



(RC13215)

BETA GLASS PLC

NIS ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

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Beta Glass Plc

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

For the Third Quarter (Nine Month)

Period Ended 30 September 2023

BETA GLASS PLC
Beta Glass Plc

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the Period Ended 30 September 2023

Table of contents	Page
Certification of Unaudited Interim Financial Statements	3
Interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	4
Interim statement of financial position	5
Interim statement of changes in equity	6
Interim statement of cash flows	7
Accounting policies and notes to the interim financial statements	8

Beta Glass Plc

Corporate responsibility for the Company's Unaudited Interim Financial Statements For the Nine Months Period Ended 30 September 2023

We hereby certify that:

a) We the undersigned have reviewed the Interim financial statements of Beta Glass Plc ("the Company) for the period ended 30 September 2023.

Based on our knowledge as officers of the Company, the interim financial statements do not contain:

i. any untrue statement of a material fact, or

ii. omit to state a material fact, which would make the statement misleading in the light of the circumstances under which the statement was made.

b) Based on our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the quarterly report fairly represent in all material respect, the financial conditions and results of operations of the Company as of, and for the period presented in the report.

c) We, the undersigned:

i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining controls;

ii. have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to us by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;

iii. have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report.;

iv. have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of their internal controls based on their evaluation as of that date;

d) We have disclosed to the external auditors of the Company and the audit committee:

i. all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified to the Company's Auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and

ii. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal controls.

e) There are no significant changes in internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weakness.



Mr. Darren Bennett-Voci
Managing Director
26th October 2023
FRC/2016/IODN/00000015783



Mr. Dhanikonda Shanker
Chief Financial Officer
26th October 2023
FRC/2013/ANAN/00000002336

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE NINE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

		3 months July- September 2023	For the period ended 9 months 30 September 2023	3 months July- September 2022	9 months 30 September 2022
	Notes	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Revenue from contract with customers	6	15,558,046	45,399,754	15,727,474	38,935,138
Cost of sales	7.1	(12,802,281)	(35,512,993)	(13,737,838)	(31,491,207)
Gross profit		2,755,765	9,886,761	1,989,636	7,443,931
Selling and distribution expenses	7.3	(72,653)	(246,357)	(54,239)	(150,528)
Administrative expenses	7.2	(678,838)	(2,300,825)	(840,884)	(2,165,129)
Net Impairment loss	16.2	-	-	-	-
Other income / (Loss)	8	(247,132)	(630,189)	292,826	291,843
Operating profit		1,757,142	6,709,390	1,387,339	5,420,117
Foreign exchange Gain / (loss)	9	57,320	670,841	63,673	(304,360)
Finance income	10.1	552,377	1,586,004	309,565	689,945
Finance cost	10.2	(566,486)	(1,142,182)	(472,408)	(725,320)
Finance income - net	10	(14,109)	443,822	(162,843)	(35,375)
Profit before taxation for the period		1,800,353	7,824,053	1,288,169	5,080,382
Income tax expense	11	(579,639)	(2,552,449)	(412,212)	(1,625,722)
Profit after tax for the period		1,220,714	5,271,604	875,957	3,454,660
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income for the year-net of tax					
		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,220,714	5,271,604	875,957	3,454,660
Earnings per share (EPS)					
Basic and diluted EPS (Naira)	12	2.03	8.79	1.46	5.76

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

	Notes	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	25,805,354	24,344,205
Right-of-use assets	20	81,303	51,025
Intangible assets	14	4,961	8,146
		25,891,618	24,403,376
Current assets			
Inventories	15	12,683,397	9,617,231
Trade and other receivables	16	28,974,750	26,131,329
Cash in hand and at bank	17	23,993,278	15,792,616
		65,651,425	51,541,176
Total assets		91,543,043	75,944,552
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	21	3,538,605	3,538,605
		3,538,605	3,538,605
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	18,359,258	9,597,897
Trade and other payables	22	15,886,542	13,950,402
Current income tax	23	2,769,217	2,432,315
Dividend payable	24	161,983	161,983
		37,177,000	26,142,597
Total liabilities		40,715,605	29,681,202
Equity			
Issued share capital	25	299,983	299,983
Share premium	25	312,847	312,847
Other reserves	26	2,429,942	2,429,942
Retained earnings	27	47,784,666	43,220,578
Total equity		50,827,438	46,263,350
Total equity and liabilities		91,543,043	75,944,552

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Unaudited Interim financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26th October 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Darren Bennett-Voci
Managing Director
FRC/2016/IODN/00000015783



Mr. Shanker Dhanikonda
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ANAN/00000002336

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE NINE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	Issued Share capital N'000	Share premium N'000	Other reserves N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January 2023	299,983	312,847	2,429,942	43,220,578	46,263,350
Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,271,604	5,271,604
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	5,271,604	5,271,603
Transaction with owners:					
Dividend declared (Note 24)	-	-	-	(701,961)	(701,961)
Bonus Issue from retained earnings	-	-	-	(5,555)	(5,555)
Total transaction with owners	-	-	-	(707,516)	(707,516)
At 30 September 2023	299,983	312,847	2,429,942	47,784,666	50,827,438
At 1 January 2022	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	39,134,643	42,127,418
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,454,660	3,454,660
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	3,454,660	3,454,660
Transaction with owners:					
Dividend paid (Note 24)	-	-	-	(549,969)	(549,969)
Statute barred dividend returned (Note 24)	-	-	-	487	487
Total transaction with owners	-	-	-	(549,482)	(549,482)
At 30 September 2022	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	42,039,821	45,032,596

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS****FOR THE NINE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

	Notes	30 September 2023 N'000	30 September 2022 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	28	7,168,439	245,530
Tax paid	23	(2,060,190)	(312,596)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		5,108,249	(67,067)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	19	(4,465,233)	(2,636,030)
Acquisition of right-of-use asset	20	(151,526)	(151,590)
		22,760	98,418
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			
Interest received	10.1	1,586,004	689,945
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,007,995)	(1,999,257)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from short term borrowings	18	4,102,404	8,695,169
Repayment of short term borrowings	18	(1,731,038)	(4,501,312)
Interest paid	10.2	(1,142,182)	(725,320)
Dividend paid	24	(701,961)	(549,969)
Withholding tax paid on Bonus Issued	27	(5,555)	-
Unclaimed dividend returned	24	-	487
Net cash generated from financing activities		521,668	2,919,055
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,621,922	852,732
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		5,578,740	101,806
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		15,792,616	15,885,871
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September		23,993,278	16,840,409

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

1 General information

Beta Glass Plc (the Company) manufactures, distributes and sells glass bottles and containers for the leading soft drinks, breweries, wine and spirit, pharmaceutical, foods and cosmetics companies. The company has manufacturing plants in Agbara Ogun State and in Ughelli Delta State. Beta Glass Plc exports to some countries namely: Ghana, Burkina-Faso, Sierra-leone, Liberia, and South Africa.

The company is a public limited company, which is listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange and incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The address of its registered office is Iddo House, Iddo, Lagos State, Nigeria. P.O. Box 159.

Beta Glass Plc is a subsidiary of Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited (the parent company) which holds 61.9% of the ordinary shares of the Company. The ultimate controlling party is Frigo Detco Plc, United Kingdom (UK).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are the stand alone financial statements of the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), including International Accounting Standards (IAS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and in accordance with requirements of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) Act No 6, 2011 and provisions of Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020. These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. They do not include all disclosures that would otherwise required in a complete set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with 2022 annual report. 2022 annual report and audited financial statements can be accessed via this link: <https://www.frigoglass.com/beta-glass-investors>

Differences that may exist between the figures of the financial statements and those of the notes are due to rounding. Wherever it was necessary, the comparative figures have been reclassified in order to be comparable with the current year's presentation.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for Inventories at lower of cost and net realisable value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Directors believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Company's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the Unaudited interim financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in Naira and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'000), except where otherwise indicated.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the unaudited interim financial statements - continued

2.1 Basis of preparation - continued

2.1.1 Going concern

The company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements is continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.1.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2023. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company's accounting policy disclosures.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting period and on foreseeable future transactions.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.2 Segment reporting

Operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Board of Directors of Beta Glass Plc.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency and presentation currency of Beta Glass PLC is the Nigerian naira (N).

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at the reporting date at exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognized in the foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gain and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss as foreign exchanges gain or loss.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.4 Property, plant and equipment - continued

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs including costs of property, plant and equipment below N50,000 are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and other Property, Plant and Equipment under construction are not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	%
Building	3
Plant and machinery:	
- Factory equipment and tools	10
- Quarry equipment and machinery-	20
- Glass moulds -	50
- Other plant and machinery-	10
Furnaces-	14
Motor vehicles-	20
Furniture, Fittings and equipment:	
- Office and house equipment-	15
- Household furniture and fittings-	20
- Computer equipment-	25

The assets' residual values and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

In the case where an asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference (impairment loss) is recorded as expense in profit or loss.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss.

Interest costs on borrowings specifically used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized during the period of time required to prepare and complete the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are recorded in the profit or loss as expenses. There have been no qualifying assets in both periods presented in the financial statements.

There are few assets of Property, Plant and Equipment that are fully depreciated but still being used.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.4.1 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

- Buildings 1- 2 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.6 - Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term lease for some warehouses and guest house (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company has a guest house leased to accommodate its workers at a proximate location to its plant, which it categorised as short-term leases asset. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

iii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company does not have any lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease agreement does not contain/ include any exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease.

2.5 Intangible assets

Computer software

Capitalized software licenses are acquired and carried at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization, less any accumulated impairment. They are amortized using the straight-line method over five (5) years. Computer software maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the profit or loss as incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.7. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

2.7.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition, classification and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

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

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

2.7.2 Subsequent measurement

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

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

The Company's financial assets includes financial assets at amortised cost.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.7.3 Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, staff advances and receivables from related parties and cash and bank balances

The Company did not own any financial assets that can be classified as fair value through profit and loss or held for trading financial assets during the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.7.4 Derecognition

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

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

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

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

2.7.5 Impairment of financial assets

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

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.7.5 Impairment of financial assets - continued

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.7.6 Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to profit or loss.

2.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are at amortized cost. These include trade and other payables and loan and borrowings.

Recognition and measurement

Trade payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.8 Financial liabilities - continued

Recognition and measurement - continued

Loan and borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.8.1 Derecognition

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

2.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventory, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses.

Raw and packaging materials is measured based on purchase cost including transportation and clearing costs on a weighted average basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress is determined using weighted average cost of raw and packaging materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity), incurred in bringing inventory to its present location and condition.

The cost of engineering spares and other consumables is determined using the weighted average method. Goods in transit is based on purchase cost incurred to date.

Allowance is made for excessive, obsolete and slow moving items. Write-downs to net realizable value and inventory losses are expensed in the period in which the write-downs or losses occur.

2.11 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment for trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Trade receivable is impaired using a provision matrix to calculate Expected Credit Loss (ECL). The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss. The expected credit loss on receivables recognised in the current year is not material to the company and this has been disclosed as part of administrative expenses in Note 7.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.11 Trade receivables - continued

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative expenses in profit or loss.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand and at bank include cash at hand and deposits held at call with banks. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position while Bank overdraft is included in Cash and Cash equivalents on the Statement of Cash flow.

2.13 Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such a time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

No borrowing costs were capitalised as at reporting date (2021: Nil) as the company had no qualifying

2.14.1 Current income tax

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 at the reporting date.

Education Tax (Tertiary Education Tax -TET) is 2.5% of assessable profit calculated for the purpose of Company Income Tax (CIT)

2.14.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the 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 profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.14.2 Deferred tax (continued)

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

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

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

2.15 Employee benefit obligation

The company operates a defined contribution pension plans for its employees.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.16 Export expansion grant

Export expansion grants (EEG) from the government are recognized at fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company has complied with all attached conditions.

The following conditions must be met by the Company in order to receive the EEG:

- The Company must be registered with the Nigerian Export promotion Council (NEPC)
- The Company must have a minimum annual export turnover of N5 million and evidence of repatriation of proceeds of exports.
- The Company shall submit its baseline data which includes audited financial statements and information on operational capacity to NEPC.
- An eligible company shall be a manufacturer, producer or merchant of products of Nigerian origin for the export market (i.e. the products must be made in Nigeria).
- Qualifying export transaction must have the proceeds fully repatriated within 300 days, calculated from the date of export and as approved by the EEG Implementation Committee.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.17 Revenue recognition from Contract with customers

The company is in the business of manufacturing and sales of glassware and glass bottles for soft drink, breweries, Pharmaceutical, cosmetic companies among others.

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

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts received or receivable for goods supplied stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has identified a sales contract with a customer;
- the performance obligations within this contract has been identified
- the transactions price has been determined;
- this transaction price has been allocated to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- revenue is recognised as or when each performance obligation is satisfied

The sale of bottles is based on Ex-works prices agreed with the customers. Haulage services are provided to the customers through third party service providers as an option. The sale of bottles and haulage services for delivery of bottles are distinct and have no bearing on each other, and are negotiated separately. Further, the consideration to be paid in one contract does not depend on the price or performance of other contract. Goods or services promised in the separate contracts are not a single performance obligation. There are no other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.17 Revenue recognition from Contract with customers - continued

The company performs an obligation once the products or goods are transferred to the customer, that is ownership, legal title, physical possession, control related to the products has been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the products.

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

The consideration to be received is stated in the contract i.e invoice as the contract price which is agreed, accepted and signed by the customer. Revenue comprises the fair value for sales of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts. Rebates constitutes a variable consideration and are allocated to a single performance obligation affected.

The transaction price as stated in the invoice relates to the performance of obligation by the entity when the goods have been delivered to the customers.

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when the ownership and controls of the goods are transferred to the buyer. Where goods are picked up by customers, risk is transferred immediately. Where goods are delivered, revenue is recognised when order by the customer is delivered to the customers with the evidence of the delivery note acknowledged/signed by the customers.

Variable consideration

Rebates constitute a variable consideration and are allocated to a single performance obligation affected.

Significant financing component

For bottle sales transactions, the receipt of the consideration by the Company does not match the timing of the delivery of bottles to the customer (e.g., the consideration is paid after the bottles has been delivered). Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component since it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Consideration payable to a customer: No consideration is payable to customer in respect of sales of glass bottles.

Contract balances:

Contract assets: No contract asset as all sales are unconditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

2.17 Revenue recognition from contract with customers (continued)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.18 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

2.19 Dividend distribution

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

3.0 Financial instruments risk management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange, interest rate, and price), credit risk and liquidity risk. The objective of the Company's risk management programme is to minimise potential adverse impacts on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out in line with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as set the overall risk appetite for the Company. Specific risk management approaches are defined for respective risks such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity. The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is the responsibility of the Treasury Manager, which aims to effectively manage the financial risk of Beta Glass Plc, according to the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Treasury Manager identifies and monitors financial risk. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange, interest rates and credit risks, use of financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

The Company's financial instruments consist of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, borrowings, cash in hand and at bank.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

3.0 Financial instruments risk management - continued

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

3.1 (a) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risks from some of its commercial transactions and recognised assets. The Company buys and imports some of the raw materials used for production, the payments for which are made in US Dollars. Receipts for sales of finished goods in Nigeria are in Naira whilst receipts for sales of finished goods to foreign countries are in US dollars. The Company makes payments and collects receipts primarily in Nigerian Naira. Periodically however, receipts and payments are made in other currencies, mostly in the US dollar and Euro.

Management's approach to managing foreign exchange risk is to hold foreign currency bank accounts which act as a natural hedge for these transactions.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

3.0 Financial instruments risk management - continued

3.1 (a) Market risk - continued

(i) Foreign exchange risk - continued

The Company's exposure to Euro and US Dollar (USD) is as follows:

	30	30	31	31
	September	September	December	December
	2023	2023	r 2022	2022
	Euro'000	USD'000	Euro'000	USD'000
Financial assets				
Cash in hand and at bank	2,603	18,084	-	15,761
Trade receivables	-	4,431	-	12,382
	<u>2,603</u>	<u>22,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,143</u>
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	3,463	20,253	2,314	18,171
Trade payables	351	413	204	110
Related parties payable	456	-	869	388
	<u>4,270</u>	<u>20,667</u>	<u>3,386</u>	<u>18,669</u>
Net amount	<u>(1,667)</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>(3,386)</u>	<u>9,474</u>

Effects in Naira on the Company's result:

	30	30	31	31
	September	September	December	December
	2023	2023	r 2022	2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on profit before tax
	Euro	USD	Euro	USD
15 percent strengthening of the Naira to Euro /USD	203,302	(212,812)	264,122	(692,771)
15 percent weakning of the Naira to Euro / USD	<u>(203,302)</u>	<u>212,812</u>	<u>(264,122)</u>	<u>692,771</u>
	<u>813.05</u>	<u>767.47</u>	<u>519.96</u>	<u>487.50</u>

The above analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period but it has no impact on equity. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(ii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as it does not hold any equity instruments or commodity trade at active exchange market.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings are issued at floating rates exposing the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash held at variable rates. The Company's policy on managing interest rate risk is to negotiate favourable terms with the banks to reduce the impact of exposure to this risk and to obtain competitive rates for loans and for deposits. The Company had short term borrowing as at 30th September 2023 and 31st December 2022 which have variable interest rate.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

3.0 Financial instruments risk management - continued

3.1 Market Risk (Continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk - continued

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase/decrease in basis point	Effect on profit before tax
		N'000
2023		
US Dollar	+1	-1,507
Euro	+1	-2
US Dollar	-1	1,507
Euro	-1	2
2022		
US Dollar	+1	1,014
Euro	+1	-1
US Dollar	-1	(1,014)
Euro	-1	1

3.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from cash and cash equivalents as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company uses policies to ensure that sales of products are to customers with appropriate credit history. The granting of credit is controlled by credit limits and the application of certain terms of sale. The continuous credit worthiness of the existing customers is monitored periodically based on history of performance of the obligations and settlement of their debt. Appropriate provision for impairment losses is made for specific credit risks. At the year end, Beta Glass Plc considered that there were no material credit risks that had not been covered by Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provisions.

No credit limits on cash amounts were exceeded during the reporting period and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties. None of the counterparties renegotiated their terms in the reporting period.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables approximates the amount recognized on the statement of financial position. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

The table below analyses the company's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings as at the reporting date.

30 September 2023

Financial assets:	Neither past due nor impaired	Up to 90 days	91 - 150 days	Over 150 days	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash in hand and at bank (Note 17)	23,993,278	-	-	-	23,993,278
Trade receivables (Note 16)	6,043,117	2,088,562	39,588	1,712,983	9,884,250
Receivables from related parties (Note 16)	16,860,577	112,131	252,533	-	17,225,241
Staff advances (Note 16)	250,191	-	-	-	250,191
	47,147,163	2,200,693	292,121	1,712,983	51,352,960

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****3.0 Financial instruments risk management - continued****3.2 Credit risk - continued****31 December 2022**

Financial assets:	Neither past due nor impaired N'000	Up to 90 days N'000	91 - 150 days N'000	Over 150 days N'000	Total N'000
Cash in hand and at bank (Note 17)	15,851,846	-	-	-	15,851,846
Trade receivables (Note 16)	7,506,752	3,177,785	120,904	28,404	10,833,845
Receivables from related parties (Note 16)	9,306,208	1,008,027	13,184	-	10,327,419
Staff advances (Note 16)	244,121	-	-	-	244,121
	32,908,927	4,185,812	134,088	28,404	37,257,231

Receivables from related parties and Staff advances are from counterparties with no risk of default.

Security

No security is obtained for trade receivables either in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement. The company's sales transaction model is Business to Business model and major customers are multi-nationals while credit are granted on the strength of their credibility and past performance.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

3.0 Financial instruments risk management - continued

3.3 Impairment of trade and related party receivables

The company has trade receivable from sales of inventory and provision of haulages services, related party receivable and staff advances that are subject to expected credit loss model.

Cash and cash equivalents are also subject to impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for different customers and the calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in table (maturity grouping) above.

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

Expected credit loss measurement - other financial assets

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

3.0 Financial instruments risk management - continued

3.3 Impairment of trade and related party receivables - continued

The ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The 12-month and Lifetime PDs are derived by mapping the internal rating grade of the obligors to the PD term structure of an external rating agency for all asset classes. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs, etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining sufficient cash reserves to meet operational needs at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limit. The Company manages liquidity risk by effective working capital and cash flow management.

Beta Glass Plc invests its surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts. At the reporting date the Company had N7.66 billion (December 2022: 11.07 billion) in interest bearing current accounts.

The table below summarised the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	Total
At 30 September 2023	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables exclude transaction taxes and accrued expenses (Note 22)	-	9,520,196	-	9,520,196
Borrowings	-	18,359,258	-	18,359,258
	<u>-</u>	<u>27,879,454</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,879,454</u>

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

3.0 Financial instruments risk management -continued

3.4 Liquidity risk - continued

	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	Total
At 31 December 2022	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables exclude transaction taxes and accrued expenses (Note 21)	-	8,570,366	-	8,570,366
Borrowings	-	9,597,897	-	9,597,897
	-	18,168,263	-	18,168,263

3.5 Capital risk management

The objective in managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maximise returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders as well as maintaining the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, capital returned to shareholders, new shares issued, or debt raised.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on a monthly basis using the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payable less Cash in hand and at bank. Total equity is calculated as the sum of all equity components on the statement of financial position.

	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
The gearing ratios:		
Borrowings	18,359,258	9,597,897
Trade and other payables	15,886,542	13,950,402
Less: Cash in hand and at bank	(23,993,278)	(15,792,616)
Net Debt	10,252,522	7,755,683
Total equity	50,827,438	46,263,350
Gearing %	20.2%	16.8%

3.6 Financial instruments which are carried at other than fair value

The carrying value of all financial assets and financial liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value. No further disclosure is required.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires directors to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on directors experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant accounting judgments and estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements is shown below.

Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery is depreciated over its useful life. Beta Glass Plc estimates the useful lives of plant and machinery based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of plant and machinery are based on technical evaluations carried out by those staff with knowledge of the machines and experience with similar assets. Estimates could change if expectations differ due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence. It is possible however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the plant and machinery would increase expenses and decrease the value of non-current assets.

Export Expansion Grant and Negotiable Duty Credit Certificate

Export Expansion Grant (EEG) is a very vital incentive of the Federal Government of Nigeria required for the stimulation of export oriented activities that will lead to significant growth of the non-oil export sector. Having met the eligibility criteria and registered under the scheme by the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC), the Company is entitled to a rebate on export sales in as much as it can demonstrate that the proceeds of the related sales have been repatriated through an approved channels to the country within 300 days of such export sales.

The rebate is recognised as a credit to cost of sales and as a receivable from the Federal Government of Nigeria (i.e. EEG receivable). As at 30 September 2023, EEG receivable stood at N1.02 billion (31 December 2022: N3.59 billion) as disclosed in Note 16.

Though, EEG receivable have been outstanding for more than 1 year, no impairment charge have been recognised because they are regarded as sovereign debts. Moreover, Government have not communicated or indicated unwillingness to honour the obligations. Thus, the outstanding balances are classified as current assets accordingly.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets / liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Such liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit. Management has calculated the deferred tax liability and deferred tax asset based on estimated amounts of underlying transactions. Actual amounts may differ from estimated balances.

5 Segment information

IFRS 8 'Operating segments requires operating segments to be determined based on the Company's internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM has been determined to be the Board of Directors which includes executive directors and other key management. It is the Board of Directors that has responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company.

The company's reportable segment has been identified on a product basis as glass bottles. Beta Glass Plc is a one segment business.

Customer sales greater than 10% of sales of Beta Glass Plc:

	30 September 2023		30 September 2022	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Customer 1	8,870,299	20%	9,826,354	25%
Customer 2	7,043,418	16%	6,172,482	16%
Customer 3	6,950,076	15%	5,474,728	14%
Customer 4	6,295,926	14%	5,122,256	13%

Revenue is generated from local and international sales. An analysis based on customer location is set out below:

	30 September 2023		30 September 2022	
	N'000		N'000	
Local sales	42,801,158		35,207,661	
Export sales	2,598,596		3,727,477	
Total revenue	45,399,754		38,935,138	

The Board of Directors assesses the performance of the operating segment based on profit from operations.

	30 September 2023		30 September 2022	
	N'000		N'000	
Operating profit	6,709,390		5,420,117	

BETA GLASS PLC
Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued
**6 Revenue from contracts with customers
Disagregated revenue information**

	July- September 2023 N'000	30 September 2023 N'000	July- September 2022 N'000	30 September 2022 N'000
Type of goods:				
Sales of glassware and bottles	15,558,046	45,399,754	15,727,474	38,935,138
Geographical markets:				
Local	14,374,850	42,801,158	12,981,286	35,207,661
Export	1,183,196	2,598,596	2,746,188	3,727,477
	15,558,046	45,399,754	15,727,474	38,935,138

Revenue from the sale of bottles are recognised at a point in time, generally upon delivery of the bottles.

Included in sales of glassware and bottles are sales to related party of N8.87billion (September 2022: N5.47billion). See Note 29 for further details.

7 Expenses by function

	July-September 2023 N'000	30 September 2023 N'000	July-September 2022 N'000	30 September 2022 N'000
7.1 Cost of sales				
Material consumed	5,139,470	14,935,936	5,854,350	12,402,571
Depreciation (Note 19)	976,101	2,944,384	1,018,763	3,022,983
Technical assistance fees (Note 29)	501,747	1,464,142	500,639	1,249,086
Factory salaries and wages (Note 7.4)	785,931	2,387,294	537,613	1,851,296
Pension costs - defined contribution plans (Note 13c)	52,570	156,908	42,983	132,766
Other personnel cost	319,462	843,380	213,254	601,065
Fuel, gas and electricity	4,015,447	9,827,683	4,836,036	10,130,013
Other factory overheads	1,011,553	2,953,266	734,200	2,101,427
	12,802,281	35,512,993	13,737,838	31,491,207

The Material consumed represents Direct material consumed net off export incentive and increase or decrease in finished good cost

Other factory overheads represents repair and maintenance of plant and machinery, building and motor vehicle, insurance premium and other factory overheads

	July-September 2023 N'000	30 September 2023 N'000	July-September 2022 N'000	30 September 2022 N'000
7.2 Administrative expenses				
Depreciation (Note 19)	14,080	41,048	12,543	35,984
Amortisation charges (Note 14)	1,028	3,185	1,104	3,313
Depreciation charges - Right-of- use asset (Note 20)	38,684	121,248	40,370	121,072
Auditors remuneration	10,864	32,591	11,155	30,231
Legal professional fees	6,134	12,182	3,847	8,264
Other Professional and regulatory fees	3,833	128,633	40,592	183,463
Salaries and wages (Note 7.4)	198,725	674,956	181,431	533,041
Pension costs - defined contribution plans (Note 13c)	17,450	50,081	14,528	42,362
Other personnel cost	73,336	217,950	77,326	183,457
Directors' remuneration (Note 13d)	17,390	24,896	12,700	27,534
Management service charge -Note 29)	-	41,499	118,477	192,486
Travel and transportation	66,495	209,696	40,951	120,340
Other administrative expenses	230,819	742,860	285,860	683,582
	678,838	2,300,825	840,884	2,165,129

Other administrative expenses includes Information Technology expenses, Subscriptions, Printing and stationery and other expenses

	July-September 2023 N'000	30 September 2023 N'000	July-September 2022 N'000	30 September 2022 N'000
7 Expenses by function - continued				
7.3 Selling and distribution expense				
Salaries and wages (Note 7.4)	17,907	67,385	19,409	57,522
Other distribution expense	54,746	178,972	34,830	93,006
	72,653	246,357	54,239	150,528
Total cost of sales, administrative expenses and distribution cos	13,553,772	38,060,175	14,632,961	33,806,864

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

7.4 Expenses by Nature- Salary and wages

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Wages and salaries included in:				
<i>Cost of sales (Note 7.1)</i>	785,931	2,387,294	537,613	1,851,296
<i>Administrative expenses (Note 7.2)</i>	198,725	674,956	181,431	533,041
<i>Selling and distribution expense (Note 7.3)</i>	17,907	67,385	19,409	57,522
	1,002,563	3,129,635	738,453	2,441,859

8 Other income / (Loss)

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,932	11,232	76,663	90,152
(Loss) /Gain on transport and others **	(284,336)	(696,027)	199,386	170,223
Proceed from sale of scraps	31,272	54,606	16,777	31,468
	(247,132)	(630,189)	292,826	291,843

** This represents deficit on transport charges not recovered from customers in 2023, insurance claims surplus, CBN rebate on foreign exchange sold and others.

9 Foreign exchange gain

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	57,320	670,841	63,673	(304,360)

10 Finance income and expenses

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
10.1 Finance income				
Interest income	552,377	1,586,004	309,565	689,945
10.2 Finance cost				
Interest expense	(566,486)	(1,142,182)	(472,408)	(725,320)
Net finance income	(14,109)	443,822	(162,843)	(35,375)

Interest are recognised using effective interest rate method (amortised cost).

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****11 Income tax expense**

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Income tax	526,384	2,347,439	386,449	1,524,115
Education tax	53,255	205,010	25,763	101,607
	579,639	2,552,449	412,212	1,625,722
Deferred tax (credit)/ charged for the year (Note 21)	-	-	-	-
Tax expense	579,639	2,552,449	412,212	1,625,722

The current tax charge has been computed at the applicable rate of 30% (September 2022: 30%) plus education tax of 3% (September 2022: 2.5%) on the profit for the year after adjusting for certain items of expenditure and income which are not deductible or chargeable for tax purposes. Non-deductible expenses include items such as donations and certain provisions which are not allowed as a deduction by the tax authorities. Tax exempt income include income such as export profits and gain on disposal of assets which are not taxable.

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Company as follows:

11.1 Effective tax reconciliation

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit before tax	1,800,353	7,824,053	1,288,169	5,080,382
Tax at the Nigeria Corporation Tax rate of 30% (2021 :30%)	540,106	2,347,216	386,451	1,524,115
Tax effects of:				
Non chargeable income	(13,722)	-	-	-
Non deductible expenses	223	223	-	-
Effect of education tax	53,255	205,010	25,759	101,607
Effect of tax incentive	-	-	-	-
Tax charge for the year	579,862	2,552,449	412,210	1,625,722

12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting year.

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (N' 000)	1,220,714	5,271,604	875,957	3,454,660
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	599,966	599,966	599,966	599,966
Basic Earnings per share (Naira)	2.03	8.79	1.46	5.76

Diluted EPS is the same as the Basic earnings per share as there are no potential securities convertible to ordinary shares

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****13 Particulars of the Directors and Employees**

a The average employees excluding Directors, employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	Number	Number
Executive Manager	4	4
Senior Manager	27	27
Manager	38	37
Supervisor	88	81
Specialist	193	188
Superintendent	167	177
Junior	232	223
Sales and Administration	10	8
	759	745

b Salary Range

The number of the employees in Nigeria with gross emoluments excluding retirement benefits within the bands stated below were:

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	Number	Number
N1,000,001 - N2,000,000	209	235
N2,000,001 - N3,000,000	161	217
Over N3,000,000	389	293
	759	745

c Staff Cost

Staff costs for the above personnel (excluding executive

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Wages and salaries (Note 7.4)	1,002,563	3,129,635	738,453	2,441,859
Pension costs - defined contribution- Cost of Sales (Note 7.1)	52,570	156,908	42,983	132,766
Pension costs - defined contribution- Administration (Note 7.2)	17,450	50,081	14,528	42,362
Other personnel cost	392,798	1,061,330	290,580	784,522
	1,465,381	4,397,954	1,086,544	3,401,509

d Directors' emoluments

The remuneration paid to the Directors of the Company was:

	July-September 2023	30 September 2023	July-September 2022	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fees for services as Directors	17,390	24,896	12,700	27,534
Other emolument as management	-	-	-	-
	17,390	24,896	12,700	27,534

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****13 Particulars of directors and employees - continued****d Directors' emoluments - continued**

Fees for services as directors include fees, sitting allowance and travel expenses. The Managing Director is the only member of management team on the board and he earns no salary from the company. His salary is paid by Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited- Beta Glass Plc's parent company.

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000
Amount paid to the Chairman	8,644	6,850
Amount paid to the highest paid Director	8,644	6,850

This includes fees, board and committee's sitting allowance and travel expenses.

The number of Directors of the Company (including the highest paid Director) whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions in respect of services to the Company fell within the following ranges:

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	Number	Number
N1,000,000 - N5,000,000	4	-
N5,000,001 - N10,000,000	2	6
	6	6
Directors with no emoluments	3	3

Directors with no emoluments waived their right to receive remuneration from the Company.

14 Intangible Assets

	Computer software	
	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Cost		
As at 1 January	60,708	60,708
As at 31 December	60,708	60,708
Accumulated amortisation:		
As at 1 January	(52,562)	(48,145)
Charge for the year	(3,185)	(4,417)
As at 31 December	(55,747)	(52,562)
Net book value		
As at 31 December	4,961	8,146

The remaining amortization period of the intangible asset is between 1 and 2 years. Amortization of N3.16 million (December 2022: N4.42 million) has been charged to Administrative expenses.

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****15 Inventories**

	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Raw materials - cost	2,316,662	2,376,913
Work in progress - cost	32,671	69,506
Finished goods - cost	5,934,898	2,907,046
Spare parts and other consumables - cost	3,984,707	3,760,850
Goods in transit	414,459	502,916
	12,683,397	9,617,231

As at September 2023, the write-down of inventories to net realisable value amounted to N615.94 million (December 2022: N490.78 million) and the movement during year is recognised as an expense / utilisation in the period it occurred and included in cost of sales in profit or loss.

Analysis of value of inventories charged to profit or loss is as follows:

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	14,935,936	12,402,571

The amount represents cost of raw materials and packaging materials consumed less export grants and included in cost of sales per Note 7.1

16 Trade and other receivables

	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Trade receivables	9,884,250	10,833,845
EEG receivable (Note 4)	1,019,859	3,593,681
Prepayments	626,183	983,702
Prepayment - Short term lease	63,075	87,065
Withholding tax receivable	9,781	165,326
Staff receivables	250,191	244,121
Related parties receivables(Note 29)	17,225,241	10,327,419
	29,078,580	26,235,159
Allowance for expected credit losses	(103,830)	(103,830)
Total	28,974,750	26,131,329

Analysis of Expected credit losses- June 2023

	Trade Receivable	Staff Receivable	Related Party Receivable	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross	9,884,250	250,191	17,225,241	27,359,682
ECL	37,873	1,053	64,904	103,830
Net	9,846,377	249,138	17,160,338	27,255,853

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

16 Trade and other receivables - continued

Analysis of Expected credit losses- December 2022

	Trade Receivable	Staff Receivable	Related Party Receivable	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross	10,833,845	244,121	10,327,419	21,405,385
ECL	(37,873)	(1,053)	(64,904)	(103,830)
Net	10,795,972	243,068	10,262,515	21,301,555

Other receivable represents insurance claim receivables.

Trade receivables are non- interest bearing and are generally on payment terms of 30 - 90 days.

16.2 Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses:

16.2.1 Trade Receivable	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	37,873	9,932
Additional Provision during the year	-	27,941
As at 30 September	37,873	37,873

16.2.2 Staff Receivable	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	1,053	1,053
As at 30 September	1,053	1,053

16.2.3 Related Parties Receivable	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	64,904	64,904
Additional Provision during the year	-	-
As at 30 September	64,904	64,904

16.3 Trade and other receivable for cashflow purpose	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Trade and other receivables	28,974,750	26,131,329
WHT utilised for Company Income tax	155,357	-
	29,130,107	26,131,329

17 Cash in hand and at bank	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Cash in hand	597	495
Cash at bank	24,051,911	4,786,351
Short-term deposit	-	11,065,000
	24,052,508	15,851,846
Expected credit loss on short term deposit (Note 16.2.4)	(59,230)	(59,230)
Cash and Short-term deposits	23,993,278	15,792,616

17.1 Expected Credit Loss on Short Term Deposit	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	59,230	-
Provision during the year	-	59,230
Used during the year	-	-
As at 30 June	59,230	59,230

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****18 Borrowings**

	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Short term borrowings	18,359,258	9,597,897
	<u>18,359,258</u>	<u>9,597,897</u>
	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
Reconciliation of Short term Borrowings:		
Borrowing as at 1 January	9,597,897	4,829,269
Interest Charged	1,142,182	630,710
Repayment of Borrowings during the period	(1,731,038)	(5,334,210)
Interest Paid	(1,142,182)	(630,710)
Foreign exchange movement	6,389,995	-
Additional borrowings during the period	4,102,404	10,102,838
Borrowing as at period ended	<u>18,359,258</u>	<u>9,597,897</u>

Short term borrowings represents Import Finance Facilities (IFF) from bank for the importation of raw materials and plant and equipment at a variable interest rate ranges from 8% to 15.25% (2022: 8% to 14.53%) payable within 30 to 90 days.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

19 Property, plant and equipment

	Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant and Machinery N' 000	Furniture fittings and equipment N' 000	Motor Vehicles N' 000	Furnaces N' 000	Assets under Construction N' 000	Total N' 000
Cost								
At 1 January 2023	168,540	3,764,734	29,219,109	504,078	1,228,491	11,473,063	3,594,888	49,952,903
Additions		45,519	882,825	35,880	151,960	-	3,349,049	4,465,233
Disposals		-	(110,933)	-	(2,095)	-	-	(113,028)
Write off		(461)						(461)
Reclassifications		33,417	702,550	9,232	57,810	-	(803,009)	-
At 30 September 2023	168,540	3,843,209	30,693,551	549,190	1,436,166	11,473,063	6,140,928	54,304,647
Accumulated depreciation:								
At 1 January 2023	-	994,239	16,963,635	336,463	872,341	6,442,020	-	25,608,698
Charge for the year	-	81,732	1,952,561	41,180	130,625	785,997	-	2,992,095
On disposals	-	-	(101,039)	-	-	-	-	(101,039)
Write off		(461)						(461)
At 30 September 2023	-	1,075,510	18,815,157	377,643	1,002,966	7,228,017	-	28,499,293
Net book value:								
At 30 September 2023	168,540	2,767,699	11,878,394	171,547	433,200	4,245,046	6,140,928	25,805,354

Assets under construction represents value of plant and machinery in progress. On completion, the assets will be capitalized and subsequently depreciated.

None of the Property, Plant and Equipment are specifically pledged as security or collateral

Depreciation expenses charged as follows:

Cost of Sales (Note 7.1)	N' 000
Administrative expenses (Note 7.2)	2,944,384
Total	41,048
	2,985,432

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

19 Property, plant and equipment

	Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant and Machinery N' 000	Furniture fittings and N' 000	Motor Vehicles N' 000	Furnaces N' 000	Assets under Constructio N' 000	Total N' 000
Cost:								
At 1 January 2022	168,540	2,666,346	26,802,764	415,526	1,087,567	11,379,967	1,528,283	44,048,993
Additions	-	688,465	1,639,945	60,937	78,838	93,096	3,398,080	5,959,361
Disposals	-	(2,135)	(21,527)	(2,515)	(29,274)	-	-	(55,451)
Transfers **	-	412,058	797,927	30,130	91,360	-	(1,331,475)	-
At 31 December 2022	168,540	3,764,734	29,219,109	504,078	1,228,492	11,473,064	3,594,888	49,952,903
Acumulated depreciation:								
At 1 January 2022	-	897,114	14,498,155	289,771	734,795	5,117,504	-	21,537,339
Charge for the year	-	98,577	2,479,508	48,636	165,995	1,324,516	-	4,117,232
On disposals	-	(1,452)	(14,028)	(1,944)	(28,449)	-	-	(45,873)
At 31 December 2022	-	994,239	16,963,635	336,462	872,341	6,442,020	-	25,608,698
Net book value:								
At 31 December 2022	168,540	2,770,495	12,255,474	167,616	356,151	5,031,044	3,594,888	24,344,205

Assets under construction represents value of plant and machinery in progress. On completion, the assets will be capitalized and subsequently depreciated.

None of the Property, Plant and Equipment are specifically pledged as security or collateral

** Transfer represents asset that were capitalised from Asset under Construction during the year

Depreciation expenses charged as follows:

Cost of Sales (Note 7.1)

Administrative expenses (Note 7.2)

Total

N' 000

4,068,611

48,636

4,117,247

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

20 Right-of-Use asset

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for rented guesthouses. Leases of guesthouses generally have lease terms between 1 and 2 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension options, which are further discussed below.

The Company has certain leases of warehouses and guesthouses with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Buildings	
	30	31
	September	December
	2023	2022
	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January	51,025	46,806
Additions	151,526	164,161
Depreciation expense	(121,248)	(159,942)
As at	81,303	51,025

There were no lease liabilities as at 30 September 2023 (December 2022: Nil).

	30	30
	September	September
	2023	2022
	₦'000	₦'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	121,248	112,537
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in Admin and Selling expenses)	153,329	92,100
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	274,577	204,637

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of N151.53 million as of 30 September 2023 (September 2022: N151.59 million)

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

21 Deferred tax liabilities

	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
The movement in deferred tax is as follows:		
At 1 January	3,538,605	3,584,963
Changes during the year:		
- Credit recognised in tax expense in profit or loss (Note 11)	-	(46,358)
At 30 September	<u>3,538,605</u>	<u>3,538,605</u>
	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
Deferred Tax Assets	(481,543)	(481,543)
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4,020,148	4,020,148
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	<u>3,538,605</u>	<u>3,538,605</u>

Deferred tax relates to the followings:

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Profit or loss	
	September 2023 N'000	December 2022 N'000	September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
Accelerated depreciation for deferred tax purpose	(4,020,148)	(4,020,148)	-	42,367
Cash and Trade receivable - unrealised exchange gain	58,463	58,463	-	(52,007)
Trade and other payable - unrealised exchange gain and others	198,895	198,895	-	(93,141)
Trade and other receivables - impairment loss	64,680	64,680	-	16,124
Inventory - write down	159,505	159,505	-	40,299
Total	<u>(3,538,605)</u>	<u>(3,538,605)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(46,358)</u>

22 Trade and other payables

	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
Trade payables	7,486,306	7,539,734
Contract liabilities	796,164	425,474
Social security and transaction taxes	986,030	983,391
Accrued expenses and other payables	5,380,316	4,396,645
Amounts due to related parties (Note 29d)	1,237,726	605,158
	<u>15,886,542</u>	<u>13,950,402</u>

The Contract liabilities represents short- term advances received from customers to supply glass bottles

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

22 Trade and other payables - continued

22.1 Social security and transaction taxes includes VAT, Withholding taxes, Pay As You Earns taxes and Pension liabilities

22.2 Accrued expenses and other payables represent energy expenses accrued, transport income accrued, employee bonus accrued and raw material purchases accrual etc as at the period end

All trade payables are due within twelve (12) months.

	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
22.3 Financial liabilities includes:		
Trade payables	7,486,306	7,539,734
Contract liabilities	796,164	425,474
Amounts due to related parties (Note 29)	1,237,726	605,158
	<u>9,520,196</u>	<u>8,570,366</u>

23 Current income tax

The movement in current income tax is as follows:

	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	2,432,315	576,145
Provision for the year (Note 11)	2,552,449	2,352,121
Payment during the year	(2,060,190)	(448,613)
Withholding Tax Credit Utilised	(155,357)	(47,338)
At 30 September	<u>2,769,217</u>	<u>2,432,315</u>

24 Dividend payable

	30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	161,983	141,220
Dividend declared during the year	701,961	549,969
Dividend paid during the year relating to prior year (Note 27)	(701,961)	(549,969)
Unclaimed dividend (refunded)/returned	-	21,250
Statute barred unclaimed dividend transferred to retained earnings	-	(487)
At 30 September	<u>161,983</u>	<u>161,983</u>
Dividend per share (Naira)	<u>1.17</u>	<u>0.92</u>

Unclaimed dividend returned relates to dividend declared but not claimed for a period of 15 months and above. Unclaimed dividend over 12 years become statute barred in accordance with section 432 of Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020 and transferred to retained earnings.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

25 Issued Share Capital and Share Premium

25.0

	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
25.1 Allotted, called up and fully paid:	299,983	299,983
599,966,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	299,983	299,983

Shareholders with 5% and above holdings as at 30 September 2023

	30 September 2023		31 December 2022	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited	371,269,358	61.88%	371,269,358	61.88%
Friogoinvest Nigeria Holdings B.V	48,999,757	8.17%	48,999,757	8.17%
Stanbic IBTC Nominees Nigeria Limited	37,609,525	6.27%	37,610,191	6.27%
Delta State Ministry of Finance Incorporated	26,709,740	4.45%	26,709,740	4.45%
Others	115,378,020	19.23%	115,377,354	19.23%
	599,966,400	100%	599,966,400	100%

Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status

Description	30 September 2023		30 September 2022	
	Units	Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)	Units	Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)
Issued Share Capital	599,966,400	100%	599,966,400	100%
Details of Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
[Name(s) of Shareholders]				
Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited	371,269,358	61.88%	371,269,358	61.88%
Friogoinvest Nigeria Holdings BV	48,999,757	8.17%	48,999,757	8.17%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	420,269,115	70.05%	420,269,115	70.05%
Details of Directors Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors' holding substantial interests				
Otunba Abimbola Ogunbanjo (Indirect)	126,480	0.02%	126,480	0.02%
Mr. Darren Bennett-Voci (Direct)	40,000	0.01%	-	-
Dr. Zulikat Wuraola Abiola	-	-	-	-
Ms. Olufunmilola Adefope	-	-	-	-
Mr. Haralambos (Harry) G. David (Direct)	30,524	0.01%	30,524	0.01%
Mr. Nikolaos Mamoulis (resigned w.e.f 31-08-23)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Gagik Apkarian (joined w.e.f 07-09-2023)	-	-	-	-
Ms. Oluwaseun Abimisola Oni	-	-	-	-
Mr. Emmanouil Metaxakis	-	-	-	-
Mrs Clare Omatseye	-	-	-	-
Total Directors' Shareholdings	197,004	0.04%	157,004	0.03%
Details of Other Influential shareholdings				
Delta State Ministry of Finance INC.	26,709,740	4.45%	26,709,740	4.45%
Total of Other Influential Shareholdings	26,709,740	4.45%	26,709,740	4.45%
Free Float in Unit and Percentage	152,790,541	25.47%	152,830,541	25.47%
Free Float in Value	NGN 8,586,828,404.20		NGN 7,045,487,940.10	
Share price as at June	NGN 56.20		NGN 46.10	

Declaration:

(A) Beta Glass Plc with a free float percentage of 25.47% as at 30 September 2023, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

(B) Beta Glass Plc with a free float percentage of 25.47% as at 30 September 2022 is compliant with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****25.1 Share premium**

	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
Share premium	312,847	312,847

Share premium arose from share issue at a rate above the nominal value of ordinary shares.

26 Other reserves

	N'000
At 30 September 2023	2,429,942
At 31 December 2022	2,429,942

Other reserves represents furnace rebuilt reserve set aside from retained earnings in previous years and the amount available for distribution to the equity holders of the company.

27 Retained earnings

	30 September 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000
At 1 January	43,220,578	39,134,643
Dividend declared & paid during the year relating to prior year (note 24)	(701,961)	(549,969)
Total comprehensive income	5,271,604	4,685,414
Withholding Tax on Bonus Issued	(5,555)	(49,997)
Statute barred dividend returned (Note 24)	-	487
At 30 September	47,784,666	43,220,578

The Bonus issued from retained earnings in 2023 is the Withholding tax component of Bonus Issued in 2022

28 Cash generated from operating activities

	30 September 2023 N'000	30 September 2022 N'000
Profit before taxation	7,824,053	5,080,382
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 19)	2,992,095	3,058,966
Depreciation of Right-of-use asset (Note 20)	121,248	121,072
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 14)	3,185	3,313
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	(10,771)	(90,152)
Interest income (Note 10.1)	(1,586,004)	(689,945)
Interest expense (Note 10.2)	1,142,182	725,320
Net Exchange Difference	811,255	(101,806)
Allowance for expected credit (gain)/losses (Note 7.4)	-	-
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(2,998,778)	(8,597,029)
Increase in inventories	(3,066,166)	(2,109,138)
(Decrease) Increase in trade and other payables	1,936,140	2,844,546
Cash generated from operations	7,168,439	245,530

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

29 Related parties

The Company is a member of the Frigoglass group and is thus related to other subsidiaries of the Company through common shareholdings or common directorships. Transactions arising from dealings with related parties are as detailed below.

The Company is controlled by Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited which holds 61.9% (2022- 61.9%) of the Company's issued ordinary shares. The remaining 38.1% of the shares are widely held. The ultimate holding company is Frigo Debtco Plc (incorporated in United Kingdom).

The following companies are related parties of Beta Glass Plc:

Frigo Debtco Plc - Ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party.

Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited - Parent company

Frigoinvest Nigeria Holdings BV - Intermediate parent company

Frigoglass Finance B.V. - Subsidiary of Frigoinvest Holding BV

Frigoglass Global Limited- Subsidiary of Frigoinvest Nigeria Holding BV

Frigoglass Services Single Member SA- Subsidiary of Frigoinvest Holding BV

A.G. Leventis Nigeria Limited- Associate company with two common Directors

Nigerian Bottling Company Limited- Shareholder with power to participate in the operating and financial decisions of the parent company of Beta Glass Plc

a Transactions with related parties

The following transactions took place between the Company and its related parties during the year:

a(i) Sales of goods and services

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000
Sales of goods:		
Nigerian Bottling Company Limited	8,870,299	5,474,728
	<u>8,870,299</u>	<u>5,474,728</u>

Goods are sold based on the price list in force and credit period ranges from 30 to 75 days. Accordingly, they are at arms' length.

BETA GLASS PLC**Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023****Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued****29 Related parties - continued****a Transactions with related parties - continued****a(ii) Purchases of goods and services**

	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	N'000	N'000
Purchase of services:		
Frigoglass Global Limited	1,464,142	1,249,086
Frigoglass SAIC	41,499	192,486
A.G. Leventis Nigeria Limited	1,532,413	249,897
	3,038,054	1,691,469

The transaction with Frigoglass Global limited was for the supply of technical know-how to Beta Glass Plc. The know-how fee represents 3% of net sales as approved by the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP) certificate number 007753 with maturity profile of three (3) years from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2024. Also included in the know-how fee for the year is Value Added Tax (VAT) at 7.5% (2021: 7.5%). The transaction with Frigoglass Service Single member SA (Services formerly provided by Frigoglass S.A.I.C.) is for the management services rendered. The services fee represents 3% of Profit before tax (PBT) as approved by NOTAP certificate number 007571 for three (3) years from 01 January 2021 to 31 december 2023. The transactions with A.G. Leventis Nigeria Limited were for rent of residential building, supply of haulage services and secretariat services.

Purchases of goods and services are at prices comparable to those obtainable from third parties.

Frigoglass SAIC has novated the contract in the management service agreement and Frigoglass Services Single Members SA has assumed the performance of the service in line with the Novation agreement.

b Due to related companies

This represents the balance due to related parties stated below as at year end:

		30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	Description	N'000	N'000
Frigoglass Global Limited	Purchase of services	821,233	415,941
Frigoinvest Holding BV	Purchase of services	291,165	189,217
Frigoglass Services Single Member SA	Payment on behalf for services	79,451	-
A.G. Leventis Nig PLC	Purchase of services	45,877	-
		1,237,726	605,158

Payable to Frigoglass S.A.I.C has been transferred to Frigoinvest holding BV in accordance with the agreement as part of the group restructuring.

c Due from related companies

This represents the balance due from related parties stated below as at year end:

		30 September 2023	31 December 2022
	Description	N'000	N'000
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Current account	6,471,382	-
Nigerian Bottling Company Limited	Sales of Bottles and purchase of cullet	4,162,227	3,540,649
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Intercompany treasury balances	6,591,632	6,771,783
A.G. Leventis Nig Limited	Purchase of services and rent	-	14,987
		17,225,241	10,327,419

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

29 Related parties - continued

c Due from related companies - continued

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions, intercompany treasury balances and payments on behalf of other related companies with short term settlement period. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest except for treasury balances. There is impairment provisions amounting to N64.90 million (December 2022: N64.9).

The payables to related parties arise mainly on purchases and services from related parties with short term settlement period / or payable on demand. The payables bear no interest.

30 Contingent liabilities

Legal proceedings

The company is presently involved in five (5) litigations as at 30 September 2023 (December 2022: four (5)). The claims against the Company from the suits amount to N7.61 billion (31 December 2022: N7.61 billion) as of reporting date. No provision has been made for these claims as no judgement has been delivered. Based on the legal advice, the Company believes that no significant loss will eventuate.

Guarantee

On 12 February 2020, Frigoglass Finance B.V. ("FF B.V.") issued €260.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior secured notes due 2025 (the "2025 Notes"). The 2025 Notes were guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Frigoglass S.A.I.C., Beta Glass Plc, Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited and certain other subsidiaries of the Frigoglass Group (the "2025 Notes Guarantors") and secured by certain assets of FF B.V. and certain assets of the 2025 Notes Guarantors. The 2025 Notes were secured by, inter alia, a pledge over the shares of Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited and Beta Glass Plc held by Frigoinvest Holdings B.V. ("FH B.V.") (the "Nigeria Share Pledge"). The aggregate amount of the secured obligations in respect of the Nigeria Share Pledge was limited to €175.0 million. The 2025 Notes have been cancelled as part of the Transaction (as defined below).

On 5 December 2022, a committee of the holders of the 2025 Notes that represented 56.9% of the principal amount of the 2025 Notes (such committee, the "Noteholder Committee"), provided to the Frigoglass Group €35 million in aggregate principal amount of Fixed Rate Super Senior Secured Notes due 2023 (the "Initial Bridge Notes"), with the ability, subject to agreement between the parties, to tap an additional aggregate amount of €20 million through two tranches of equal amount (the "Additional Bridge Notes" and together with the Initial Bridge Notes, the "Bridge Notes"), as further set out below. In addition to funding the Initial Bridge Notes, the Noteholder Committee agreed to support a recapitalization and restructuring transaction in order to provide stability to the Frigoglass Group's operations. The Additional Bridge Notes of €20 million aggregate principal amount were issued on 20 January 2023 and 3 February 2023, following the respective subscription agreements and the extension of the maturity dates of the Bridge Notes. The €55 million Bridge Notes were used by the Frigoglass Group, inter alia, to finance capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. The Bridge Notes were guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Frigoglass S.A.I.C., Beta Glass Plc, Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited and certain other subsidiaries of the Frigoglass Group (the "Bridge Note Guarantors").

In addition to the above, the Noteholder Committee and certain entities of the Frigoglass Group (FH B.V. and FF B.V.), entered into a lock-up agreement (as amended from time to time) (the "Lock-up Agreement") pursuant to which the parties committed to provide support to implement the Transaction.

The final maturity date of the Bridge Notes was on 28 February 2023. FH B.V. and FF B.V., as issuers of the Bridge Notes, did not repay the principal amount of and any accrued interest related to the Bridge Notes, which was due and payable on 28 February 2023. This constituted an Event of Default (as defined in the trust deed) under the trust deed governing the Bridge Notes and such Event of Default was required to commence the implementation of the Transaction, as further described below.

On or about 6 March 2023, Frigoglass S.A.I.C. reached an agreement with the Noteholder Committee with the support of its major indirect shareholder, Truad Verwaltungs A.G., for a consensual recapitalization and restructuring (the "Transaction") of the group of companies (i.e., FH B.V. and its subsidiaries) which was controlled at that time by Frigoglass S.A.I.C.

By 24 March 2023, Noteholders representing over 95% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes elected to accede to the Lock-up Agreement and support the Transaction.

BETA GLASS PLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Statement for the Nine Months Period Ended 30th September 2023

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements - Continued

30 Contingent liabilities - (continued)

Guarantee (continued)

Following the Event of Default under the trust deed governing the Bridge Notes, the Noteholder Committee commenced the implementation of the Transaction by enforcing the pledge over the shares of FH B.V, which was completed on 27 April 2023 (the "Implementation Date"). On the Implementation Date, ownership of FH B.V. (and each of its subsidiaries) was transferred to Frigo DebtCo plc. Frigo DebtCo plc is a company registered in England and Wales (registered number 14707701) whose registered office is at 8th Floor, 20 Farringdon Street, London, EC4A 4AB. 85% of the share capital of Frigo DebtCo plc is held by Frigo NewCo 1 Limited, a private liability company incorporated in England and Wales. 95% of the share capital of Frigo NewCo 1 Limited has been distributed pro rata to the holders of the 2025 Notes with the remaining 5% of the share capital distributed to the holders of the 2025 Notes who elected to purchase New Super Senior Notes (as defined below).

The remaining 15% of the share capital of Frigo DebtCo plc is held by Frigoglass S.A.I.C., a company incorporated in Greece and listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

Finally, the Transaction involved a number of inter-conditional components which resulted in changes to Frigoglass Group's debt capital structure on completion on the Implementation Date including:

- 1) Issuance of new first lien senior secured notes in the amount of €75 million (the "Senior Secured Notes") (with an uncommitted ability to issue in total up to an additional €30 million under the indenture governing the New Senior Secured Notes) by Frigo DebtCo plc. The Senior Secured Notes mature on 27 April 2026.
- 2) Issuance of new second lien senior secured notes in the amount of €150 million (the "Reinstated Notes") by Frigo DebtCo plc, following the restructuring of the 2025 Notes. The Reinstated Notes mature on 27 April 2028.

As a result of the Transaction the 2025 Notes were cancelled. The Bridge Notes have been repaid in full. Beta Glass Plc, Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited and certain other entities of the Group have been discharged from the obligations and guarantees stemming from the 2025 Notes and the Bridge Notes.

The Senior Secured Notes and Reinstated Notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Frigoinvest Holdings B.V., Beta Glass Plc, Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited and certain other subsidiaries of the Frigoglass Group (the "New Notes Guarantors"). The Senior Secured Notes and Reinstated Notes are also secured by certain assets the New Notes Guarantors and share pledges.

As part of the undertakings in connection with the Transaction, on 30 May 2023, a reorganization involving, inter alia, Frigoinvest Holdings B.V., Frigoinvest Nigeria Holdings B.V., Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited, Beta Glass plc and Frigoglass Global Limited was implemented for the transfer by Frigoinvest Holdings B.V. of all shares held by it (directly and/or indirectly) in of each of Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited, Beta Glass plc and Frigoglass Global Limited to Frigoinvest Nigeria Holdings B.V., a newly formed entity in connection with the Transaction (the "Reorganization"). Following the Reorganization, the Nigeria Share Pledge has been released and there are currently no share pledges over the shares of Beta Glass plc held by Frigoinvest Nigeria Holdings B.V.

31 Commitments

At 30 September, 2023, the Company had commitment of N2.63 billion (December 2022: N1.19 billion) with a bank relating to purchase of raw materials and spare parts. Also had a bond of N1.24 billion (2022: N656.17 million) for supply of gas and power with gas suppliers and power generating facility provider.

32 Subsequent events

There were no events after the reporting date which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 30 September 2023 and on the profit for the year ended on that date which have not been adequately provided for or recognised.

33 Securities trading policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 of the Nigerian Stock Exchange Amended Rules, the Company has a Securities Trading Policy in place which serves to guide its Directors, Management, Officers and related persons in dealing with its shares. All concerned are obliged to observe the provisions of the Regulations when dealing in the Company's shares and securities. The Company is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period.

34 Compliance with regulatory bodies

There was no penalty for non-compliance matters with respect to regulatory bodies for the period ended 30 September 2023.