

Beta Glass Plc
Interim Unaudited Financial Statements
For the first quarter period ended 31 March 2018

Beta Glass Plc

For the first quarter period ended 31 March 2018

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COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE ON THE COMPANY'S UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2018.

We hereby certify that:

- a) We the undersigned, have reviewed the report and
- b) based on our knowledge the report does not contain
 - i. any untrue statement of a material fact, or
 - ii. omit to state a material, which would make the statement misleading in the light of the circumstances under which the statement was made;
- c) based on our knowledge the financial statement and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial conditions and results of operations of the Company as of, and for the period presented in the report.
- d) 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.



MANAGING DIRECTOR
Darren Bennett-Voci
FRC/2016/IODN/00000015783



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Dhanikonda Shanker
FRC/2013/ANAN/00000002336

Beta Glass Plc

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the quarter ended 31 March 2018

		3 months	3 months
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Notes	N'000	N'000
Revenue	6	6,438,981	4,441,870
Cost of sales	7	(4,858,157)	(3,215,551)
Gross profit		1,580,824	1,226,319
Selling and distribution expenses	7	(27,537)	(35,977)
Administrative expenses	7	(356,126)	(327,738)
Other income	8	159,351	53,584
Operating profit		1,356,512	916,189
Foreign exchange gain	9	33,980	28,108
Finance income	10	337,492	248,398
Finance cost	10	(50,803)	(15,650)
Finance income - net		286,688	232,747
Profit before taxation		1,677,179	1,177,043
Income tax expense	11	(536,698)	(376,654)
Profit for the year		1,140,482	800,389
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement loss on employee benefit obligation	20	-	-
Deferred tax credit on remeasurement loss on employee benefit obligation	21	-	
Other comprehensive Income (net of tax)		0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)		1,140,482	800,389
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the company			
Basic and diluted EPS (Naira)	12	2.28	1.60

Beta Glass Plc
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2018

	Notes	31 March 2018 N'000	31 December 2017 N'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	11,845,942	11,867,361
Intangible assets	15	10,086	10,086
		11,856,028	11,877,447
Current assets			
Inventories	16	4,833,595	5,025,216
Trade and other receivables	17	15,049,274	14,377,983
Cash and cash equivalents	18	8,011,439	6,930,967
		27,894,307	26,334,166
Total assets		39,750,336	38,211,613
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	20	2,788,085	2,674,723
Deferred taxation liabilities	21	1,348,823	1,348,823
		4,136,908	4,023,546
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	530,431	762,862
Trade and other payables	22	5,263,043	5,282,427
Current income tax liabilities	23	3,477,315	2,940,618
Dividend payable	24	57,043	57,043
		9,327,832	9,042,950
Total liabilities		13,464,740	13,066,496
Equity			
Issued share capital	25	249,986	249,986
Share Premium	25	312,847	312,847
Other reserves	26	2,429,942	2,429,942
Retained earnings	27	23,292,821	22,152,339
Total equity		26,285,596	25,145,114
Total equity and liabilities		39,750,336	38,211,613

The notes on pages 6 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 2 to 26 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 April 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Darren Bennett-Voci
 Managing Director

FRC/2016/IODN/00000015783



Mr. Dhanikonda Shanker
 Chief Financial Officer

FRC/2013/ANAN/00000002336

Beta Glass Plc
Statement of changes in equity
Period ended 31 March 2018

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Other Reserves N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January 2017	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	22,152,339	25,145,114
Changes in Equity for 2017:					
Profit for the period				1,140,482	1,140,482
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax				-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,140,482	1,140,482
Transactions with Owners:					
Dividend relating to 2017 paid during the year				-	-
Statute barred dividend returned (Note 27)				-	-
Total Transactions with Owners				-	-
At 31 March 2018	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	23,292,820	26,285,596
At 1 January 2017	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	18,482,189	21,474,964
Changes in Equity for 2016:					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	800,389	800,389
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	800,389	800,389
Transactions with Owners:					
Dividend relating to 2016 paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Statute barred dividend returned (Note 27)				-	-
Total Transactions with Owners	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	19,282,579	22,275,353

Beta Glass Plc

Statement of cash flows Period ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	31 March 2018 N'000	31 March 2017 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	28	1,342,015	(614,340)
Tax paid	23	-	-
Employee benefits paid	20	(4,025)	(41,914)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		1,337,990	(656,254)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(507,560)	(83,396)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6,601	1,240
Loan granted to related parties		-	-
Interest received	10	337,492	248,398
Net cash (used in) /generated from investing activities		(163,467)	166,242
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of term borrowings	19	(232,431)	(181,018)
Proceeds from term borrowings	19	-	-
Interest paid	10	(50,803)	(15,650)
Non-statute barred dividend returned/(paid)	24	-	6,499
Net cash used in financing activities		(283,235)	(190,169)
Net increase / (decrease)in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts		891,288	(680,181)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		189,183	33,153
Cash, cash equivalents at 1 January	18	6,930,967	8,054,658
Cash, cash equivalents at 31 March	18	8,011,438	7,407,629

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

Beta Glass Plc (the Company) manufactures, distributes and sells glass bottles and containers for the leading soft drinks, wine and spirit, pharmaceutical and cosmetics companies. The Company has manufacturing plants in Agbara Ogun state and in Ughelli Delta state. Beta Glass Plc exports to three (3) countries during the period namely Ghana, Guinea and Cameroun.

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 Frigoglass S.A.I.C, Athens

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) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). Further standards may be issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and may be subject to interpretations issued by the IFRIC.

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 Profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes.

The financial statements have been prepared using a rounding level of N1000.

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 policy and disclosure

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

The following standards have been adopted by the company for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2018:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, contract assets under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts.

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers: The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This replaces IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. The company has elected a modified restrospective approach for the adoption. Presentation of contract assets and contract liabilities in the balance sheet – IFRS 15 requires separate presentation of contract assets and contract liabilities in the balance sheet.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the interim financial statements of the company.

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Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements (cont'd) For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

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

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and beyond, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

IFRS 16, 'Leases' was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The company is yet to assess the impact of IFRS 16

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.

2.2 Segment reporting

Operating segments are 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 segments, 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 (₦).

(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 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.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

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

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 fixed assets below N50,000 are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and assets 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:

Buildings 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 are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting date.

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Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements (cont'd) For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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 the current period.

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.

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 assets

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

2.7.1 Classification

Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

2.7.2 Recognition and measurement

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7.3 Impairment of financial assets

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

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing financial difficulty, default in interest or principal payments, or the probability that they will enter bankruptcy and where there is an indication of a decrease in the estimated future cash flows. For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount is reduced and the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements (cont'd) For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

2.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are at amortized cost. This include trade and other payables and bank overdrafts.

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.

Bank debts 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.

2.9 Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments or settle obligations have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

2.9.1 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. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and comprises raw 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 raw materials is determined using the weighted average method.

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. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount, if the receivable is more than one year is equal to the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest applicable to similar borrowers. The amount of the provision is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

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

2.12 Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts

Cash and cash equivalent 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.

2.13 (a) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, as the proceeds received, net of any transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently recorded at amortized cost. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted in profit or loss using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

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Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements (cont'd) For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

(b) 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, 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 December 2017 (2016: Nil) as there were no qualifying assets.

2.14 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is within one year or less. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Current and deferred 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.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally 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.

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.

2.16 Employee benefit obligation

The company operates both the defined benefit (gratuity) and 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.

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Federal Government of Nigeria bonds.

The current service cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements.

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Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements (cont'd) For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

Employee benefit obligation (continued)

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income statement.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

For defined contribution plans, 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.

2.17 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 Statement 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 (formerly 180 days), calculated from the date of export and as approved by the EEG Implementation Committee.

2.18 Revenue recognition

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 receivable for goods supplied stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes.

Sales of goods

Sale of glass bottles arises from both domestic and foreign sales to third parties and related parties. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of owning the goods are transferred to the buyer and buyer has control over the goods. Where goods are picked up by customers, risk and controls are transferred immediately. Where goods are delivered, Beta Glass bears the risk in transit and the risk transfers when the goods are delivered and buyer has control over it. For export sales, risk, rewards and control are transferred when goods are loaded on vessel.

2.19 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.

2.20 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.

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Notes to the Un-audited Financial Statements (cont'd) For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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, 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, bank overdraft, cash and cash equivalents

(a) Market risk

(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.

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

(ii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as it does not hold any equity instruments.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term 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.

(b) 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 doubtful debt provisions.

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

(b) Credit risk (continued)

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.

31 March 2018

Financial assets:	Neither past due nor impaired	Up to 90 days	91 - 150 days	Over 150 days	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 18)	8,011,439	-	-	-	8,011,439
Trade receivables (Note 17)	2,710,020	1,468,851	276,720	59,867	4,515,458
Receivables from related parties (Note 17)	6,930,810	172,216	21,424	-	7,124,449
Staff advances (Note 17)	113,796	-	-	-	113,796
	17,766,063	1,641,067	298,144	59,867	19,765,142

31 December 2017

Financial assets:	Neither past due nor impaired	Up to 90 days	91 - 150 days	Over 150 days	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 18)	6,930,967	-	-	-	6,930,967
Trade receivables (Note 17)	3,243,344	1,516,543	90,456	8,149	4,858,492
Receivables from related parties (Note 17)	6,298,055	107,353	2,318	-	6,407,726
Staff advances (Note 17)	138,281	-	-	-	138,281
	16,610,647	1,623,896	92,774	8,149	18,335,466

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

(c) 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 operational needs at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits on any of its borrowing facilities. 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 N3.7 billion in interest bearing current accounts.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities and into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 March 2018	Less than 1 year N'000	Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Between 2 and 5 years N'000	Total N'000
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables excluding transaction taxes (Note 22)	4,957,074	-	-	4,957,074
Short term borrowings	530,431	-	-	530,431
	5,487,505	-	-	5,487,505
31 December 2017	Less than 1 year N'000	Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Between 2 and 5 years N'000	Total N'000
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables excluding transaction taxes (Note 22)	5,039,710	-	-	5,039,710
Bank overdraft	762,862	-	-	762,862
	5,802,572	-	-	5,802,572

3.2 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 capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as the sum of all equity components on the statement of financial position.

The gearing ratios at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
Total debt	530,431	762,862
Total equity	26,285,596	25,145,114
Gearing ratio	2.0%	3.0%

3.3 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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

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 an incentive on export sales in as much as it can demonstrate that the proceeds of the related sales have been repatriated to the country within 300 days (formerly 180 days) of such export sales.

The incentive 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 31 March 2018, EEG receivable stood at N 1.68 billion (31 December 2017: N1.58 billion) as disclosed in Note 17.

Export Credit Certificate (EEC) is the new instrument to replace **Negotiable Duty Credit Certificate (NDCC)** and will be use for settlement of all Federal Government taxes, purchase of Federal Government bond, settlement of credit liabilities by Bank of Industry; NEXIM Bank; CBN intervention facilities; and AMCON liabilities. **Negotiable Duty Credit Certificate (NDCC)** was the instrument of the Federal Government of Nigeria for settlement of EEG receivable. The NDCC was used for the payment of Import and Excise duties in lieu of cash. In the last three years, the Company and other industry players have not been able to use the NDCC for settlement of customs duties. No NDCC was received by the Company as at December 2017 (2016: Nil). As at 31 March 2018, Unutilized NDCC stood at N 1.02 billion (31 December 2017: N1.02 billion) as disclosed in Note 17.

Though, a significant component of the EEG receivable and unutilized NDCC 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable on differences between the carrying amounts of 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 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 is a one segment business. Customer sales greater than 10% of sales of Beta Glass Plc:

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Customer 1	1,759,092	27%	301,596	7%
Customer 2	1,129,451	18%	528,737	12%
Customer 3	869,649	14%	1,347,592	30%

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

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Local sales	6,211,120	4,278,793
Export sales	227,861	163,077
Total revenue	6,438,981	4,441,870

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

Operating profit

N'000	N'000
1,356,512	916,189

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

6 Turnover	3 months	3 months
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Sales of glassware and bottles in Nigeria	6,211,120	4,278,793
Export sales	227,861	163,077
	6,438,981	4,441,870
7 Expenses by nature		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
<i>Cost of sales</i>		
Material consumed	(1,823,810)	(574,489)
Depreciation and amortisation charges (Note 14 & 15)	(522,747)	(542,861)
Technical assistance fees	(202,240)	(140,059)
Factory salaries and wages (Note 13)	(463,230)	(427,867)
Pension costs - defined contribution plans (Note 13)	(21,839)	(19,657)
Fuel, gas and electricity	(1,336,045)	(1,077,746)
Other factory overheads	(488,246)	(432,871)
	(4,858,157)	(3,215,551)
The Purchases represent Direct material consumed net off export incentive		
<i>Administrative expenses</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation charges (Note 14 & 15)	(6,235)	(6,325)
Auditors remuneration	(7,215)	(6,012)
Legal & professional fees	(18,207)	(13,945)
Salaries and wages (Note 13)	(149,325)	(113,930)
Pension costs - defined contribution plans (Note 13)	(6,681)	(6,102)
Interest on employee benefit obligation (Note 13)	(47,250)	(47,250)
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation (Note 13)	(70,138)	(66,022)
Directors' remuneration	(2,660)	(4,700)
Travel and transportation and other administrative expenses	(20,308)	(21,570)
Other administrative expenses	(28,096)	(41,883)
	(356,126)	(327,738)
<i>Distribution costs</i>		
Selling and distribution expense	(27,537)	(35,977)
	(27,537)	(35,977)
Total cost of cost of sales, administrative expenses and distribution costs	(5,241,820)	(3,579,266)
8 Other income		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Profit / (Loss) on disposal of property plant and equipment	6,610	1,240
Surplus on transport charges recovered from customers, insurance claims and others	148,273	48,180
Proceed from sale of scraps	4,467	4,164
	159,351	53,584

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018****9 Foreign exchange gain**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Foreign exchange (loss)/gains	33,980	28,108
	33,980	28,108

10 Finance income and expenses

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Finance income		
Interest income	337,492	248,398
	337,492	248,398
Finance cost		
Interest expense and bank charges	(50,803)	(15,650)
	286,688	232,747

11 Income tax expense

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Income tax	536,698	278,949
Education tax		
Net income and education tax for the year (Note 23)	536,698	278,949
Deferred tax provision	0	97,705
Deferred tax provision/(write back)		
Net deferred tax for the year (Note 21)	0	97,705
	-	
Tax expense	536,698	376,654

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,140,482	800,389
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	499,972	499,972
Basic Earnings per share (Naira)	2.28	1.60

Diluted EPS is the same as the Basic earning per share as there are no potential securities

13 Particulars of directors and staff

The average number of persons, excluding directors, employed by the group and company during the year was as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Number	Number
Management	289	292
Factory	332	323
Sales and Administration	8	8
	629	623

b The number of the employees in Nigeria with gross emoluments excluding retirement

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Number	Number
N800,001 - N1,000,000	12	16
N1,000,001 - N1,200,000	33	69
N1,200,001 - N1,400,000	69	44
N1,400,001 - N1,600,000	37	41
N1,600,001 - N1,800,000	37	39
N1,800,001 - N2,000,000	32	60
N2,000,001 - N2,500,000	123	152
N2,500,001 - N3,000,000	124	82
Over N3,000,000	162	120
	629	623

c Staff costs for the above persons (excluding executive Directors):

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Wages and salaries	612,555	541,797
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	28,520	25,759
Interest on employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	47,250	47,250
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	70,138	66,022
	758,463	680,828

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018****14 Property plant and equipment - see pages 23 and 24****15 Intangible Assets**

	Computer Software N'000 31 March 2018
Cost	
As at 1 January 2017	37,082
Additions	-
As at 31 March 2018	<u>37,082</u>
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:	
As at 1 January 2017	(26,996)
Amortisation charge for the period	-
As at 31 March 2018	<u>(26,996)</u>
Net book value	
As at 31 March 2018	<u>10,086</u>

The remaining amortization period of the intangible asset is between 1 and 2 years

16 Inventories

	31 March 2018 N'000	31 December 2017 N'000
Raw materials - cost	804,119	809,465
Work in progress - cost	13,847	27,324
Finished goods - cost	1,524,865	1,695,103
Spare parts and consumables - cost	1,528,614	1,511,488
	<u>3,871,444</u>	<u>4,043,380</u>
Goods in transit - cost	962,151	981,836
	<u>4,833,595</u>	<u>5,025,216</u>

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

	31 March 2018 N'000	31 March 2017 N'000
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	<u>1,917,504</u>	<u>727,102</u>

17 Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2018 N'000	31 December 2017 N'000
Trade receivables	4,515,458	4,858,492
Unutilised Negotiable Duty Credit Certificates (Note 4)	1,024,894	1,024,894
EEG receivable (Note 4)	1,676,996	1,581,874
Prepayments	491,156	295,033
Other receivables	102,525	71,684
Staff advances	113,796	138,281
Receivables from related parties (Note 29)	7,124,449	6,407,726
Total	<u>15,049,274</u>	<u>14,377,983</u>

There is no impairment charge against trade receivables during the three month period ended March 2018 (March 2017: Nil). All trade receivables are current.

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018****18 Cash and cash equivalents**

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
Cash in hand	471	344
Cash at bank	8,010,968	6,930,623
	8,011,439	6,930,967
Cash and cash equivalents		
For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of: cash in hand, cash at bank, and bank overdraft.		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,011,439	6,930,967
Bank overdrafts (Note 19)	-	-
	8,011,439	6,930,967

19 Borrowings

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
Bank overdraft	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	530,431	762,862
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
	530,431	762,862
Reconciliation of Short term Borrowings:		
At 1 January	N'000	N'000
Repayment of Borrowings during the period	762,862	181,018
Additional borrowings during the period	(232,431)	(181,018)
At 31 March	530,431	-
	530,431	762,862

20 Employee benefit obligations

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,674,723	2,401,301
Charge during the year:		
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation	70,138	142,338
Interest on employee benefit obligation	47,250	365,970
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	(64,259)
Payment during the year	(4,025)	(170,626)
As at 31 March 2018	2,788,085	2,674,723

21 Deferred tax liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
The analysis of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	1,348,823	1,348,823
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	-	-
	1,348,823	1,348,823
The movement in deferred tax is as follows:		
Deferred tax liability	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
At start of year	1,348,823	2,317,408
Changes during the year:		
- Credit on actuarial loss from other comprehensive income	-	19,278
- Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	-	-987,863
-Prior year under provision	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	1,348,823	1,348,823

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

22 Trade and other payables

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
Trade payables	2,558,286	3,128,104
Social security and transaction taxes	305,968	242,717
Accrued expenses and other payables	2,223,730	1,687,394
Amounts due to related parties (Note 29)	175,058	224,213
	5,263,043	5,282,427

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

23 Tax payable

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
The movement in tax payable is as follows:		
At 1 January	2,940,618	1,422,569
Provision for the year (Note 11)	536,698	2,727,462
Payment during the year	-	(1,198,212)
Withholding Tax Credit Utilised		(11,201)
	3,477,315	2,940,618

24 Dividend payable

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	57,043	45,186
Dividend declared during the year	-	489,973
Dividend paid during the year relating to prior year (Note 27)	-	(489,973)
Non-statute barred unclaimed dividend (paid) / returned	-	11,857
	57,043	57,043
Dividend per share (Naira)	-	0.98

Unclaimed dividend is invested in interest yielding account

25 Share capital

a Authorised:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
600,000,000 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	300,000	300,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
499,972,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	249,986	249,986

Major Shareholders

	31 March 2018		31 December 2017	
	Number of shares	Percentage	Number of shares	Percentage
Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited	309,391,133	61.88	309,391,133	61.88
Frigoinvest Holdings B.V	40,833,131	8.17	40,833,131	8.17
Stanbic IBTC Nominees Nigeria Limited	39,527,016	7.91	39,467,716	7.89
Delta State Ministry of Finance Incorporated	22,258,117	4.45	22,258,117	4.45
Others	87,962,603	17.59	88,021,903	17.61
	499,972,000	100.00	499,972,000	100.00

b Share premium

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
Share premium	312,847	312,847

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018****26 Other reserves**

	N'000
At 1 January 2017	2,429,942
As at December 2017	2,429,942
As at 31 March 2018	2,429,942

Other reserves represents furnace rebuilt reserve set aside from retained earnings in previous years and the amount is not available for distribution to the equity holders of the company.

27 Retained earnings

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
	N'000	N'000
At start of year	22,152,339	18,482,189
Dividend declared during the year relating to prior year (note 24)	-	(489,973)
Profit for the period	1,140,482	4,160,123
Statute barred dividend returned	-	-
At end of period	23,292,821	22,152,339

28 Cash generated from operating activities

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Profit before tax	1,677,179	1,177,043
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 14)	528,983	548,637
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 15)	-	551
(Profit) /Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(6,610)	(1,240)
Interest on employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	47,250	47,250
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	70,138	66,022
Interest income (Note 10)	(337,492)	(248,398)
Interest expense (Note 10)	50,803	15,650
Net foreign exchange difference	(189,183)	(33,153)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables**	(671,291)	23,051
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	191,621	(723,388)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(19,384)	(1,486,364)
Net cash generated from / (used) in operations	1,342,015	(614,340)

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

14 Property, plant and equipment - 31 March 2018

	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 or valuation:								
At 1 January 2018	168,540	1,791,717	20,131,332	418,723	609,755	6,622,434	2,525,724	32,268,225
Additions	-	4,405	124,169	26,151	19,420	12,111	321,304	507,560
Disposals	-	-	(904)	-	(41,282)	-	-	(42,186)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	168,540	1,796,122	20,254,597	444,874	587,893	6,634,545	2,847,028	32,733,599
Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2018	-	610,134	14,410,698	372,145	475,531	4,532,354	-	20,400,864
Charge for the period	-	13,391	372,861	6,235	20,119	116,377	-	528,983
On disposals	-	-	(904)	-	(41,282)	-	-	(42,186)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	-	623,525	14,782,655	378,380	454,368	4,648,731	-	20,887,661
Net book value:								
At 31 March 2018	168,540	1,172,597	5,471,943	66,494	133,525	1,985,815	2,847,028	11,845,942

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

Depreciation expenses of N522.75 million (2017: 542.86 million) and N6.25 million (2017:5.77 million) were charged to Cost of sales and Administrative expenses respectively

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

14 Property, plant and equipment - 31 December 2017

	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 or valuation:								
At 1 January 2017	168,540	1,758,556	19,321,100	399,062	621,833	6,556,723	69,666	28,895,484
Additions	-	30,642	867,638	18,747	72,842	65,711	2,514,299	3,569,876
Disposals	-	-	(109,803)	-	(87,331)	-	-	(197,135)
Reclassifications	-	2,520	52,398	913	2,410	-	(58,241)	-
At 31 December 2017	168,540	1,791,717	20,131,332	418,723	609,755	6,622,434	2,525,724	32,268,225
Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2017	-	557,467	12,923,364	350,251	475,812	4,070,184	-	18,377,078
Charge for the year	-	52,667	1,518,733	21,894	87,050	462,170	-	2,142,514
On disposals	-	-	(31,397)	-	(87,331)	-	-	(118,728)
At 31 December 2017	-	610,134	14,410,698	372,145	475,531	4,532,354	-	20,400,864
Net book value:								
At 31 December 2017	168,540	1,181,584	5,720,634	46,578	134,224	2,090,081	2,525,724	11,867,361

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

Depreciation expenses of N2.03 billion (2016: N2.070 billion) was charged to Cost of sales and N108.95 million (2016: N102.73 million) was charged to Administrative expenses

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

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% (2016- 61.9%) of the company's issued ordinary shares. The remaining 38.1% of the shares are widely held. The ultimate holding company, Frigoglass S.A.I.C., Athens (incorporated in Greece).

The following companies are related parties of Beta Glass Plc:

Frigoglass S.A.I.C - Ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party

Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited - Parent company

Frigoinvest Holdings B.V - Intermediate parent company

Frigoglass West Africa Limited

Frigoglass Global Limited

Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZE

A.G. Leventis PLC

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

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Sales of goods:		
Nigerian Bottling Company (NBC) Limited	1,129,451	528,737
	1,129,451	528,737

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and credit period ranging from 30 to 65 days

a(ii) Purchases of goods and services

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	N'000	N'000
Purchase of services:		
Frigoglass Global Limited	202,240	140,059
A.G. Leventis PLC	75,405	59,604
	277,645	199,663

The transaction with Frigoglass Global Limited was for the supply of technical expertise to Beta Glass Plc. The technical service fee represents 3% of net sales as approved by the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP) certificate number 005961 with maturity profile of three (3) years from 01 January 2016 to 31 December 2018. Also included in the technical service charge for the year is Value Added Tax (VAT) at 5% paid on the technical service fee. Transaction with A.G. Leventis are provisions of haulage and rental services.

Purchases of goods and services are at prices comparable to those obtainable from third parties. Accordingly, they are at arms length.

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements For the first quarter ended 31 March 2018

b Due to related companies

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

		31 March 2018 N'000	31 December 2017 N'000
	Description		
Frigoglass Global Limited	Purchase of services	174,720	198,747
Frigoglass West Africa Limited	Payments made on behalf of Beta Glass Plc	338	
A.G. Leventis Nig PLC	Purchase of services		25,466
		<u>175,058</u>	<u>224,213</u>

c Due from related companies

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

		31 March 2018 N'000	31 December 2017 N'000
	Description		
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Payments made by Beta Glass Plc on behalf of Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited	254,855	367,919
Nigerian Bottling Company Plc	Sales of Bottles and purchase of cullet	1,019,836	625,031
A.G. Leventis Nig PLC	Trade balance	20,738	
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Intercompany treasury balances	5,829,020	5,414,776
		<u>7,124,449</u>	<u>6,407,726</u>

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions which are due two months after the date of sales and intercompany treasury balances. The receivables are unsecured in nature. The intercompany balances bear interest at prevailing market rate. There are no provisions held against receivables from related parties.

The payables to related parties arise mainly on purchases from related parties and intercompany treasury balances with short term settlement period/ or payable on demand. The intercompany treasury balance bears interest.

30 Contingent liabilities

Legal proceedings:

The company is presently involved in four (4) litigation suits as at 31 March 2018. The claims against the company from the suits amount to N2.33 billion (31 December 2017: N2.33 billion) as of reporting date. No provision has been made for these claims because based on legal advice, the company believes that no significant loss will eventuate.

Guarantee on behalf of Frigoglass Group.

In the year 2017 the Company guarantees first lien indebtedness (comprised of loans and notes) incurred by other members of the Frigoglass Group of approximately€120.0 million, which matures on 31 December 2021 and second lien indebtedness (comprised of loans and notes) of approximately€141 million, which matures on 31 March 2022.

31 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments as at 31 March 2018 (31 December 2017: Nil).

32 Subsequent events

There were no other post balance sheet events which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2018 and on the profit for the period ended on that date which have not been adequately provided for or recognised.

33 Compliance with regulatory bodies

There was no penalty for non-compliance matters with respect to regulatory bodies for the period ended 31 March 2018.

34 Comparative

Where necessary, comparative figure have being adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year