



(RC 13215)

BETA GLASS PLC

NIS ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

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Beta Glass Plc

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

For the second quarter and six month period ended 30 June 2019

Beta Glass Plc
Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the second quarter and six month period ended 30 June 2019

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Beta Glass Plc

Compliance Certificate on the Company's Un-Audited Interim Financial Statements
For the Second Quarter ended 30 June 2019

We hereby certify that:

- a) We the undersigned have reviewed the interim un-audited financial statements of Beta Glass Plc ("the Company) for the first quarter ended 30 June 2019.
- b) Based on our knowledge as officers of the Company, the interim un-audited financial statements does 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.
- c) Based on our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the 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.
- 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;



Mr. Darren Bennett-Voci
Managing Director
26 July 2019
FRC/2016/IODN/00000015783



Mr. Dhanikonda Shanker
Chief Financial Officer
26 July 2019
FRC/2013/ANAN/00000002336

Beta Glass Plc

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the quarter and six month ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	For the period ended			
		3 months April-June 2019	6 months 30 June 2019	3 months April-June 2018	6 months 30 June 2018
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	7,317,190	14,469,806	6,698,988	13,137,969
Cost of sales	7	(5,970,629)	(11,518,093)	(5,176,066)	(10,034,224)
Gross profit		1,346,561	2,951,713	1,522,922	3,103,745
Selling and distribution expenses	7	(21,347)	(42,067)	(22,255)	(49,792)
Administrative expenses	7	(254,202)	(499,547)	(364,682)	(720,807)
Other income	8	327,644	440,670	324,135	483,486
Operating profit		1,398,656	2,850,770	1,460,120	2,816,632
Foreign exchange gain	9	(34,879)	96,977	111,150	145,129
Finance income	10	327,273	623,631	318,118	655,610
Finance cost	10	(89,962)	(144,452)	(44,664)	(95,467)
Finance income - net		237,312	479,178	273,455	560,143
Profit before taxation		1,601,089	3,426,926	1,844,725	3,521,904
Income tax expense	11	(512,349)	(1,096,616)	(590,312)	(1,127,009)
Profit for the year		1,088,740	2,330,310	1,254,413	2,394,895
Other comprehensive Income (net of tax)		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)		1,088,740	2,330,310	1,254,413	2,394,895
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the company					
Basic and diluted EPS (Naira)	12	2.18	4.66	2.51	4.79

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Beta Glass Plc
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	30 June 2019 N'000	31 December 2018 N'000
Assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	14	17,808,623	17,518,004
Intangible assets	15	9,130	10,795
Non-current assets		<u>17,817,753</u>	<u>17,528,799</u>
Inventories	16	5,779,117	6,239,740
Trade and other receivables	17	13,805,494	13,438,292
Cash and cash equivalents	18	9,379,713	8,872,798
Current assets		<u>28,964,324</u>	<u>28,550,830</u>
Total assets		<u><u>46,782,077</u></u>	<u><u>46,079,629</u></u>
Liabilities:			
Deferred taxation liabilities	20	2,728,744	2,728,744
Non-current liabilities		<u>2,728,744</u>	<u>2,728,744</u>
Borrowings	19	548,932	1,098,584
Trade and other payables	21	9,763,154	11,598,037
Current income tax liabilities	22	1,720,810	964,137
Dividend payable	23	62,554	62,554
Current liabilities		<u>12,095,450</u>	<u>13,723,312</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>14,824,194</u></u>	<u><u>16,452,056</u></u>
Equity			
Issued share capital	24	249,986	249,986
Share Premium	24	312,847	312,847
Other reserves	25	2,429,942	2,429,942
Retained earnings	26	28,965,108	26,634,798
Total equity		<u><u>31,957,883</u></u>	<u><u>29,627,573</u></u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>46,782,077</u></u>	<u><u>46,079,629</u></u>

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 2 to 30 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26th July 2019 and were signed on its behalf



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
For the Six month period ended 30 June 2019

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Other Reserves N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January 2019	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	26,634,798	29,627,573
Profit for the period				2,330,310	2,330,310
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,330,310	2,330,310
Total Transactions with Owners				-	-
At 30 June 2019	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	28,965,108	31,957,883
At 1 January 2018	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	22,152,339	25,145,114
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,394,895	2,394,895
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,394,895	2,394,895
At 30 June 2018	249,986	312,847	2,429,942	24,547,233	27,540,009

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Beta Glass Plc

Statement of cash flows For the Six month period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	30 June 2019 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash generated from operations	27	2,346,956	7,668,162
Tax paid	22	(339,944)	(1,019,996)
Employee benefits paid		(22,050)	(9,816)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,984,962	6,638,349
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(1,538,584)	(1,176,798)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	-	(1,538)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,796	9,426
Interest received	10	623,631	655,610
Net cash used in investing activities		(911,157)	(513,300)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of term borrowings	19	(1,098,584)	(512,467)
Proceeds from term borrowings	19	548,932	-
Interest paid	10	(144,452)	(95,467)
Net cash used in financing activities		(694,105)	(607,934)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts		379,701	5,517,115
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		127,214	364,625
Cash, cash equivalents at 1 January	18	8,872,798	6,930,967
Cash, cash equivalents at 30 June	18	9,379,713	12,812,708

The notes on pages 6 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Un-audited Interim Financial Statements For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

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 and cosmetics companies. The Company has manufacturing plants in Agbara Ogun state and in Ughelli Delta state. Beta Glass Plc exports to five (5) countries during the period namely Ghana, Cameroun, Liberia, Sierra leone and Guinea.

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, Greece

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The Interim 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 interim 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. 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. 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 2019:

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

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

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. IFRS 16, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17.

The company has short term lease of 12 months or less and will apply the exemption as provided by the standard.

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

1. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
2. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
3. How an entity determines taxable profit / (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates

4. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

An entity has to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed. The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available. The Company will apply the interpretation from its effective date. Since the Company operates in a complex multinational tax environment, applying the Interpretation may affect its financial statements. In addition, the Company may need to establish processes and procedures to obtain information that is necessary to apply the Interpretation on a timely basis.

Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted. These amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle (issued in December 2017):

IAS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. When an entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognised on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, the Company do not expect any effect on its financial statements.

IAS 23 Borrowing Costs:

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. The company currently has no borrowing made to develop a qualifying asset.

IFRS 3

IFRS 3 - clarified that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achieved in stages

IFRS 11

IFRS 11 - clarified that the party obtaining joint control of a business that is a joint operation should not remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation.

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

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

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 ₦50,000 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:

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

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Notes to the Un-audited Interim Financial Statements (continued)

For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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.

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 instruments

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.

2.7.2 Classification

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. 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.

2.7.3 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)
- c. Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

2.7.4 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 (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.

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.

2.7.5 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.

2.7.6 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).

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

LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given

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

Beta Glass Plc

**Notes to the Un-audited Interim Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019**

2.7.7 Write-offs

The Company's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. 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. This include trade and other payables and bank overdrafts.

2.8.1 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.

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.

2.8.2 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.

2.8.3 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 Interim Financial Statements (continued) For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

(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 June 2019 (December 2018: 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.

2.17 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 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 etc.

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

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.

The company performs an obligation once the products or goods are transferred to the customer, that is ownership, legal title, physical possession, significant 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 significant 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 ordered 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).

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.

2.19 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.

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 using expected credit loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

(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

30 June 2019

Financial assets:	Neither past due nor impaired	Up to 90 days	91 - 150 days	Over 150 days	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 18)	9,379,713	-	-	-	9,379,713
Trade receivables (Note 17)	3,001,995	1,126,417	14,637	5,696	4,148,745
Receivables from related parties (Note 17)	6,039,944	335,748	-	10,786	6,386,478
Staff advances (Note 17)	78,884	-	-	-	78,884
	18,500,535	1,462,165	14,637	16,482	19,993,819

31 December 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)	8,872,798	-	-	-	8,872,798
Trade receivables (Note 17)	2,490,224	1,516,543	90,456	8,149	4,105,372
Receivables from related parties (Note 17)	5,997,096	107,353	2,318	-	6,106,767
Staff advances (Note 17)	132,285	-	-	-	132,285
	17,492,403	1,623,896	92,774	8,149	19,217,222

(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. The company invested N8.1 billion in interest bearing current account as the reporting date.

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.

30 June 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables excluding transaction taxes (Note 21)	9,421,324	-	-	9,421,324
Short term borrowings (Note 19)	548,932	-	-	548,932
	9,970,256	-	-	9,970,256

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Notes to the Un-audited Interim Financial Statements (continued)

For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2018	Less than 1 year N'ooo	Between 1 and 2 years N'ooo	Between 2 and 5 years N'ooo	Total N'ooo
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables excluding transaction taxes (Note 21)	10,872,429	-	-	10,872,429
Short term borrowings (Note 19)	1,098,584	-	-	1,098,584
	11,971,013	-	-	11,971,013

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), trade and other payables less cash in hand and at bank. Total capital is calculated as the sum of all equity components on the statement of financial position.

The gearing ratios at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	2019 N'ooo	2018 N'ooo
Borrowings	548,932	1,098,584
Trade and Other payables	9,763,154	11,598,037
Less: Cash in hand and at bank	(9,379,713)	(8,872,798)
Net Debt	932,373	3,823,823
Total equity	31,957,883	29,627,573
Gearing ratio	3%	13%

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.

4.0 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.

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Notes to the Un-audited Interim Financial Statements (continued) For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

4.0 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 30 June 2019, EEG receivable stood at N 1.74 billion (31 December 2018: N1.73 billion) as disclosed in Note 17.

Export Credit Certificate (ECC) is the new instrument to replace **Negotiable Duty Credit Certificate (NDCC)** effective from 2017 EEG claims and will be used 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. All NDCC have been returned to NEPC for issuance of promissory notes in line with new regulations on settlement of Federal government local debts. As at 30 June 2019, Unutilized NDCC stood at N 1.02 billion (31 December 2018: 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 3 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.

5.0 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:

	30 June 2019		30 June 2018	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Customer 1	2,951,571	20%	2,332,003	18%
Customer 2	2,399,156	17%	2,714,983	21%
Customer 3	2,339,682	16%	1,631,909	12%
Customer 4	2,196,134	15%	2,282,375	17%

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

	30 June	30 June
	2019	2018
	N'000	N'000
Local sales	13,426,936	12,621,705
Export sales	1,042,870	516,264
Total revenue	<u>14,469,806</u>	<u>13,137,969</u>

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

	2019	2018
	N'000	N'000
Operating profit	<u>2,850,770</u>	<u>2,816,632</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

6 Revenue from contracts with customers
Disaggregated revenue information

	3 months April-June 2019	6 months 30 June 2019	3 months April-June 2018	6 months 30 June 2018
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Type of goods:				
Sales of glassware and bottles	7,317,190	14,469,806	6,698,988	13,137,969
Geographical markets:				
Local	6,713,181	13,426,936	6,410,585	12,621,705
Export	604,009	1,042,870	288,403	516,264
	7,317,190	14,469,806	6,698,988	13,137,969

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 parties of N2.19bn (2018: N2.28bn). See Note 28 for further details.

7 Expenses by nature

	April-June 2019	30 June 2019	April-June 2018	30 June 2018
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<i>Cost of sales</i>				
Material consumed	(2,757,295)	(4,979,268)	(2,165,310)	(3,989,120)
Depreciation and amortisation charges (Note 14 & 15)	(624,729)	(1,225,778)	(500,794)	(1,023,540)
Technical assistance fees	(230,575)	(455,882)	(211,018)	(413,258)
Factory salaries and wages (Note 13)	(542,447)	(1,076,183)	(663,134)	(1,126,364)
Pension costs - defined contribution plans (Note 13)	(38,867)	(67,830)	(23,674)	(45,513)
Fuel, gas and electricity	(1,204,286)	(2,588,416)	(1,098,020)	(2,434,065)
Other factory overheads	(572,431)	(1,124,735)	(514,117)	(1,002,363)
	(5,970,629)	(11,518,093)	(5,176,066)	(10,034,224)
The Purchases represent Direct material consumed net off export incentive				
<i>Administrative expenses</i>				
Depreciation and amortisation charges (Note 14 & 15)	(10,822)	(18,405)	(7,493)	(13,728)
Auditors remuneration	(7,551)	(15,102)	(5,369)	(12,584)
Legal & professional fees	(24,576)	(37,791)	(14,384)	(32,591)
Salaries and wages (Note 13)	(107,752)	(268,914)	(120,877)	(270,202)
Pension costs - defined contribution plans (Note 13)	(11,395)	(20,972)	(7,356)	(14,037)
Interest on employee benefit obligation (Note 13)	-	-	(117,710)	(164,960)
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation (Note 13)	(22,050)	(22,050)	(15,405)	(85,542)
Directors' remuneration	(5,668)	(9,401)	(5,200)	(7,860)
Travel and transportation and other administrative expenses	(26,702)	(44,197)	(21,726)	(42,033)
Other administrative expenses	(34,686)	(59,215)	(49,164)	(77,259)
Expected Credit loss on other receivables	-	-	-	-
	(254,202)	(499,547)	(364,682)	(720,807)
<i>Distribution costs</i>				
Selling and distribution expense	(21,347)	(42,067)	(22,255)	(49,792)
Expected Credit loss on trade receivable	-	-	-	-
	(21,347)	(42,067)	(22,255)	(49,792)
Total cost of cost of sales, administrative expenses and distribution costs	(6,246,178)	(12,059,706)	(5,563,003)	(10,804,822)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

8	Other income	April-June 2019 N'000	30 June 2019 N'000	April-June 2018 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
	Profit / (Loss) on disposal of property plant and equipment	3,796	3,796	1,906	8,516
	Surplus on transport charges recovered from customers, insurance claims and others	318,662	428,193	315,013	463,286
	Proceed from sale of scraps	5,186	8,681	7,216	11,683
		327,644	440,670	324,135	483,486
9	Foreign exchange gain	April-June 2019 N'000	30 June 2019 N'000	April-June 2018 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
	Foreign exchange (loss)/gains	(34,879)	96,977	111,150	145,129
		(34,879)	96,977	111,150	145,129
10	Finance income and expenses	April-June 2019 N'000	30 June 2019 N'000	April-June 2018 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
	Finance income				
	Interest income	327,273	623,631	318,118	655,610
		327,273	623,631	318,118	655,610
	Finance cost				
	Interest expense and bank charges	(89,962)	(144,452)	(44,664)	(95,467)
		237,312	479,178	273,455	560,143
	Net finance (cost)/income				
11	Income tax expense	April-June 2019 N'000	30 June 2019 N'000	April-June 2018 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
	Income tax	512,349	1,096,616	709,790	1,246,487
	Education tax	-	-	-	0
	Net income and education tax for the year (Note 23)	512,349	1,096,616	709,790	1,246,487
	Deferred tax provision	0	-	(119,478)	-119,478
	Net deferred tax for the year (Note 21)	0	-	(119,478)	-119,478
		512,349	1,096,616	590,312	1,127,009
	Tax expense				

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the

	April-June 2019	30 June 2019	April-June 2018	30 June 2018
		N'000		N'000
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,088,740	2,330,310	1,254,414	2,394,895
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	499,972	499,972	499,972	499,972
Basic Earnings per share (Naira)	2.18	4.66	2.51	4.79

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

13 Particulars of directors and staff

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

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Number	Number
Management	285	287
Factory	336	339
Sales and Administration	7	8
	628	634

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

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Number	Number
N800,001 - N1,000,000	18	18
N1,000,001 - N1,200,000	42	42
N1,200,001 - N1,400,000	60	60
N1,400,001 - N1,600,000	28	29
N1,600,001 - N1,800,000	37	40
N1,800,001 - N2,000,000	44	44
N2,000,001 - N2,500,000	120	120
N2,500,001 - N3,000,000	122	122
Over N3,000,000	157	159
	628	634

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****For the six month period ended 30 June 2019****Particulars of directors and staff (continued)**

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

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	N'000	N'000
Wages and salaries	1,275,551	1,339,621
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	88,802	59,549
Interest on employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	-	164,960
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	22,050	85,542
Other employee benefit	69,547	56,945
	<u>1,455,950</u>	<u>1,706,618</u>

14 Property plant and equipment - see pages 27 and 28**15 Intangible Assets**

	Computer Software	
	N'000	
	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Cost		
As at 1 January	40,158	37,082
Additions	-	3,077
As at Period end	<u>40,158</u>	<u>40,159</u>
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:		
As at 1 January	(29,364)	(26,996)
Amortisation charge for the period	(1,664)	(2,368)
As at Period end	<u>(31,028)</u>	<u>(29,364)</u>
Net book value		
As at Period end	<u>9,130</u>	<u>10,795</u>

The remaining amortization period of the intangible asset is between 2 and 3 years. Amortization of N1.66 million (2018: N2.36 million) has been charged to Administrative expenses

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****For the six month period ended 30 June 2019****16 Inventories**

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
Raw materials - cost	2,445,812	1,350,655
Work in progress - cost	12,925	9,431
Finished goods - cost	1,544,208	2,107,991
Spare parts and consumables - cost	1,424,232	1,582,352
	<u>5,427,177</u>	<u>5,050,429</u>
Goods in transit - cost	351,940	1,189,311
	<u>5,779,117</u>	<u>6,239,740</u>

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value as at June 2019 amounted to N517,498,000 (2018 – N486,597,000). The writedown is recognised as an expense 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 June 2019	30 June 2018
	N'000	N'000
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	<u>4,986,345</u>	<u>1,917,504</u>

17 Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
Trade receivables	4,148,745	4,105,372
Unutilised Negotiable Duty Credit Certificates (Note 4)	1,017,817	1,017,817
EEG receivable (Note 4)	1,742,223	1,735,146
Prepayments	339,870	256,627
Withholding tax receivable	148,192	138,042
Other receivables	-	2,950
Staff advances	78,884	132,285
Receivables from related parties (Note 28)	6,386,478	6,106,767
Sub-total	<u>13,862,208</u>	<u>13,495,006</u>
Allowance for expected credit losses	(56,714)	(56,714)
Total	<u>13,805,494</u>	<u>13,438,292</u>

There is no impairment charge against receivables during the period ended June 2019 (December 2018: N56,714,000). All trade receivables are current.

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019**

18	Cash and cash equivalents	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
		N'000	N'000
	Cash in hand	402	361
	Cash at bank	9,379,310	8,872,437
	Cash and cash equivalents	9,379,713	8,872,798
	Cash and cash equivalent included 86,805,000 Naira Unclaimed dividend with accumulated interest		
	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	9,379,713	8,872,798
	Bank overdrafts (Note 19)	-	-
		9,379,713	8,872,798
19	Borrowings	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
		N'000	N'000
	Bank overdraft	-	-
	Short Term Borrowings	548,932	1,098,584
	Long Term Borrowings	-	-
		548,932	1,098,584
	Reconciliation of Short term Borrowings:	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	At 1 January	N'000	N'000
	Repayment of Borrowings during the period	1,098,584	762,862
	Additional borrowings during the period	(1,098,584)	(762,862)
		548,932	1,098,584
	At 31 December	548,932	1,098,584
20	Deferred tax liabilities	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
		N'000	N'000
	The analysis of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:		
	Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	2,728,744	1,348,823
	Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	-	-
		2,728,744	1,348,823
	The movement in deferred tax is as follows:		
	Deferred tax liability	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
		N'000	N'000
	At 1 January	2,728,744	1,348,823
	Changes during the year:		
	- Credit on actuarial loss from other comprehensive income	-	-
	- Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	-	1,396,637
	- Credit to retained earnings (Note 26)	-	-16,716
	At 31 December	2,728,744	2,728,744

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

20 Deferred tax liabilities (continued)

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
Deferred Tax Assets	(276,293)	(276,293)
Deferred Tax Liabilities	3,005,037	3,005,037
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	2,728,744	2,728,744

21 Trade and other payables

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
Trade payables	7,044,743	8,697,991
Contract Liabilities	92,216	202,110
Social security and transaction taxes	341,830	725,608
Accrued expenses and other payables	1,431,507	1,590,872
Amounts due to related parties (Note 28)	852,859	381,456
	9,763,154	11,598,037

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

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

21.2

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

21.3 Financial liabilities includes:

Trade payables	7,044,743	8,697,991
Amounts due to related parties (Note 28)	852,859	381,456
	7,897,602	9,079,447

22 Current income tax liabilities

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
The movement in tax payable is as follows:		
At 1 January	964,137	2,940,618
Provision for the year (Note 11)	1,096,616	738,739
Payment during the year	(339,944)	(2,695,219)
Withholding Tax Credit Utilised	-	-20,000
At period end	1,720,810	964,137

23 Dividend payable

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	62,554	57,043
Dividend declared during the year	-	534,970
Dividend paid during the year relating to prior year (Note 26)	-	(534,970)
Non-statute barred unclaimed dividend (paid) / returned	-	5,511
At period end	62,554	62,554
Dividend per share (Naira)	-	1.07

Non-statute barred dividend (paid) /returned relates to dividend declared but not claimed for a period of 15 months and above. This has not become statute barred and still claimable by the beneficiaries hence, the non-recognition in retained earnings.

Unclaimed dividend is invested in interest yielding account and earned interest income of 2,498,783 for the six month period ended 30th June 2019

Beta Glass Plc**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019****24 Share capital****a Authorised:**

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
600,000,000 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid: 499,972,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	<u>249,986</u>	<u>249,986</u>

Major Shareholders

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
	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	30,067,313	6.01%	28,518,616	5.70%
Delta State Ministry of Finance Incorporated	22,258,117	4.45%	22,258,117	4.45%
Others	<u>97,422,306</u>	<u>19.49%</u>	<u>98,971,003</u>	<u>19.80%</u>
	<u>499,972,000</u>	100%	<u>499,972,000</u>	100%

b Share premium

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
Share premium	<u>312,847</u>	<u>312,847</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

25 Other reserves

	N'000
At 1 January 2018	<u>2,429,942</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>2,429,942</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>2,429,942</u>

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.

26 Retained earnings

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	N'000	N'000
At start of year	26,634,798	22,152,339
Effect of adoption of IFRS	-	(35,516)
Dividend declared during the year relating to prior year (note 23)	-	(534,970)
Profit for the period	2,330,310	5,052,805
Statute barred dividend returned	-	140
At end of period	<u>28,965,108</u>	<u>26,634,798</u>

27 Cash generated from operating activities

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	N'000	N'000
Profit before tax	3,426,926	3,521,904
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 14)	1,243,018	1,035,636
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 15)	1,664	730
Write off of Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 14)	4,950	
(Profit) /Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3,796)	(8,516)
Interest on employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	-	164,960
Current service cost of employee benefit obligation (Note 20)	22,050	85,542
Interest income (Note 10)	(623,631)	(655,610)
Interest expense (Note 10)	144,452	95,467
Net foreign exchange difference	(127,214)	(364,625)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	(367,202)	3,637,446
Decrease in inventories	460,623	(850,777)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	<u>(1,834,884)</u>	<u>1,006,003</u>
Net cash generated from / (used) in operations	<u>2,346,956</u>	<u>7,668,162</u>

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

14 Property, plant and equipment - 30 June 2019

	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 2019	168,540	1,851,993	23,028,530	465,793	803,024	7,905,583	5,813,799	40,037,261
Additions	-	48,345	525,212	87,635	110,650	101,862	664,880	1,538,584
Disposals	-	-	(193,185)	-	(40,026)	-	-	(233,211)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	(5,446)	-	-	-	-	(5,446)
At 30 June 2019	168,540	1,900,338	23,355,111	553,428	873,648	8,007,445	6,478,679	41,337,188
Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2019	-	664,292	15,908,321	397,644	487,136	5,061,864	-	22,519,257
Charge for the period	-	28,272	853,768	16,740	65,311	278,927	-	1,243,018
On disposals	-	-	(193,185)	-	(40,026)	-	-	(233,211)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	(499)	-	-	-	-	(499)
At 30 June 2019	-	692,564	16,568,405	414,384	512,421	5,340,791	-	23,528,565
Net book value:								
At 30 June 2019	168,540	1,207,773	6,786,706	139,044	361,227	2,666,654	6,478,679	17,808,623

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

Depreciation expenses of N1.225 billion and N16.74 million were charged to Cost of sales and Administrative expenses respectively

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

14 Property, plant and equipment - 31 December 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	20,131,333	418,723	609,755	6,622,434	2,525,724	32,268,230
Additions	-	60,276	1,359,290	35,121	289,064	542,713	5,618,208	7,904,667
Disposals	-	-	(38,888)	(953)	(95,795)	-	-	(135,637)
Reclassifications	-	-	1,576,795	12,902	-	740,436	(2,330,133)	-
At 31 December 2018	168,540	1,851,993	23,028,529	465,794	803,025	7,905,583	5,813,799	40,037,261
Accumulated depreciation:								
At 1 January 2018	-	610,134	14,410,700	372,145	475,531	4,532,354	-	20,400,864
Charge for the year	-	54,158	1,536,510	26,436	106,626	529,510	-	2,253,240
On disposals	-	-	(38,888)	(938)	(95,021)	-	-	(134,848)
At 31 December 2018	-	664,292	15,908,320	397,643	487,136	5,061,864	-	22,519,257
Net book value:								
At 31 December 2018	168,540	1,187,701	7,120,209	68,151	315,889	2,843,719	5,813,799	17,518,004

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

Depreciation expenses of N2.12 billion was charged to Cost of sales and N133.06 million was charged to Administrative expenses

Beta Glass Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

28 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 61.88% (2017- 61.88%) of the company's issued ordinary shares. Frigoinvest Holding BV also holds 8.17% and the remaining 29.95% 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., Netherland - Intermediate parent company

Frigoglass West Africa Limited- Common Shareholders with parent company

Frigoglass Global Limited

Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZE

A.G. Leventis PLC- Common directorship

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 June 2019 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
Sales of goods:		
Nigerian Bottling Company Limited - (NBC)	2,196,134	2,282,375
	<u>2,196,134</u>	<u>2,282,375</u>

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and credit period for 65 days

a(ii) Purchases of goods and services

	30 June 2019 N'000	30 June 2018 N'000
Purchase of services:		
Frigoglass Global Limited	455,882	413,258
A.G. Leventis PLC	257,714	243,112
	<u>713,596</u>	<u>656,370</u>

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). 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 (continued) For the six month period ended 30 June 2019

28 Related parties (continued)

b Due to related companies

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

		30 June	31
	Description	2019	December
		N'000	2018
		N'000	N'000
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Collections by Beta Glass Plc on behalf of Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited	67,197	
Frigoglass Global Limited	Purchase of services	748,481	357,725
Frigoglass SAIC - Kato Achaia	Purchase of services	-	23,731
A.G. Leventis Nig PLC	Purchase of services	37,181	-
		<u>852,859</u>	<u>381,456</u>

c Due from related companies

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

		30 June	31
	Description	2019	December
		N'000	2018
		N'000	N'000
Frigoglass West Africa Limited	Payments made by Beta Glass Plc on behalf of Frigoglass (West Africa Limited)	125	151
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Payments made by Beta Glass Plc on behalf of Frigoglass Industries Nigeria Limited		289,238
A.G. Leventis Nig PLC	Trade balance		8,428
Nigerian Bottling Company Plc	Sales of Bottles and purchase of cullet	1,202,426	661,993
Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Limited	Intercompany treasury balances	5,183,927	5,110,623
		<u>6,386,478</u>	<u>6,070,433</u>

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions which are due in about 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.

29 Contingent liabilities

Legal proceedings:

The company is presently involved in three (3) litigation suits as at 30 June 2019. The claims against the company from the suits amount to N1.79 billion (31 December 2018: 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 guaranteed 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.

30 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments as at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: Nil).

31 Subsequent events

A dividend of N1.30k amounting to N649.963Mn was declared at the company's annual general meeting held on 4th July 2019. 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 30 June 2019 and on the profit for the period ended on that date which have not been adequately provided for or recognised.

32 Compliance with regulatory bodies

There was no penalty for non-compliance matters with respect to regulatory bodies for the period ended 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: Nil).

33 Comparative

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