a similar effect as omitting or misstating the information. The amendments include examples of circumstances that may result in material information being obscured. Material information may be obscured if information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is scattered throughout the financial statements, or disclosed using a language that is vague or unclear.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

ii) New and amended standards issued and effective but not adopted by the Company

The following standards have been issued and are effective but are not relevant to the Company.

Standard	Effective Date
IFRS 1 -First time Adopters: Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters	1 January 2018
Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)	1 January 2018
Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)	1 January 2019
Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)	1 January 2019
Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)	1 January 2019

iii) New Standards, amendments, Interpretations issued but not yet effective.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and Interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 31 December 2020, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Management is yet to assess the effect of the following standards on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 9- 'Expected Credit Loss', issued January 2016 (Effective date: December 2020, for Non public entities.)

The new expected credit loss model establishes 3 stage impairment model, based on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition. These 3 stages determine the amount of impairment to be recognized as Expected Credit Loss at each reporting date. This means that an entity needs to understand the significance of credit risk and its movement since its initial recognition. Financial assets on which ECL will apply includes (1) debtors (2) loans given to group companies / inter corporate loans (3) any debt investments (4) loan commitments (5) financial guarantee contracts, (6) lease receivables,

Other amendments and standards are not deemed to be relevant to the transactions of the Company.

iv) Other standards and amendments that were issued but not yet effective and are not relevant to the Company.

The following standards have been issued but are not relevant to the Company.

Standard	Effective Date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
The IASB issued 'Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)' with amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' that update an outdated reference in IFRS 3 without significantly changing its requirements.	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020'. The pronouncement contains amendments to four International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as result of the IASB's annual improvements project.	1 January 2022

Early adoption of standards and interpretations

The Company has not adopted any early adoption standards or interpretations during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Revenue

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Sales - Packs, labels & stickers	86,011	173,889
Sales - Boxes	37	37
Sales - Exercise Books	216	-
Sales Discount	-	(5,848)
	86,264	168,079

6. Other Income

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Facility Fee Income	13,223	9,306
Rental Income	115,121	81,212
Scrap Paper/Iron	624	1,601
Finance Income	3,773	541
Others Income	80	85
	132,822	92,745

7. Cost of sales

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Direct Materials	47,954	121,675
Direct Labour	15,672	28,747
Overheads - Depreciation	7,366	7,804
Overheads - Oil & Diesels	7,055	5,114
Overheads - Electricity	1,671	435
Overheads - Insurance Expenses	30	-
Overheads - Repairs & Maintenance	5,511	4,895
	85,259	168,671

Prior year's presentation has been adjusted as a result of classification adjustments made in the current year and in order to facilitate effective decision-making.

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
8a. Administrative and general expenses		
Advertising Expense	745	41
AGM Expenses	1,320	493
Annual & sitting allowances	18,991	5,105
Audit & Accountancy fees	1,330	1,200
Bank Charges	496	364
Cleaning expenses	634	1,105
Commissions and Fees Expense	6,698	6,992
Depreciation	3,383	1,634
Directors Training	25	605
Electricity	1,671	435
Entertainment	623	325
Fuel expenses	2,263	1,683
Gratuity	1,534	1,464
Ground Rent - WEMABOD	100	390
Impairment Expenses	1,933	7,916
Insurance expenses	436	-
Professional fees	5,776	3,547
Licences & permits	2,926	1,281
Medical expenses	1,266	540
Office Supplies Expense	-	8
Other Office Expense	785	4,559
Penalty Charge	1,083	-
Marketing Expenses	173	345
Printing & Stationery	361	182
Repairs & maintenance	3,299	6,146
Salaries & Wages	29,681	14,070
Registrars	19	62
Security expenses	2,666	1,670

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024**

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Administrative and general expenses cont'd		
Staff Training	356	317
Staff Welfare	3,266	403
Subscription/Annual Dues	549	222
Telephone & Internet Charges	499	530
Transport/Travelling	1,798	487
Pension-Employers Contribution	2,133	841
Software Expenses	95	-
Amortisation	300	-
Total administrative and general expenses	99,211	64,963

Prior year's presentation has been adjusted as a result of classification adjustments made in the current year and in order to facilitate effective decision-making.

8b. Net finance costs

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Finance income		
Exchange gain/(loss)	132	-
Total finance income	132	-

The exchange gain occurs due to the translation of the domiciliary account balance utilizing the Central Bank of Nigeria's exchange rate as of the reporting date.

9. Profit before income tax

(a) Profit before income tax is stated after charging:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Depreciation	10,749	9,438
Employee benefit expense	54,374	46,382
Auditor's remuneration	1,330	1,200

(b) Directors and employees

(i) Employee costs during the year comprise:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Wages and salaries	43,675	41,516
Other payroll costs	6,888	2,724
Pension costs	3,811	2,142
	54,374	46,382

10. Earnings per share

(a) **Basic and diluted earnings per share**

The calculation of basic earnings per share has been based on the following:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Earnings attributable to equity owners	23,461	20,079
Number of ordinary shares	40,000	40,000
Earnings per share - Basic (k)	59	50

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

11. Taxation

(a) Income tax expense

The tax charge for the year has been computed after adjusting for certain items of expenditure and

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
Current tax expense:	₦'000	₦'000
Company Income tax	7,021	4,901
Tertiary education tax	-	-
	7,021	4,901
Deferred tax expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,266	2,210
Tax expense from continuing operations	11,286	7,111

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rates

The tax on the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount as follows:

	31-Jan-24		31-Jan-23	
	%	₦'000	%	₦'000
Profit before income tax		34,748		27,190
Income tax using the statutory tax rate	20.0%	5,623	20.0%	4,901
Minimum tax	0.25%	-	0.25%	0
Effect of:				
Impact of tertiary education tax	3.00%	1,397	3.00%	-
Tax exempt income		-		-
Non deductible expenses		-		-
Temporary difference	30.0%	4,266	30.0%	2,210
Total income tax expense in income		11,286		7,111

The charge for taxation is based on the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, 2020. Tertiary education tax charge is based on the provisions of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund Act 2011.

(c) Movement in current tax liability

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance, beginning of year	10,070	5,169
Charge for the year	7,021	4,901
Payments during the year	(855)	-
Provision no longer required	(9,215)	-
Balance, end of year	7,021	10,070

The provision has been obviated due to the completion of the IFRS audit conducted. Therefore, an agreement was reached to settle the current tax liability with a payment totaling ₦855,000.

(d) Deferred taxation:

The movement in deferred taxation is as analysed below:

At 1 February	298,140	295,931
Provision/(write back) during the year	4,266	2,210
At 31 January	302,406	298,140

12. Investment property

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at 1st February	1,917,584	1,917,585
Depreciation	-	-
Increase in fair value during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 January	1,917,584	1,917,584

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Land ₦'000	Buildings ₦'000	Plant & Machinery ₦'000	Furniture & Equipment ₦'000	Motor Vehicle ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Cost:						
At 1 February 2023	2,054,553	31,417	86,280	13,610	18,050	2,203,910
Additions	-	2,051	11,107	1,632	8,368	23,157
Reclassifications/Adjustment	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2024	**2,054,553**	**33,468**	**97,387**	**15,224**	**26,418**	**2,227,049**
Depreciation:						
At 1 February 2023	-	25,395	75,893	10,108	18,050	129,446
Charge for the year	-	649	7,366	1,299	1,435	10,749
Reclassifications /Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2024	**-**	**26,044**	**83,259**	**11,407**	**19,485**	**140,194**
Carrying amount:						
At 31 January 2024	**2,054,553**	**7,424**	**14,128**	**3,817**	**6,933**	**2,086,855**
At 31 January 2023	**2,054,553**	**6,022**	**10,387**	**3,501**	**-**	**2,074,464**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

14. Intangible Asset

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Cost:		
Cost at 1 January	-	-
Addition	800	-
	800	-
Amortization:		
Accumulated amortization at 1 January	-	-
Amortization for the year	300	-
	300	-
Net Intangible assets	500	-

15a. Trade and Other Receivables

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade receivables	11,057	25,290
Impairment allowance	(7,436)	(7,916)
	3,621	**17,374**
Staff receivables	810	600
Wht Receivables	3,910	3,900
Other Receivables	11,011	9,111
Due from related parties	128,514	128,514
Impairment on related party receivables	(128,514)	(128,514)
	19,352	**30,985**

15b. Impairment on related party receivables

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Opening balance	128,514	126,524
Additional provision	-	1,991
Closing balance	**128,514**	**128,514**

16. Inventories

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Inventories	36,401	19,701
	36,401	**19,701**

17. Prepayments

Current prepayment comprises:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Prepaid Expenses	299	-
Prepaid insurance	155	-
Total current	**454**	-

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Cash at bank	223,310	35,337
Cash at hand	121	44
Cash and cash equivalent	**223,431**	**35,382**

There was no restriction on the Company's cash and cash equivalent as at year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

19. Share capital

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
(a) Authorised:	₦'000	₦'000
40,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 each	40,000	40,000
Issued and fully allotted:		
40,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 each	40,000	40,000

20. Retained earnings

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
At 1 February	1,557,143	1,567,079
Profit/(Loss) retained for the year	23,461	20,079
Adjustment to retained earnings	14,754	(30,015)
At 31 January	1,595,358	1,557,143

21. Deferred Income-Rent

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Beginning of year	54,395	91,382
Receipt during the year	(54,395)	(91,382)
Earned during the year	260,927	54,395
End of year	260,927	54,395

21a. Deferred Income-Facility Fee

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Beginning of year	1,416	2,661
Receipt during the year	(1,416)	(2,661)
Earned during the year	1,384	1,416
End of year	1,384	1,416

21b. Deferred Income

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Total balance	262,311	55,811
Current portion	112,380	20,092
Non-current portion	149,931	35,719

22. Dividend Payable

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Beginning of year	19,546	10,000
Prior year dividend declared	-	9,546
Payment during the year	(3,980)	-
End of year	15,566	19,546

23. Trade and other payables

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade Payables	1,510	9,505
Other Payables	20,473	18,758
Accrued Audit fee	1,288	1,700
PAYE Payable	814	238
VAT Payable	1,047	31,144
WHT Payable	800	-
Pension Payable	998	225
Gratuity Payable	333	1,181
	27,264	62,751

Prior year's presentation has been adjusted as a result of classification adjustments made in the current year and in order to facilitate effective decision-making.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

24. Financial risk management
Financial risk factors
The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
(i) Credit risk
(ii) Liquidity risk
(iii) Market risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities.

Financial assets of the Company include cash at bank and in hand and trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities of the Company include Bank overdrafts, short term loans and trade and other payables.

(i) Credit risk
Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that services are rendered to clients with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables. Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

Exposure to credit risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade and other receivables	19,352	30,985

As the Company deals with a number of customers, management believes that the risk of credit concentration for a particular customer or with few customers is limited.

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
From invoice date:	₦'000	₦'000
0 - 90 days	3,589	3,595
91 and above days	7,468	21,695
	11,057	25,290

(ii) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimizing such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount	Total	1 year or less	Over 1 year
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
At 31 January 2024				
Trade and other payables	27,264	27,264	27,264	-
	27,264	27,264	27,264	-
At 31 January 2023				
Trade and other payables	62,751	62,751	62,751	-
	62,751	62,751	62,751	-

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies, primarily the Naira (N).

In respect of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that expenditure or the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial instruments was nil.

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

A 100 basis point strengthening of the Naira against the following currencies at 31 January would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Variable rate instruments	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

A 10 percent weakening of the Naira against the above currencies at 31 January would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant. In each of the above cases the impact on equity would be the same values as the above amounts.

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Variable rate instruments	-	-

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while increasing the return to owners through the strive to improve the debt to equity ratio.

The Company's management follows the policy of providing a firm capital base which allows supporting the trust of shareholders, creditors and market and ensuring future business development.

In relation to capital management, the Company's objectives are as follows: maintaining the Company's ability to adhere to the going concern principle in order to provide income for shareholders and benefits to other interested parties, and also maintaining the optimal capital structure with the purpose of its cost reduction.

Market risk
Market risk management are measured using senstivity analysis and therefore

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
EBITDA		
Long term loans		
Total amount of borrowings	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	223,431	35,382
Net debt	223,431	35,382
Share capital	40,000	40,000
Retained earnings	1,595,358	1,557,143
Revaluation reserve	2,034,653	2,034,653
Total equity	3,670,011	3,631,796
Total amount of equity and net debt	3,446,580	3,596,414
Financial leverage coefficient	6.48%	0.98%
Profit/(Loss) for the period	23,461	20,079
Income tax	(11,286)	7,111
EBIT (Earnings before interest and income tax)	12,175	27,190
Depreciation & Amortisation	11,049	9,438
EBITDA (Earnings before Interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization)	23,224	36,628
Net Debt/EBITDA	-962%	-97%

During the year there were no changes in approaches to capital management. The Company is not subject to any external regulatory capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

25. Related party Information

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes parents company, subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, as well as key management personnel.

(i) Receivables from related parties

Receivables represents among other things, amounts due from the rent of the company's office space by a director-owned entity at the rate of ₦5.604m per annum, facility fees for the office space and other amounts due from the director.

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	₦'000	₦'000
Key management personel	128,514	128,514
Impairment provision made relating to receivables from director	(128,514)	(128,514)
	-	-

26. Key Management Personnel

The Company's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties. The definition of key management includes the close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which they exercise control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Company.

(i) Key management personnel compensation for the period comprises:

Name	Designation
Mrs. Ifeyinwa Essien-Akpan	Managing Director
Mrs. Labake Babalola	Head of Account
Mr. Awakan Boluwade	Marketing Manager
Mrs. Yetunde Oladunjoye	Senior Manager Business Development

(ii) Remuneration of key management personnel

The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	N'000	N'000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	19,472	12,016
Termination benefits	-	-
	19,472	12,016

Chairman and directors' remuneration

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
Fees paid	₦'000	₦'000
Chairman	4,185	900
Emolument paid to Managing director	12,470	9,776

The directors' remuneration shown above includes:		
Managing director	12,470	9,776
Highest paid director	12,470	9,776

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

The table below shows the number of Directors of the company whose remuneration excluding pension contributions (in respect of services to the company) fell within the bands stated below:

(a) Directors

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	Number	Number
1,000,001 - 4,999,999	-	-
Above 5,000,000	1	1
	1	1

(b) Employee

The average number of persons employed during the year was:	31-Jan-24 Number	31-Jan-23 Number
Management Staff	4	2
Senior staff	3	1
	7	3

The number of employee in receipt of emoluments (excluding allowances) within the following range were:

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23
	Number	Number
1,000,000 - 3,000,000	7	2
3,000,001 - 5,000,000	2	-
	9	2

27. Guarantees and other financial commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the end of the year under review.

(b) Capital commitments

The Company had no authorized or contracted capital commitment as at year-end.

28. Events after the reporting date

There are no significant events after the reporting date which could have had a material effects on the state of affairs of the company as at 31st January 2023 that have not been adequately provided for or disclosed in the financial statements.

29. Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current period.

30. Provision of other services

Neither AJ&E Chartered Accountants nor its related parties provided any non-audit service to the client during the year under review.

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

	31-Jan-24	%	31-Jan-23	%
	₦'000		₦'000	
Revenue	86,264		168,079	
Other Income	132,954		92,745	
Less; Cost of Bought in goods and services				
Foreign	-		-	
Local	(125,230)		(179,956)	
Value Added	93,988	100.0	80,868	100.0
Applied as follows;				
Employees				
Salaries & Wages	50,563	53.8	44,240	54.7
Government				
- Taxes	9,215	9.8	7,111	8.8
Provider of capital				
- Dividend for the year	-	-	-	-
Retained in the Business				
To maintain and replace:				
- for replacement of property, plant & equipment	10,749	11.4	9,438	11.7
To reserves	23,461	25.0	20,079	24.8
	93,988	100.0	80,868	100.0

NOTE: "Value Added" represents the additional wealth which the company has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth amongst employees, capital providers, government and that retained for future creation of wealth.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY
YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-23	31-Jan-22	31-Jan-21	31-Jan-20
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Assets					
Investment property	1,917,584	1,917,584	1,917,584	1,917,584.32	5,876.44
Property, plant and equipment	2,086,855	2,074,464	2,079,675	2,084,040	106,274
Intangible Asset	500	-	-	-	-
Current assets	279,639	86,067	83,252	43,335	138,900
Net assets	4,284,578	4,078,115	4,080,511	4,044,959	251,050
Equity & liabilities					
Share capital	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
General reserve	1,595,358	1,557,143	1,567,079	1,569,059	78,773
Revaluation reserve	2,034,653	2,034,653	2,034,653	2,034,653	-
Current liabilities	162,230	112,460	82,661	53,660	61,294
Non-current liabilities	452,337	333,859	356,118	347,587	70,983
Shareholders' fund	4,284,578	4,078,115	4,080,511	4,044,959	251,050
Statement of profit or loss					
Revenue	86,264	168,079	144,805	42,942	3,790
Profit before taxation	34,748	27,190	14,990	1,809,849	12,072
Taxation	(11,286)	(7,111)	(267,445)	(5,236)	806
Profit after taxation	23,461	20,079	9,308	(252,455)	1,804,613
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,034,653	-
Total comprehensive income	23,461	20,079	9,308	1,782,198	1,804,613
Number of ordinary shares of ₦1 each	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Earnings per share	59 k	50 k	23 k	23 k	4,455 k
Dividend per share	0 k	25 k	20 k	20 k	-