

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 APRIL 2025**

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

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NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Directors and Other Corporate Information

Company registration number	RC 2192
Nature of business and principal activities	Manufacturing and sale of Enamelware products including cooking utensils and culinary materials.
Directors	Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni – Chairman Mr. Taiwo Alli - Managing Director Mr. Yujung Tang - Technical Director Mr. Lawrence Iseh - Finance Director Mr. Olaniyi Banjo - Admin Director Mr. Kevin Cao Liang - Non-Executive Director Baale S. O. Ogunnowo - Independent Non-Executive Director
Registered office	18, Wempco Road Ogba, Ikeja Lagos.
Company Secretary	Oyetola Oluwafemi 18, Wempco Road Ogba, Ikeja Lagos.
Registrars	Greenwich Registrars and Data Solutions 274, Murtala Mohammed Way Alagomeji, Yaba. P.M.B. 12717 Lagos.
Legal advisors	Adedoyin Awosanya & Co. Elesho Chambers Plot 120, Oyadiran Estate Sabo, Yaba, Lagos.
Auditors	Sola Oyetayo & Co. 33, Ogunlowo Street Off Obafemi Awolowo Way Ikeja, Lagos.
Bankers	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited United Bank for Africa Plc Globus Bank Limited Fidelity Bank Plc

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Result at a Glance

1. Financial Summary

	30 April 2025 N.'000	30 April 2024 N.'000	Increase/ (Decrease) %
Revenue	1,431,093	718,349	99%
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	24,934	(2,564,756)	101%
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	15,476	(2,597,800)	101%
Issued share capital	38,016	38,016	-
Shareholders' funds	(728,772)	(744,248)	2%

2. Per Share Data

Based on 76,032,000 ordinary shares of 50k each

Earnings per share (kobo)	20	(3,417)	101%
Net assets per share (kobo)	(959)	(979)	2%

3. Other Data

Number of shareholders	3,794	3,268	16%
Number of employees	80	90	-11%

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Directors' Report

The directors are pleased to submit to the members of the company their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025.

1. Legal form

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

It went public on December 28, 1979, in compliance with the Indigenization Decree of 1977 and was granted a listing on the NGX Limited. It adopted its present name of Nigerian Enamelware Plc on June 6, 1991, in compliance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

2. Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are the manufacturing and marketing of enamelware products.

3. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The results of the company's operations for the year are as stated below:

	30 April 2025 N.'000	30 April 2024 N.'000
Revenue	1,431,093	718,349
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	24,934	(2,564,756)
Tax expense	(9,458)	(33,044)
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	15,476	(2,597,800)

4. Directors

The directors in office during the year are as follows:

Directors	Office	Designation
Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni (appointed on June 30, 2021)	Chairman	Non-executive
Mr. Taiwo Alli (appointed on June 30, 2021)	Managing Director	Executive
Baale S. O. Ogunnowo (appointed on June 30, 2021)	Independent	Non-executive
Mr. Yujung Tang (appointed on June 30, 2021)	Technical Director	Executive
Mr. Lawrence Iseh (appointed on June 30, 2021)	Finance Director	Executive
Mr. Olaniyi Banjo (appointed on January 4, 2022)	Admin Director	Executive
Mr. Kevin Cao Liang (appointed on July 25, 2024)	Non-executive	Non-executive
Mr. Robert Tung (resigned on August 8, 2024)	Non-executive	Non-executive

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Baale S. O. Ogunnowo, Mr. Yujung Tang and Mr. Olaniyi Banjo were re-elected on September 26, 2024.

Mr. Kevin Cao Liang was appointed to the Board on July 25, 2024, while Mr. Robert Tung resigned on August 8, 2024.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Directors' Report

4. Directors (continued)

Directors' shareholdings

Number of shares of 50kobo each held as at:	30 April 2025	30 April 2024
Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni	-	-
Baale Sunday Ogunnowo	1,584	1,584
Mr. Kevin Cao Liang	-	-
Mr. Taiwo Alli	-	-
Mr. Lawrence Iseh	-	-
Mr. Yujung Tang	-	-
Mr. Olaniyi Banjo	-	-

5. Directors' other interests

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

As at April 30, 2025, the unit price of the Company's share on the floor of the NGX Limited was N25.30k.

6. Shareholdings

The shares of the company were beneficially held as follows:

	30 April 2025	30 April 2024	%
I-Feng Company Ltd	45,619,200	45,619,200	60
Nigerian citizens and associations	30,412,800	30,412,800	40
	76,032,000	76,032,000	100

The range of shareholders as at April 30, 2025 was as follows:

Range	No. of shareholders	No. of units held
1 - 10,000	3,354	8,690,896
10,001 - 50,000	359	7,196,596
50,001 -100,000	42	2,959,200
100,001 -500,000	37	9,811,545
Over 1,000,000	2	47,373,763

Except as noted above, no individual shareholders held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the company at April 30, 2025.

7. Dividends

The board do not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year.

8. Company's suppliers

The company sources its raw materials from local and foreign suppliers.

9. Employment and employees

Employment of disabled persons

It is the policy of the company that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees, whether or not disabled, are given equal opportunities to widen their experience and knowledge and to qualify for promotion in furtherance of their careers. As at April 30, 2025, there were two (2) disabled persons employed by the company.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Directors' Report

9. Employment and employees (continued)

Health, safety at work and welfare of employees

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

Employees involvement and training

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

Management, professional and technical expertise are the company's major assets and investment in developing such skills continues. The company's expanding skill base has extended the range of training provided and has broadened opportunities for career development within the organization. Incentive schemes designed to meet the circumstances of each individual are implemented wherever appropriate.

10. Charitable gifts and donations

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

11. Audit committee

In accordance with section 404 (6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the audit committee members of the company were re-elected at the annual general meeting held in Ikeja on September 26, 2024 comprising of Mrs. Oluwamayokun Kolawole (Chairperson), Mr. Moses Okorie, Baale Sunday Ogunnowo, Mr. Kayode Adesiyon and Mr. Kevin Cao Liang.

12. Auditors

Messrs Sola Oyetayo & Co. were appointed as the company's auditors at the annual general meeting held on September 26, 2024, to replace Messrs OOP and Partners (Chartered Accountants) who have completed the statutory number of years in office as the company's auditors.

Messrs Sola Oyetayo & Co. have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 357(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

By Order of the Board



Oyetola Oluwafemi
FRC/2022/PRO/NBA/004/00000024089
Company Secretary
Ikeja, Lagos
Nigeria.

July 22, 2025.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Corporate Governance Report

Nigerian Enamelware PLC subscribes to the highest level of corporate governance and best practice in the conduct of its business. The Board is in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission in 2011.

The Board is also committed to implementing the corporate governance principles and guidelines contained in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) 2018 released by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, the Securities and Exchange Commission's Corporate Governance Guidelines issued in October 2020 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 including the Company Regulations 2021.

1. The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the ultimate governing body of Nigerian Enamelware Plc. The Board has the overall responsibility for the oversight of the business, long-term strategy and objectives.

The Board consists of two (2) Non-Executive Directors, one (1) Independent Non-Executive Director and four (4) Executive Directors.

1.1 Board meetings

Directors in attendance at the board meetings held during the year ended April 30, 2025 are marked "Y" in the table below.

Director	25/07/2024	17/09/2024	12/12/2024	12/03/2025
Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Taiwo Alli	Y	Y	Y	Y
Baale S. O. Ogunnowo	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Robert Tung	N	NA	NA	NA
Mr. Yujung Tang	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Lawrence Iseh	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Olaniyi Banjo	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Kevin Cao Liang	Y	Y	Y	Y

NA – Not Applicable as the Director was not in office at this time.

N – Absent

Mr. Kevin Cao Liang was appointed to the Board on July 25, 2024, while Mr. Robert Tung resigned on August 8, 2024.

1.2. Audit Committee meeting

Members in attendance at the committee meetings held during the year ended April 30, 2025 are marked "Y" in the table below.

	25/07/2024	17/09/2024	12/12/2024	12/03/2025
Mrs. Oluwamayokun Kolawole	Y	Y	Y	Y
Baale Sunday O. Ogunnowo	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Moses Okorie	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Kayode Adesiyun	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Kevin Cao Liang	Y	Y	Y	Y

1.3. Finance & General Purpose Committee meeting

Members in attendance at the committee meetings held during the year ended April 30, 2025 are marked "Y" in the table below.

	24/07/2024	16/09/2024	11/12/2024	11/03/2025
Baale Sunday O. Ogunnowo	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Kevin Cao Liang	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Taiwo Alli	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Lawrence Iseh	Y	Y	Y	Y

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

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Corporate Governance Report

2. Insider Trading and Price Sensitivity Information

The Company is clear in its prohibition of insider trading by its board, management, officers and related persons who are privy to confidential price sensitive information. Such persons are further prohibited from trading in the Company's securities where such transactions would amount to insider trading. Directors, insiders and related parties are prohibited from disposing, selling, buying or transferring their shares in the company for a period commencing from the date of receipt of such insider information until such a period when the information is released to the public or any other period as defined by the company from time to time.

3. Complaints Management policy

The Company has in place a Complaints Management Policy Framework in accordance with the directive of the Securities and Exchange Commission on resolution of complaints. The policy can be accessed via the company's website www.newcoplcnng.com.

By Order of the Board



Oyetola Oluwafemi
FRC/2022/PRO/NBA/004/00000024089
Company Secretary
Ikeja, Lagos.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Certification Pursuant to Section 405 (1) of Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regards to our audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025 that:

a) We have reviewed the report;

To the best of our knowledge, the report does not:

- contain any untrue statement of a material fact, or
- omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made:

b) To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the company as of, and for the periods presented in this report.

c) We:

- are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
- have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the company is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
- have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over the financial reporting as of date within 90 days prior to the reports;
- have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;

d) 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, summarize 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 role in the company's internal controls;

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 our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.



Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001153



Taiwo Alli
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/NIM/002/00000024090



Lawrence I. Iseh
Finance Director
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000018191

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The directors of Nigerian Enamelware Plc. are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of the company as at April 30, 2025 and results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended, in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No.6, 2011.

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

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

The directors are responsible for:

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

Going Concern:

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.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended April 30, 2025 were approved by the directors on July 22, 2025.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY:



Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001153



Lawrence I. Iseh
Finance Director
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000018191



Taiwo Alli
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/NIM/002/00000024090

Nigerian Enamelware PLC.

18, Wempco Road, Ogba Scheme, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria.

RC 2192

Statutory Audit Committee Report

To the Members of Nigerian Enamelware Plc

In accordance with the provisions of Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that we have carried out our statutory functions under the Act and have examined the Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended April 30, 2025 and hereby state as follows:

1. The scope and planning of the audit are adequate.
2. The accounting and reporting policies of the company conform with the statutory requirements and agreed ethical practices.
3. The internal controls were being constantly and effectively monitored.
4. We have reviewed the Auditor's findings on management matters and are satisfied with the management responses thereon.
5. We have made recommendations to the Board with regard to the Auditors' report and remuneration of the external auditors of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we required.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended April 30, 2025, together with the audited financial statements were adequate. We also reviewed the auditors' findings and were satisfied with management responses thereto.

The Independent Auditors, Messrs. Sola Oyetayo & Co. have given an unqualified opinion in their report on the financial statements.

We acknowledge the cooperation of the Independent Auditors, Messrs. Sola Oyetayo & Co., Management and staff of the company in performing our duties.

On behalf of the Audit Committee



Mrs. Oluwamayokun Kolawole
Chairperson, Audit Committee
FRC/2022/PRO/ANAN/004/824490

Members of the Audit Committee

Mrs. Oluwamayokun Kolawole - Chairperson
Mr. Mr. Kevin Cao Liang - Member
Baale S.O. Ogunnowo - Member
Mr. Moses Okorie - Member
Mr. Kayode Adesiyen - Member

By Order of the Board



Oyetola Oluwafemi
Company Secretary
FRC/2022/PRO/NBA/004/00000024089

Ikeja, Lagos
Nigeria
July 22, 2025

Nigerian Enamelware PLC.

18, Wempeco Road, Ogba Scheme, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria.

RC 2192

Management Certification of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We, Taiwo Alli (the Managing Director/CEO) and Lawrence I. Iseh (the Finance Director) of Nigerian Enamelware Plc, certify that:

a. We have reviewed the management's report on the assessment of internal control over financial reporting of Nigerian Enamelware Plc.

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 for, the periods presented in this report;

d. We:

1. Are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

2. 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, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

3. 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;

4. 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 the internal control system, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors:

1. There were no significant deficiencies and 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

2. There were 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 have 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 regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated this July 22, 2025.



Taiwo Alli
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/NIM/002/00000024090



Lawrence I. Iseh
Finance Director
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000018191

Nigerian Enamelware PLC.

18, Wempco Road, Ogba Scheme, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria.

RC 2192

Management Report on the Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Nigerian Enamelware Plc is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management, and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the generally acceptable accounting principles (GAAP).

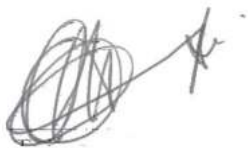
Nigerian Enamelware's Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records, that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorization of the Company's management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

However, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, 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. Management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at April 30, 2025. In making the assessment, management used the "Internal control-integrated framework" (COSO 2013) promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Based upon the assessment performed, management concluded that as at April 30, 2025, Nigerian Enamelware's internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO 2013 framework. Additionally, based upon management's assessment, the Company determined that there were no material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2025.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2025, has been audited by Sola Oyetayo & Co. an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which appears herein.

Dated this July 22, 2025.



Taiwo Alli
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/NIM/002/00000024090



Lawrence I. Iseh
Finance Director
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000018191

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the Members of Nigerian Enamelware Plc

Our opinion

In our opinion, nothing has come to our attention that the internal control procedures over financial reporting put in place by management of Nigerian Enamelware Plc ("the company") are not adequate as of April 30, 2025, based on the SEC Guidance on Implementation of Section 60 – 63 of The Investments and Securities Act 2007 issued by The Securities and Exchange Commission.

What we have performed

We have performed an assurance engagement on Nigerian Enamelware Plc's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2025, based on FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance") issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. The company's management 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 assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the Guidance, which requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement. 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.

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. Also, 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.

Other matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Nigerian Enamelware Plc and our report dated July 23, 2025, expressed an unmodified opinion.



Sola Oyetayo, FCA
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000000642
For: Sola Oyetayo & Co.

Lagos, Nigeria.

July 23, 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC (the company) set out on pages 20 to 43, which comprise the statement of financial position as at April 30, 2025; and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC as at April 30, 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Nigeria.

Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 24 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company reported accumulated losses of ₦827.874 million as at the year ended April 30, 2025 (2024: ₦843.35 million loss) and, as of that date, the company shareholders' fund is in the negative of ₦728.772 million (2024: ₦744.25 million negative). Notwithstanding this, the company achieved a profit after tax of ₦15.48 million for the year ended April 30, 2025 (2024: ₦2,597.8 million loss after tax), reflecting a positive turnaround from prior periods. The huge net loss and accumulated losses recorded in 2024 resulted from the related parties' receivables impairment provision made of ₦2,661 million (Note 12b). Otherwise, the company would have reported a net profit in 2024. As stated in Note 24 these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 24, indicate that no material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Assessment of lease classification and related disclosures in respect of factory space	The Company occupies factory premises under a five-year rental We evaluated the contract, assessed management's arrangement. During our audit, we considered whether this analysis, and reviewed supporting documents. We arrangement constituted a lease under IFRS 16. The landlord concluded that management's accounting treatment was retains significant control rights over the premises, raising appropriate. questions about whether the arrangement confers the right of control necessary to recognise a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Management concluded that it should continue to be accounted for as a rental expense.
2. Valuation of Inventory using absorption costing	The Company uses absorption costing (materials, direct wages, We assessed the costing methodology, tested and production overheads) to value inventories. This involves components of inventory cost, verified production significant estimation, particularly in the allocation of overheads overhead allocations, and challenged management's and assessing net realisable value. NRV assessments. We found management's approach and disclosures reasonable.
3. Measurement and classification of provision for gratuities as short-term benefits	The Company provides gratuity benefits, which it classifies as We reviewed the underlying contracts and management's short-term. Classification impacts measurement under IAS 19. assessment, and tested assumptions about settlement Our audit focused on whether the obligations met short-term timelines. We agreed with management's classification criteria and whether measurement was appropriate. and measurement as short-term obligations.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025", which includes the Report of the Directors, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Financial Statements, and Other National Disclosures. The other information 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 an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, and in compliance with 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 the 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 directors 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 directors 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that:

- 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, in 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.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

We performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2025. The work performed was done in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)) and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and we have issued an unmodified opinion in our report dated July 23, 2025. This report is included on page 13 of the audited financial statements.

Sola Oyetayo, FCA
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000000642
For: Sola Oyetayo & Co.

Lagos, Nigeria.

July 23, 2025



NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
Revenue	2	1,431,093	718,349
Cost of sales	3	(1,376,960)	(530,645)
Gross profit (loss)		54,133	187,704
Other operating income	4	114,056	9,438
Operating expenses	5	(143,255)	(2,761,898)
Profit (loss) before taxation		24,934	(2,564,756)
Taxation	9	(9,458)	(33,044)
Profit (loss) for the year		15,476	(2,597,800)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		15,476	(2,597,800)

The accompanying notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at April 30, 2025

	Note(s)	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	284,411	315,623
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	283,204	382,615
Trade and other receivables	12	1,199,609	1,167,102
Prepayments	13	694,789	208,198
Cash and cash equivalents	14	238,041	429,197
		2,415,643	2,187,112
Total Assets		2,700,054	2,502,735
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	18	38,016	38,016
Other reserves	19	61,086	61,086
Accumulated loss		(827,874)	(843,350)
		(728,772)	(744,248)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax	15	80,052	88,176
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	2,216,990	2,041,991
Current tax payable	17	1,131,784	1,116,816
		3,348,774	3,158,807
Total Liabilities		3,428,826	3,246,983
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,700,054	2,502,735

The financial statements and the accompanying notes were approved by the board on July 22, 2025, and were signed on its behalf by:



Bamofin Olatokunbo Sanni
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001153



Taiwo Alli
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2022/PRO/NIM/002/00000024090

Lawrence I. Iseh
Finance Director
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000018191

The accompanying notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital ₦ '000	Other Reserves ₦ '000	Accumulated loss ₦ '000	Total equity ₦ '000
Balance at May 1, 2023	38,016	38,340	1,754,450	1,830,806
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,597,800)	(2,597,800)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	-	-	(2,597,800)	(2,597,800)
Addition in the year	-	22,746	-	22,746
	-	22,746	-	22,746
Balance at May 1, 2024	38,016	61,086	(843,350)	(744,248)
Profit for the year	-	-	15,476	15,476
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	15,476	15,476
Balance at April 30, 2025	38,016	61,086	(827,874)	(728,772)

Note(s)

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The accompanying notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		24,934	(2,564,756)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation		40,930	40,930
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase) decrease in inventories		91,912	(220,335)
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables		54,449	2,187,544
(Increase) decrease in prepayments		(486,591)	-
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		95,541	(420,009)
Cash used in operations		(178,825)	(976,626)
Tax paid		(2,613)	(36,891)
Net cash from operating activities		(181,438)	(1,013,517)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(9,718)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Write back of unclaimed dividend		-	22,746
Total cash movement for the year		(191,156)	(990,771)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		429,197	1,419,968
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	238,041	429,197

The accompanying notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Corporate information

Nigerian Enamelware Plc was incorporated in Nigeria on 21st of May 1960 as a limited liability company.

It went public on 28 December 1979 in compliance with the Indigenisation Decree of 1977 and was granted a listing on the NGX Limited. It adopted its present name of Nigerian Enamelware Plc on 6 June 1991 in compliance with Companies and Allied Matters Acts 2020.

The holding Company is I. Feng Limited incorporated in Hong Kong and holds 60% of the Company's equity.

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

1. Material accounting policies

Management has considered the principles of materiality in IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, and only those accounting policies which are considered material have been presented in these financial statements.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the material accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Nairas, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The critical judgements made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Revenue recognition

Revenue is generated from the sale of enamelware, plastic products and galvanised bucket. The company applies certain judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers. The Company concludes that revenue for sales of goods is to be recognised at a point in time, when the customer obtains control of the goods. The Company assess when control is transfer using the indicators below:

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

Write down of inventories to net realisable value

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

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of financial assets

There was no impairment of financial assets during the year.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management assesses the appropriateness of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of furniture and fittings as well as motor vehicles are determined based on company replacement policies for the various assets. Individual assets within these classes, which have a significant carrying amount are assessed separately to consider whether replacement will be necessary outside of normal replacement parameters. The useful life of manufacturing equipment (plant and machinery) is assessed annually based on factors including wear and tear, technological obsolescence and usage requirements.

When the estimated useful life of an asset differs from previous estimates, the change is applied prospectively in the determination of the depreciation charge.

Allowance for doubtful debts/receivables

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

1.3 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Nairas, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

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

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

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

1.4 Revenue

The company recognises revenue from the sale of enamelware products only. The company recognises revenue by following the five steps model below:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognize revenue as the performance obligations are fulfilled

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business less discounts and rebates.

Revenue from sale of goods

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

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.4 Revenue (continued)

- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction can be measured reliably.

Interest Income

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

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

1.5 Cost of sales

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.6 Tax

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Tax expenses

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

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

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the costs of materials and direct labour. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Plant and machinery	Straight line	20 years
Furniture and equipment	Straight line	10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	3 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. No material changes were made.

There were no indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment and no impairment tests were performed.

1.8 Inventories

Inventories comprise goods held in the ordinary course of business; materials held in the process of production for such sale and in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. These are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs include purchase cost, conversion cost (materials, labour and overheads) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are valued using the weighted average method. Allowance is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate. This loss on inventory is recognised as an expense in the period the loss occurs.

1.9 Share capital and equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs, net of any tax effects.

1.10 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Trade receivables which 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.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables, excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities. They are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

The effective interest method

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

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, as well as highly liquid short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less and are easily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer.

The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. Accumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

The company derecognises financial liabilities when its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

1.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans where the employer contributes a fixed amount to an individual account for each employee. The employee owns the account and assumes the investment risk. The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in compliance with the Pension Reform Act 2004 (as amended). Contributions are based on 10% (employer) and 8% (employee) of basic salary, housing, and transport allowances. Employees' contributions are deducted from payroll while employer's contributions are recognized as employee benefits expenses in profit or loss in the period the related service is rendered. Prepaid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that a refund or reduction in future payments is available.

Other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as expenses in the period in which the related service is rendered. These include wages, salaries, paid leave, bonuses, short-term gratuity and non-monetary benefits. A liability is recognized for benefits not yet paid at the reporting date. Bonuses and profit-sharing are accrued when the company have a present obligation, and the amount can be reliably measured.

1.12 Earnings per share (EPS)

Earnings per share are based on the profit after taxation and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of each financial year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares which comprises convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.13 Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are approved. Final dividends are recognized when approved by shareholders, while interim dividends are recognized when declared by the Board of Directors. Dividends declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the notes but not recognized as a liability at the reporting date.

1.14 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

(a) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

The amendments became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The amendments has no impact on the company's financial statements.

1.15 IFRS Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

The following standards have been issued but not yet effective as of April 30, 2025. The company has not early adopted these standards in preparing the financial statements as it plans to adopt it at the effective date, if applicable.

(a) IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements', effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new accounting standard aims to give users of financial statements more transparent and comparable information about an entity's financial performance. It will replace IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' but carries over many requirements from that IFRS Accounting Standard unchanged. In addition, there are three sets of new requirements relating to the structure of the income statement, management-defined performance measures and the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

While IFRS 18 will not change recognition criteria or measurement bases, it might have a significant impact on presenting information in the financial statements, in particular the income statement. The company is currently assessing any impacts as well as data readiness before developing a more detailed implementation plan.

(b) Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', effective for annual reporting periods beginning on, or after, 1 January 2026. In addition to guidance as to when certain financial liabilities can be deemed settled when using an electronic payment system, the amendments also provide further clarification regarding the classification of financial assets that contain contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, including those arising from ESG-related contingencies, and financial assets with certain non-recourse features. The company is undertaking an assessment of the potential impact.

There are no other new standards or amendments issued but not yet effective that are applicable to the company.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
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2. Revenue

Sale of goods	1,431,093	718,349
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The company operates in one geographical area - Nigeria. The above revenue from goods sold is derived within Nigeria and arrived at after deducting trade discounts.

Revenue is recognized when goods or services are transferred to the customer, and the company has met the criteria for earning the revenue, which includes the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership to the customer.

3. Cost of sales

Raw materials consumed	872,534	252,910
Direct employee costs (Note 6)	111,938	83,378
Depreciation	40,930	40,930
Other production overheads	351,558	153,427

4. Other operating income

Scrap sales	114,056	6,771
Interest income	-	2,667
	114,056	9,438

Scrap sales represent amounts realised on the disposal of unusable leftovers and wastes from coils issued to production.

5. Operating expenses

Audit fee	8	8,600	7,500
Bad debts		-	2,661,146
Bank charges		112	302
Cleaning		165	-
Legal and professional fees		7,320	9,687
Indirect employee costs (Note 5a)		53,090	21,140
AGM expenses		6,471	5,481
Registrar's fees and expenses		1,430	-
Directors' fees and other emoluments (Note 7)		22,100	22,300
Rent		23,000	23,000
Medical expenses		1,408	2,328
Motor running expenses		1,637	240
Postage and telephone expenses		469	125
Stationery and office supplies		603	393
Repairs and maintenance		120	36
Secretarial fees		2,000	1,800
Subscriptions & Dues		7,835	4,262
Staff training		5,000	-
Transport & travelling expenses		1,895	2,158
		143,255	2,761,898

5a. Indirect employee costs

Salaries - Local	12,732	7,696
Expatriate salaries	31,142	6,004
Pension - employer's contribution	3,731	3,054
Provision for staff gratuity	5,485	4,386
	53,090	21,140

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
6. Employee costs		
Direct employee costs		
Direct wages	111,938	83,378
Indirect employee costs		
Salaries and staff welfare	43,873	13,700
Retirement benefits expenses	9,217	7,440
	53,090	21,140
Total employee costs		
Direct employee costs	111,938	83,378
Indirect employee costs	53,090	21,140
	165,028	104,518
Average number of persons employed during the year		
Management staff	2	2
Senior staff	3	3
Junior staff	75	85
	80	90
The table shows the number of employees (excluding directors) whose earnings during the year fell within the ranges shown below:		
₦260,001 and above	80	90
7. Directors' and managers' emoluments		
Fees:		
Chairman	2,500	2,500
Other Directors	1,800	1,800
	4,300	4,300
Other emoluments	17,800	18,000
	22,100	22,300
Managers' remuneration		
Section 238 of CAMA 2020	4,840	4,800
8. Operating profit (loss)		
Operating profit (loss) for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:		
Auditor's remuneration - external		
Audit fees	8,600	7,500
Remuneration, other than to employees		
Consulting and professional services	7,320	9,687
Secretarial services	2,000	1,800
	9,320	11,487

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Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
8. Operating profit (loss) (continued)		
Employee costs		
Salaries, wages and staff welfare	155,811	97,078
Retirement benefits expenses	9,217	7,440
Total employee costs	165,028	104,518
Less: Employee costs included in cost of goods sold and inventories	(111,938)	(83,378)
Total employee costs expensed	53,090	21,140
Rent		
Rent expenses	23,000	23,000
Depreciation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	40,930	40,930
Total depreciation	40,930	40,930
Less: Depreciation included in cost of goods sold and inventories	(40,930)	(40,930)
Total depreciation expensed	-	-
Expenses by nature		
The total cost of sales, general and administrative expenses, maintenance expenses and other operating expenses are analysed by nature as follows:		
Raw materials and consumables used	872,534	252,910
Employee costs	165,028	104,518
Rent expenses	23,000	23,000
Depreciation	40,930	40,930
Other expenses and impairment	418,723	2,871,185
	1,520,215	3,292,543
9. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current		
Company income tax	17,581	42,068
Deferred		
Deferred tax expense/(written back)	(8,123)	(9,024)
	9,458	33,044

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 N '000	2024 N '000
9. Taxation (continued)		
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.		
Accounting profit	24,934	(2,564,756)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%)	7,480	(769,427)
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Education tax at 3% of assessable profit	1,976	4,120
Temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	(8,123)	(9,024)
Police Trust Fund	1	6
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	798,345
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	12,279
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax expense	8,124	(3,255)
	9,458	33,044

10. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost N.'000	Accumulated depreciation N.'000	Carrying value N.'000	Cost N.'000	Accumulated depreciation N.'000	Carrying value N.'000
Plant and machinery	826,102	(543,909)	282,193	818,602	(502,979)	315,623
Furniture and equipment	667	(667)	-	667	(667)	-
Motor vehicles	1,169	(1,169)	-	1,169	(1,169)	-
Capital - Work in progress (Note 10a)	2,218	-	2,218	-	-	-
Total	830,156	(545,745)	284,411	820,438	(504,815)	315,623

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance N.'000	Additions N.'000	Depreciation N.'000	Total N.'000
Plant and machinery	315,623	7,500	(40,930)	282,193
Capital - Work in progress (Note 10a)	-	2,218	-	2,218
	315,623	9,718	(40,930)	284,411

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance N.'000	Depreciation N.'000	Total N.'000
Plant and machinery	356,553	(40,930)	315,623

10a. Capital - Work in progress represents amounts recognised in respect of an ongoing construction of new oven in the company's factory.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
10b. Impairment losses recognised in the year		
There were no impairment losses recognized during the year (2024: Nil).		
10c. Contractual commitments		
As of the year end the Company has no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (2024: Nil).		
11. Inventories		
Raw materials	254,871	317,150
Work in progress	21,999	50,422
Finished goods	21,043	29,752
	<u>297,913</u>	<u>397,324</u>
Allowance for obsolete inventories	(14,709)	(14,709)
	<u>283,204</u>	<u>382,615</u>
11a. Inventory pledged as security		
No inventory was pledged as security for liabilities during the year (2024: Nil).		
12. Trade and other receivables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade receivables - third parties	12,817	15,885
Receivables - related parties (Note 12a)	3,792,134	3,817,721
Loss allowance (Note 12b)	<u>(2,668,044)</u>	<u>(2,668,044)</u>
Receivables at amortised cost	1,136,907	1,165,562
Staff debtors	580	1,540
Other receivables (Note 12e)	62,122	-
Total trade and other receivables	<u>1,199,609</u>	<u>1,167,102</u>

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 N '000	2024 N '000
12. Trade and other receivables (continued)		
12a. Analysis of Receivables - related parties		
WEMPCO Group	1,130,988	1,156,575
Other former related companies (Note 12ai)	2,661,146	2,661,146
	3,792,134	3,817,721
12ai. Other former related companies are companies formerly classified as related companies by the Group but has been otherwise reclassified in the reorganisation of the WEMPCO group in 2023 financial year. These former related companies have been dormant in the last 3 years or more and their receivable balances above totaling N2,661,146 have been provided for as bad debts in the prior year as shown in the loss allowance analysis below.		
12b. Movement in loss allowance		
At beginning of year	2,668,044	6,898
Additional provision	-	2,661,146
At end of year	2,668,044	2,668,044
Analysis of loss allowance		
Trade receivables from third parties	6,898	6,898
Receivables from related parties	2,661,146	2,661,146
	2,668,044	2,668,044
12c. Analysis of Receivables from related parties into trade and non-trade		
Trade	131,483	131,483
Non-trade	3,660,651	3,686,238
	3,792,134	3,817,721
12d. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.		
12e. Other receivables represent amounts spent on relocation of plants and machinery from Ikeja factory to a new location belonging to WEMPCO group on the directive of the landlord. The directors consider that the relocation expenses are recoverable from WEMPCO.		
13. Prepayments		
Materials purchased	648,093	139,198
Rent	46,000	69,000
NGX listing fees	696	-
	694,789	208,198
14. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash and bank balances	238,041	429,197

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Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
15. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax liability		
Property plant and equipment	(80,052)	(88,176)
Deferred tax liability	(80,052)	(88,176)

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

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liability)

At beginning of year	(88,176)	(97,200)
Write back/(charged) to profit or loss	8,124	9,024
At end of year	(80,052)	(88,176)

16. Trade and other payables

Trade payables - third parties	96,184	203,525
Payables - related parties	1,746,497	1,436,189
Withholding tax payable	4,203	3,803
Accrued employee benefits	23,485	23,464
Provision for gratuities (Note 16b)	18,321	22,021
Accrued co-operative contribution	3,756	3,447
Accrued pension deductions - employee	73,911	73,812
Accrued pension deductions - employer	4,347	4,223
Accrued audit fees	8,200	7,500
Accrued PAYE deductions	2,976	2,598
Other accrued expenses	2,521	4,523
VAT payable	232,589	256,886
	2,216,990	2,041,991

16a. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate to their fair value.

16b. The company recognises provision for gratuities as short-term employee benefits in accordance with IAS 19 (Employee Benefits). These benefits are payable to staff who have been in the company's employment for a minimum period of 5 years and are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The gratuity expense has been included as part of employee costs within operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

16c. Analysis of payables to related parties

Trade	222,052	5,336
Non-trade	1,524,445	1,430,853
	1,746,497	1,436,189

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	2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
17. Current tax payable		
Company income tax	(883,427)	(868,459)
Capital gains tax	(248,357)	(248,357)
	(1,131,784)	(1,116,816)
Net current tax payable		
Current liabilities	(1,131,784)	(1,116,816)
Company income tax		
At beginning of year	868,459	863,282
Charge for the year	17,581	42,068
Subtotal	886,040	905,350
Payments during the year	(2,613)	(36,891)
At end of year	883,427	868,459
18. Share capital		
Authorised, Issued and fully paid:		
76,032,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	38,016	38,016
19. Other Reserves		
Unclaimed Dividends Refunded by Registrars		
At beginning of year	61,086	38,340
Addition in the year (I. Feng)	-	22,746
At end of year	61,086	61,086

Other reserves represent 90% of total unclaimed dividends over 12 years old refunded by the Registrars prior to the Finance Act 2020 as well as write back of I.Feng (the parent company) returns on investment in interest yielding securities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 N '000	2024 N '000
20. Related parties		
Relationships		
I. Feng Company Limited	Parent Company with ownership of 60% of share capital	
Lagos Oriental Hotel Ltd - Fellow Subsidiary of Parent Company	Expenses	
Omo Wood Products Co. Ltd - Fellow Subsidiary of Parent Company	Supply	
Procelainware Industries Ltd - Fellow Subsidiary of Parent Company	Expenses	
Wempco Steel Mills Co. Ltd - Fellow Subsidiary of Parent Company	Financial	
Related party balances		
Amounts included in Receivables (Payables) regarding related parties - WEMPCO Group		
Western Metal Products Company Limited	851,358	851,358
Procelainware Industries Ltd	23,007	41,414
Omo Wood Products Co. Ltd	136,190	136,190
Lagos Oriental Hotel	12,192	12,242
WEMPCO Steel Mills Co. Limited	108,241	115,371
Western Metal Products Company Limited	(360,248)	(266,656)
Procelainware Industries Ltd	(1,169,533)	(1,169,533)
WEMPCO Steel Mills Co. Limited	(206,605)	-
Advance Steel Structure	(9,546)	-
Omo Wood Products Co. Ltd	(565)	-
Amounts included in Receivables (Payables) regarding related parties - Other former related companies		
Universal Nigeria Industries Co. Ltd - Advance	713,489	713,489
Universal Nigeria Industries Co. Ltd - Current A/C	1,446,105	1,446,105
Ken Feraro Limited	27,123	27,123
United Rolling Mills Limited	190,565	190,565
WEMPCO Steel Mills Co. Limited	71,951	71,951
Wiseway Agro Products Co. Ltd	95,649	95,649
Prime Nigeria Tiles Co Ltd	88,570	88,570
NFE Industrial Company Limited	425	425
MSD	26,800	26,800
Others	469	469
Other former related companies are companies formerly classified as related companies by the Group but has been otherwise reclassified in the reorganisation of the WEMPCO group in 2023 financial year. These former related companies have been dormant in the last 3 years or more and their receivable balances above totaling N2,661,146 have been provided for as bad debts in the prior year (Note 12a).		
Compensation to directors and other key management		
Directors' fees and other emoluments	22,100	22,300

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Notes to the Financial Statements

		2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000	
21. Financial instruments and risk management				
Categories of financial instruments				
Categories of financial assets				
2025				
	Note(s)	Amortised cost N.'000	Total N.'000	Fair value N.'000
Trade and other receivables	12	1,199,609	1,199,609	1,199,609
Cash and cash equivalents	14	238,041	238,041	238,041
		1,437,650	1,437,650	1,437,650
2024				
	Note(s)	Amortised cost N.'000	Total N.'000	Fair value N.'000
Trade and other receivables	12	1,167,102	1,167,102	1,167,102
Cash and cash equivalents	14	429,197	429,197	429,197
		1,596,299	1,596,299	1,596,299
Categories of financial liabilities				
2025				
	Note(s)	Amortised cost N.'000	Total N.'000	Fair value N.'000
Trade and other payables	16	1,984,400	1,984,400	1,984,400
2024				
	Note(s)	Amortised cost N.'000	Total N.'000	Fair value N.'000
Trade and other payables	16	1,785,107	1,785,107	1,785,107

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2025 ₦ '000	2024 ₦ '000
21. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)			
Capital risk management			
The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of equity. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.			
The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.			
The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements, The Company does not have long term debts in its books, all borrowings are current in nature and are principally for working capital management.			
The capital structure and gearing ratio of the company at the reporting date was as follows:			
Trade and other payables	16	2,216,989	2,041,993
Cash and cash equivalents	14	(238,041)	(429,197)
Net borrowings		1,978,948	1,612,796
Equity		(728,772)	(744,249)
Gearing ratio		(272)%	(217)%

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025
N '000

2024
N '000

21. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial risk management

Overview

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

The Company's senior management oversees the management of risks to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies for risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Value-at-Risk and sensitivity analysis provide the appropriate information to monitor the net underlying financial risks.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit although majority of the sales contracts are on cash basis. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

The Company has a significant credit risk of N2.66 billion exposed to former related parties that have remained dormant for over 3 years.

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

		2025			2024		
		Gross carrying amount N.'000	Credit loss allowance N.'000	Amortised cost / fair value N.'000	Gross carrying amount N.'000	Credit loss allowance N.'000	Amortised cost / fair value N.'000
Trade and other receivables	12	3,867,653	(2,668,044)	1,199,609	3,835,146	(2,668,044)	1,167,102
Cash and cash equivalents	14	238,041	-	238,041	429,197	-	429,197
		4,105,694	(2,668,044)	1,437,650	4,264,343	(2,668,044)	1,596,299

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its current and future cash flow obligations as and when they fall due, or can only do so at excessive cost.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025 N'000	2024 N'000
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21. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

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

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

2025

	Less than 1 year N'000	Total N'000	Carrying amount N'000
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,984,400	1,984,400	1,984,400

2024

	Less than 1 year N'000	Total N'000	Carrying amount N'000
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16 1,785,107	1,785,107	1,785,107

Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of certain transactions in respect of materials importation which are denominated in foreign currencies. The foreign currency in which the company deals primarily is USD.

However, the company eliminates the exchange rate exposures by negotiating the payment for the importations in Naira at agreed predetermined exchange rates. Advance payments are also made in Naira for the entire importation invoice values.

There have been no significant changes in the foreign currency risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of investments and financing activities, giving rise to interest rate risk. 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 policy with regards to financial assets, is to invest cash at fixed rates of interest and to maintain cash reserves in short-term investments in order to maintain liquidity, while also achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders.

The Company is not exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates of financial liabilities as it has no floating and fixed interest bearing financial liabilities outstanding at the reporting date.

There have been no significant changes in the interest rate risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

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2025 N '000	2024 N '000
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22. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at April 30, 2025 (2024: Nil).

23. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at April 30, 2025 (2024: Nil).

24. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company reported accumulated losses of ₦ 827.874 million as at April 30, 2025 (2024: N843.35 million loss), and as of that date, the company's total liabilities exceed its total assets by ₦ 728.772 million (2024: N744.25 million negative). Notwithstanding this, the company achieved a profit after tax of N24.93 million for the year ended April 30, 2025 (2024: N2,597.8 million loss after tax), reflecting a positive turnaround from prior periods. The huge net loss and accumulated losses recorded in 2024 resulted from the related parties' receivables impairment provision made of N2,661 million (Note 12b). Otherwise, the company would have reported a net profit in 2024.

The directors has carried out an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into consideration increasing demands for the company's product, positive turnaround in materials sourcing, available cash resources, expected cash flows from operations, and ongoing financial support from WEMPCO group. Based on this assessment, the directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and have therefore concluded that the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate. The directors are satisfied that the company is in a sound financial position and will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

25. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report that could have had material effects on the affairs of the company as at April 30, 2025 which have not been presented or disclosed in these financial statements.

26. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to reflect a more meaningful comparison.

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Value Added Statement

	2025 ₦ '000	2025 %	2024 ₦ '000	2024 %
Value Added/(Eroded)				
Value added by operating activities				
Revenue	1,431,093		718,349	
Bought - in materials and services	(1,467,125)		(3,271,403)	
Other operating income	114,056		9,438	
	78,024	100	(2,543,616)	100
Value Distributed				
To Pay Employees				
Salaries, wages, medical and other benefits	53,090		21,140	
	53,090	68	21,140	(1)
To Pay Government				
Income tax	17,581		42,068	
	17,581	23	42,068	(2)
To be retained in the business for expansion and future wealth creation:				
Value reinvested				
Deferred tax	(8,123)		(9,024)	
	(8,123)	(10)	(9,024)	-
Value retained				
Retained profit	15,476		(2,597,800)	
	15,476	20	(2,597,800)	102
Total Value Added/(Eroded)	78,024	100	(2,543,616)	100

Value added represents the additional wealth which the company has been able to create by its own and employees' efforts.

NIGERIAN ENAMELWARE PLC

Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2025

Five Year Financial Summary

	2025 N '000	2024 N '000	2023 N '000	2022 N '000	2021 N '000
Statement of Financial Position					
Assets					
Non-current assets	284,411	315,623	356,553	815,443	867,102
Current assets	2,415,643	2,187,112	4,300,453	-	-
Total assets	2,700,054	2,502,735	4,657,006	815,443	867,102
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	80,052	88,176	97,200	228,384	242,511
Current liabilities	3,348,774	3,158,809	2,729,002	442,314	68,784
Total liabilities	3,428,826	3,246,985	2,826,202	670,698	311,295
Equity					
Share capital	38,016	38,016	38,016	38,016	38,016
Other reserves	61,086	61,086	38,340	38,340	18,177
Accumulated loss	(827,874)	(843,352)	1,754,448	68,389	499,614
Total equity	(728,772)	(744,250)	1,830,804	144,745	555,807
Total equity and liabilities	2,700,054	2,502,735	4,657,006	815,443	867,102
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income					
Revenue	1,431,093	718,349	227,300	354,804	297,666
Cost of sales	(1,376,960)	(530,645)	(243,412)	-	-
Gross profit (loss)	54,133	187,704	(16,112)	354,804	297,666
Other operating income	114,056	9,438	2,706,263	-	-
Other operating expenses	(143,255)	(2,761,898)	(118,776)	(798,654)	(587,063)
Operating profit (loss)	24,934	(2,564,756)	2,571,375	(443,850)	(289,397)
Profit (loss) before taxation	24,934	(2,564,756)	2,571,348	(443,850)	(289,397)
Taxation	(9,458)	(33,044)	(885,295)	12,626	13,864
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	15,476	(2,597,800)	1,686,053	(431,224)	(275,533)
Profit (loss) for the year	15,476	(2,597,800)	1,686,053	(431,224)	(275,533)
Retained income (loss) for the year	15,476	(2,597,800)	1,686,053	(431,224)	(275,533)
Per share data					
Earnings per share (Basic) - kobo	20	(3,417)	2,218	(567)	(362)
Earnings per share (Diluted) - kobo	20	(3,417)	2,218	(567)	(362)
Net assets per share - kobo	(959)	(979)	2,408	190	731

Loss/earnings per share (basic and diluted) are based on loss/profit after tax and the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

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