Champion Breweries Plc

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual report and financial statements presented to the shareholders:

Corporate Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Nigeria
Date of Incorporation:	31 July 1974
Registration Number:	RC 13388
TIN:	00463544-0001
Company's Website:	www.championbreweries.com
Registered office	Industrial layout, Aka Offot, PMB 1106 Uyo Akwa Ibom State Nigeria

Directors	**Name**	**Position**	**Status**	**Appointment/Resignation date**
	Mr Jacob Imo-Abasi	- Chairman		
	Dr Adoga Inalegwu	- Managing Director		
	Mrs. Helen Umanah	- Director		
	Mr. Olufunminiyi Alabi	- Director		
	Mr. Thompson Owoka	- Director		
	Alhaji Shuaibu Ottan	- Director		
	Mr. Samson Aigbedo	- Director		
	Mr. Idiahi Ehimare	- Director	Appointed	July 2024
	Mr. Butler David	- Director	Appointed	July 2024
	Mr Santry Kevin James Albert	- Director	Resigned	June 2024
	Mr. Frederik Williem Kurt Linck	- Director	Resigned	June 2024

Company Secretary	Chief Tosan Atle Aiboni
Independent Auditor	Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants Civic Towers Plot G1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue Victoria Island, Lagos
Registrars	African Prudential Registrars Plc 220B, Ikorodu Road Palmgrove, Lagos Nigeria info@africanprudentialregistrars.com
Bankers	Access Bank Plc FBNQuest Merchant Bank First Bank of Nigeria Limited First City Monument Bank Plc Guaranty Trust Bank Plc Stanbic IBTC Bank United Bank for Africa Plc Zenith Bank Plc

Directors' Report

The Directors are pleased to present the annual report of Champion Breweries Plc ("the Company"), together with the independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1. Legal Form and Principal Activity

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria as a limited liability company on 31 July 1974 and was later converted to a public limited liability company on 1 September 1992. The Company's principal activities continue to be brewing and packaging of Champion Lager Beer and Champ Malta. The immediate parent Company is The Raysun Nigeria Limited, a Company incorporated in Nigeria. The ultimate controlling entity of the entity is EnjoyCorp.

2. Operating Results

A summary of the Company’s operating results is shown below:

	2024	2023
	N.'000	**N.'000**
Revenue	20,890,735	12,704,274
Operating profit	2,328,006	603,966
Profit before tax	1,274,053	445,344
Income tax expense	(457,058)	(74,781)
Profit after income tax	816,995	370,563
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	43,792	(89,724)

3. Dividend

The Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of 6k per share for the financial year ended 31st December 2024 (2023: Nil). This recommendation is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) scheduled for 21st May 2025. This is subbject to applicable withholding tax rate.

Subsequently, an approved dividend will be paid to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members as at the close of business on 5th May 2025.

4. Board of Directors

The Directors are responsible for oversight of the business, long-term strategy, objectives, and the Company’s risks. The Directors are also responsible for evaluating and directing the implementation of the Company’s controls and procedures including, in particular, maintaining a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders’ investments and the Company’s assets.

5. Directors and their Interests

The names of directors who held office during the year as well as their interest in the issued shares of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members and / or notified by the Directors in compliance with Section 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 were as follows:

			2024	2023
Directors	**Position**	**Nationality**	**Number of Ordinary Shares**	
Mr Jacob Imo-Abasi**	Chairman	Nigerian	-	-
Dr Adoga Inalegwu*	Managing Director	Nigerian	-	-
Mr. Thompson Owoka**	Director	Nigerian	571,428	500,000
Alhaji Shuaibu Ottan***	Director	Nigerian	189,618	165,916
Mr. Olufunminiyi Alabi**	Director	Nigerian	-	-
Mrs. Helen Umanah**	Director	Nigerian	9,268	8,110
Mr. Samson Aigbedo**	Director	Nigerian	-	-
Mr. Idiahi Ehimare**	Director	Nigerian	-	-
Mr. Butler David**	Director	South African	-	-

*Executive Director

Directors' Report (Continued)

5. Directors and their Interests (continued)

** Non-executive Director

*** Independent Non-executive Director

In accordance with Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, none of the Directors notified the Company of any declarable interest in any contract in which the Company was involved during the year under review (2023: Nil).

6. Analysis of Shareholding

As at prior and current reporting dates, the Company's ordinary shares were held as follows:

	2024 %	2024 Ordinary shares of 50K each Number '000	2024 Share capital N.'000	2023 %	2023 Ordinary shares of 50K each Number '000	2023 Share capital N.'000
The Raysun Nigeria Limited	80.2	7,177,330	3,588,665	86.4	6,761,283	3,380,641
Akwa Ibom Investment Corporation	10.1	899,893	449,947	10.1	787,407	329,757
Other shareholders	9.7	870,772	435,386	3.5	280,806	204,350
Subtotal	100	8,947,995	4,473,998	100	7,829,496	3,914,748

The shareholders of the Company, by an ordinary resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 21st May 2024, approved the bonus issue of 1,118,499,428 new ordinary shares on the basis of one (1) bonus share for every seven (7) existing ordinary shares held. The issued and fully paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company was increased from 7,829,496,464 to 8,947,995,892. The bonus shares were issued as fully paid, at nil consideration. This transaction has been reflected in the financial statement for the year ended 31st December 2024.

7. Property, plant and equipment

Information relating to movement in property, plant and equipment during the year is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

8. Donations and sponsorship

The Company gave donations and provided sponsorship as follows:

	2024	2023
	N.'000	N.'000
Community Bursary Award	1,920	1,698
Donation for Safety Book launch	150	-
Scholarship of sports tournament	940	-
Donation to Manufacturers Association of Nigeria	400	200
Sponsorship to Fashion, Catering & Event Mgt	-	3,845
Graduate trainee	600	1,200
Health Care Center facilities	17,627	125
ITF Vocational Training	20,850	218
	42,487	**7,286**

In accordance with Section 43(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 ("CAMA"), the Company did not make any donation or give gifts to any political party, political association or for any political purpose during the year (2023: Nil).

Directors' Report (Continued)

9. Business Review and Future Development

The Company intends to continue the fulfilment of its objectives as indicated in its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

10. Corporate Governance

The Directors are committed to ensuring that best practices in corporate governance are adopted in all areas of the Company's business. The Company's policies on corporate governance are continually reviewed with focus on high ethical standards of transparency, integrity, accountability and honesty. The Board continues to formulate policies aimed at creating a well-positioned Company that is keen on constantly harmonizing the interests of various stakeholders to the business.

11. Code of Business Conduct

The Company has in place a Code of Business Conduct ('the Code') which provides guidance to all its users on the importance of high ethical values in sustainable business growth. The Code is subscribed to by all members of the Board of Directors and all employees of the Company.

12. Distribution of Company's Products

The Company's products are sold by distributors within the country. The list containing names of such distributors is available at the Commercial Department of the Company.

13. Employment and Employees

(a) Employment of physically challenged persons.

It is the policy of the Company that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment, including those from physically challenged persons. All employees whether or not physically challenged are given equal opportunities to develop their experience and knowledge and to qualify for promotion in furtherance of their careers. There was no physically challenged person in employment as at reporting date (2023: Nil).

(b) Employee training and consultation

The Company is committed to keeping employees fully informed as far as possible regarding the Company's performance and seeking employees' views when necessary.

In-house and external training and development programs are organized for employees to meet the Company's growth strategy.

The Company continues to place premium on its Human Capital Development arising from the fact that this would ensure improved efficiency of the business and maintain strategic advantage over competition.

(c) Health, safety at work and welfare of employees

The Company maintains a clinic within the brewery which provide medical services to employees. Severe medical conditions are referred to designated hospitals whose services are retained by the Company through its health management organization. Such hospitals are located in areas within the convenient reach of employees.

The Company ensures that safety standards, procedures and regulations are in place in all locations of the Company through clear policies and employees are well informed about compliance with and development of safety regulations.

The Company has a canteen where employees are served good and nutritious meals on a daily basis.

Directors' Report (Continued)

14. Independent Auditors

Deloitte & Touche Nigeria was appointed by the Board at the 2022 annual general meeting as the Company's Independent Auditors. The SEC Code of Corporate Governance requires that Independent Auditors be retained for ten years; thus, Deloitte & Touche will continue in office as the Company's Independent Auditors for the next 7 years.

By Order of the Board

Chief Tosan Atle Aiboni
Company Secretary
FRC/2014/PRO/NBA/002/00000006228
28th February 2025

Sustainability, Corporate and Social Responsibility Report

1. Executive Summary

Champion Breweries Plc remains steadfast in its commitment to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles through its comprehensive "Brewing a Sustainable Future" strategy.

In 2024, the company prioritized reducing its environmental footprint, enhancing community welfare, and maintaining robust corporate governance practices. Notable environmental achievements included a remarkable 93.5% reduction in waste-to-landfill, highlighting the company's dedication to minimizing its ecological impact. Additionally, Champion Breweries expanded its local sourcing initiatives to 58.3%, supporting local economies and fostering sustainable agricultural practices.

On the social front, the company implemented a range of safety initiatives, which successfully resulted in two consecutive years without any health-related fatalities, reflecting its unwavering commitment to employee well-being and workplace safety. Furthermore, Champion Breweries actively engaged with local communities through various programs aimed at improving education, health, and economic opportunities.

In terms of governance, the company continued to uphold transparency, accountability, and ethical business practices, ensuring compliance with global standards and reinforcing stakeholder trust. By integrating these ESG principles into its operations, Champion Breweries Plc is setting a benchmark for sustainability and corporate responsibility in the brewing industry.

2. Introduction

About Champion Breweries Plc

The company operates from its Uyo brewery, equipped with modern brewing technology, ensuring efficient production processes and adherence to the highest standards of quality and safety. Champion Breweries Plc takes pride in sourcing ingredients responsibly, supporting local farmers and suppliers to foster economic growth within its communities.

Under its new ownership, EnjoyCorp. Champion Breweries Plc has embraced a forward-thinking, sustainability-driven approach to its operations. This includes initiatives aimed at reducing its environmental footprint through energy-efficient practices, waste-reduction strategies, and water conservation efforts. Furthermore, the company actively supports local communities by creating job opportunities, investing in community development projects, and promoting education and skill-building programs.

Champion Breweries Plc is also a strong advocate for responsible consumption, engaging in awareness campaigns to promote moderation and educate consumers about the importance of enjoying beverages responsibly. With a customer-centric approach, the company continually seeks to innovate and deliver products that meet evolving consumer preferences while maintaining its legacy of quality.

As it continues to grow and expand its reach, Champion Breweries Plc remains committed to strengthening its position as a trusted name in the brewing sector, delivering value to its stakeholders and contributing positively to society and the environment.

Sustainability, Corporate and Social Responsibility Report

Sustainability Strategy & Commitments
Champion Breweries' sustainability strategy focuses on six core pillars:

1. **Promote Safety, Health & Security**
   Implementing rigorous safety protocols, training programs, and workplace health initiatives. By fostering a culture of awareness and responsibility, we can effectively mitigate risks and enhance the well-being of all employees. Regular safety audits and inspections will be conducted to ensure compliance with established guidelines, while open lines of communication will encourage team members to report hazards without fear.

   At Champion Breweries Plc, safety, health, and security are paramount. In 2024, we implemented comprehensive risk assessments and controls, including partnerships with the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) for defensive driving training and the Federal Fire Service for firefighting and prevention training. We conducted emergency drills and installed a Telematics program to monitor driver behaviour.

   Our dedication to safety resulted in two consecutive years without health-related fatalities. We introduced audiometry tests, launched Peer Educators for health awareness, promoted aerobic exercises, and conducted lifestyle change campaigns. Annual comprehensive health tests for employees and their spouses were also carried out.

   To enhance security, we collaborated with the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) for training on basic security principles, incident response management, surveillance, reporting, and conflict resolution.

2. **Support Responsible Enjoyment**
   Employee-led advocacy programs and consumer education. These initiatives not only empower employees to take an active role in promoting moderation but also create an environment where informed choices can thrive. By fostering a culture that values responsible drinking, organizations can alleviate potential negative impacts associated with alcohol use, while also enhancing community engagement.

   Champion Breweries Plc remains committed to advocating for the responsible enjoyment of alcohol. Our employees actively participated in this advocacy, which was reinforced during the Champion Breweries Plc Code of Business Conduct Roadshow. This initiative, led by the Audit and Business Transformation Team, engaged employees, including the Leadership Team, ensuring alignment with our corporate values and sustainability goals.

3. **Conserve Our Water Resources**
   Water conservation is a key sustainability initiative at Champion Breweries Plc. In 2024, The company implemented several water conserving initiatives such as the installation of water savers for cleaning processes and water reduction campaigns. Additional actions included statutory borehole inspections, pressurized vessel inspections, storage tank cleaning, and borehole cleaning. These efforts underscore our commitment to responsible water management and sustainability.

Sustainability, Corporate and Social Responsibility Report

4. **Source locally and sustainably**
In 2024, we exceeded our local sourcing target of 45%, achieving 58.3%. This accomplishment reflects our commitment to supporting local suppliers, driving community growth, and promoting sustainable practices in line with SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. We increased our supplier base, improved recipe management by using locally sourced sugar syrup, and marked one year without an environmental incident.

Strengthening local supply chains and reducing reliance on imported raw materials. This approach not only bolsters local economies but also cultivates resilience against global market fluctuations. By prioritizing local sourcing, businesses can shorten their supply chains, reducing transportation costs and carbon footprints. Moreover, fostering partnerships with nearby suppliers encourages community development and job creation, leading to a more robust and interconnected economy.

Investing in sustainable practices further enhances this model, as it promotes the use of renewable resources and minimizes environmental impact. By adopting circular economy principles, local producers can optimize waste management and resource use, ensuring that materials are repurposed and reused.

5. **Decarbonize to Mitigate Climate Change**
Champion Breweries Plc made significant progress in reducing our carbon footprint and waste management in 2024. We improved our waste-to-landfill ratio from 90% in 2023 to 93.5% in 2024, launched Project E-PO to reduce paperwork, and celebrated World Environment Day with initiatives to reduce our carbon footprint. We also improved CO2 management, implemented O2I to minimize paperwork, conducted regular environmental effluent sampling and analysis, and performed routine quarterly environmental audits.

Energy-efficient initiatives, reduction of emissions, and waste-to-energy projects. Moreover, implementing sustainable supply chain practices is essential, as it minimizes the carbon footprint associated with raw materials and transportation. Engaging with suppliers who prioritize eco-friendly processes fosters a collaborative approach to sustainability, ensuring that every link in the supply chain contributes to our decarbonization goals.

Investing in renewable energy sources, such as Compressed Natural Gas and Solar, not only reduces reliance on fossil fuels but also enhances operational resilience in a rapidly changing climate. By transitioning to clean energy, organizations can significantly decrease greenhouse gas emissions, paving the way for a more sustainable future.

By cultivating a culture of sustainability within the organization, we can collectively drive meaningful change, demonstrating that decarbonization is not just an operational necessity but a shared commitment to the planet's wellbeing.

Sustainability, Corporate and Social Responsibility Report

6. **Win with Our Community**

Our commitment to "winning with our communities" drives our CSR initiatives. In 2024, we renovated and equipped the Aka Community Health Center, providing solar-powered lights, hospital beds, shelves, and other essential facilities. We also organized a two-day medical outreach, benefiting 1,276 individuals with eye care and general medical checkups. Additionally, we co-sponsored the Aka Unity Cup, supported the Aka Day celebration, and employed 10 mechatronics trainees from our 2023 CSR initiatives, empowering local talent and driving economic growth.

These actions exemplify our dedication to creating lasting value for our stakeholders and the communities we serve.

Investments in local healthcare, education, and cultural development projects. By fostering partnerships among stakeholders, we can create vibrant ecosystems that empower residents and build resilience. Initiatives that prioritize accessible healthcare services, such as mobile clinics and wellness programs, can significantly improve the quality of life for families in the area. Moreover, channeling funds into local schools and training facilities would not only enhance educational outcomes but also cultivate a skilled workforce prepared for the jobs of tomorrow.

3. Environmental Performance

Climate Change & Carbon Footprint Reduction

- Improved waste-to-landfill ratio from 90% in 2023 to 93.5% in 2024 by enhancing waste segregation.
- Launched Electronic Purchase Order (**Project E-PO**), digitizing paperwork to reduce deforestation and minimize paper waste.
- Conducted tree-planting initiatives during the World Environment Day 2024.

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Initiatives

- Planned installation of solar panels covering 30% of energy consumption.
- Upgraded refrigeration systems and Air conditioning units to energy-efficient units reducing electricity usage.
- Installed Variable Load Transformers (VLTs) to optimize the power consumption of high-energy equipment.

Water Resource Management & Wastewater Treatment

- Installed water guns for optimized cleaning processes, reducing overall water usage.
- Planned construction of an upgraded Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for efficient water recycling.
- Conducted borehole and pressurized vessel inspections to prevent water and extract losses the safety of our equipment.
- Introduced storm water drainage separation to minimize contamination risks.

Waste Management & Circular Economy Practices

- Implemented yeast autolysis for animal feed, to promote feed safety also reduce organic waste.
- Established partnerships with recyclers for repurposing packaging waste.
- Engaged local farmers for spent grain utilization, reducing landfill dependency.

Sustainability, Corporate and Social Responsibility Report

Biodiversity & Environmental Conservation
- Converted plastic drums into waste bins, promoting cost-saving recycling.
- Conducted routine environmental effluent sampling and analysis to monitor water quality.
- Renewed NESREA Air Quality and Waste/Toxic Waste permits in compliance with environmental standards.

4. Social Responsibility

Health, Safety & Well-being of Employees
- Defensive driving and fire safety training in partnership with FRSC and Fire Service.
- Installed Telematics systems to monitor driver behavior, ensuring safer transport logistics.
- Launched aerobic exercises and peer education programs to enhance employee well-being.
- Conducted regular health screenings, blood pressure, and diabetes checks for staff.

Community Engagement & Social Investments
- Renovated Aka Community Health Center, equipping it with solar power and medical facilities.
- Organized a two-day medical outreach benefiting 1,276 individuals with free healthcare.
- Sponsored Aka Unity Cup, fostering youth development through sports.

Diversity, Inclusion & Employee Welfare
- Trained and employed mechatronics from the across the states as part of our community empowerment programme.
- Strengthened gender inclusion programs, ensuring equitable workforce participation.

Local Sourcing & Economic Development
- Exceeded local sourcing targets (58.3%), reducing reliance on imported materials.
- Enhanced supplier partnerships, prioritizing sustainability-focused vendors.

5. Governance & Compliance

Corporate Governance & Ethical Practices
- Maintained compliance with environmental and industrial regulations.
- Conducted routine quarterly audits to uphold operational transparency.
- Strengthened board oversight and ethical business practices.

Regulatory Compliance & Sustainability Reporting
- Successfully implemented **O2I and E-PO systems** for digital documentation, reducing paperwork.
- Conducted statutory inspections in partnership with regulatory agencies as the Federal Ministry of Environment, the State Ministry of Environment, and the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA).

Risk Management & Business Ethics
- Collaborated with the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) for advanced security and conflict resolution training.
- Implemented incident response strategies, ensuring rapid emergency management.

6. Sustainability Achievements & Future Commitments
- Maintained over one year without a safety-related incident.
- Expanded carbon footprint reduction initiatives, including tree planting and emission control.
- Strengthened zero-waste-to-landfill goals, ensuring full waste utilization.
- Invested in local partnerships for sustainable development.

7. Conclusion & Call to Action

Champion Breweries Plc remains dedicated to its ESG commitments. We urge stakeholders, partners, and consumers to engage in our sustainability initiatives as we continue, "Brewing a Sustainable Future.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors of Champion Breweries plc accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with IFRS® Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (now amended 2023).

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

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Company will not remain as a going concern in the year ahead.

The annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors on 28th February 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors By:

Mr Jacob Imo-Abasi (Chairman)
FRC/2018/PRO/FORM C07/00000018401
28th February 2025

Dr Adoga Inalegwu (Managing Director)
FRC/2023/PRO/IODN/002/264925
28th February 2025

Certification of financial statements

In accordance with section 405 of the Companies and Allied Act of Nigeria, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer certify that the financial statements have been reviewed and based on our knowledge, the

(a) Audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made, and

(b) Audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for, the periods covered by the audited financial statements.

We state that management and directors:

(a) Are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and has designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its subsidiaries is made known to the officer by other officers of the Company, particularly during the period in which the audited financial statement report is being prepared.

(b) Has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of its audited financial statements, and

(c) Certifies that the Company's internal controls are effective as of that date

We have disclosed:

(a) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and has identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and

(b) Whether or not, there is any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control; and

(c) As indicated in the report, whether or not, there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the directors on 28th February 2025

Dr Adoga Inalegwu (Managing Director)
FRC/2023/PRO/IODN/002/264925
28th February 2025

Mr Rasheed Adebiyi (Chief Finance Officer)
FRC/2023/PRO/ICAN/001/423509
28th February 2025

Audit Committee's Report

To the members of Champion Breweries Plc

In compliance with Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020,we have reviewed financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and report as follows:

(a) The scope and planning of internal audit for the year ended 31 December 2024 are satisfactory. The internal audit programmes reinforce the Company's internal control system;

(b) The scope and planning of statutory independent audit for the year ended 31 December 2024 are satisfactory;

(c) Having reviewed the independent auditors' management letter on accounting procedures and internal controls, we are satisfied with management's responses thereon;

(d) The accounting and reporting policies for the year ended 31 December 2024 are in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and applicable regulatory requirements.

The independent auditors confirmed that the scope of their work was not restricted in any way.

Mr. Thompson Owoka
FRC/2015/PRO/ICAN/004/00000012404
28th February 2025

Members of the Audit Committee

Mr. Thompson Owoka	Chairman/Director
Mr. Ehimare Idiahi	Member/Director
Mr. Olayemi Olatunde	Member/Shareholder
Mr. Adebayo O. Abayomi	Member/Shareholder

Management's Report on the Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as at 31st December 2024

The Management of Champion Breweries Plc (the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting, including safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition. This system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the board of directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting is supported with written policies and procedures, contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and is audited by the internal audit function. Appropriate actions are taken by management to correct deficiencies as they are identified. All internal control systems have inherent limitations, including the possibility of circumvention and overriding of controls, and, therefore, can provide only reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial statement preparation and such asset safeguarding.

In addition, the internal audit function provides its independent assurance on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial transactions by its structured review of Finance activities.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. In making this assessment, management used the COSO 2013 "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2024, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed and operating effectively. Additionally, based upon management's assessment, the Company determined that there were no material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche, an independent registered public accounting firm.

Dr Adoga Inalegwu (Managing Director)	**Mr Rasheed Adebiyi (Chief Finance Officer)**
FRC/2023/PRO/IODN/002/264925	**FRC/2023/PRO/ICAN/001/423509**
28th February 2025	**28th February 2025**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Champion Breweries Plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Champion Breweries Plc** (the Company) set out on pages 23 to 70, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of profit or loss, statements and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Champion Breweries Plc** as at 31 December 2024, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of Financial Statements in Nigeria.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgement, is of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Returnable Packaging Materials	
Included in Trade and Other Payables as disclosed in Note 33 to the financial statements is Deposit for Returnable Packaging Materials (RPMs) of about N333.7 million received as deposits from customers for breakable bottles and crates used to distribute products sold to them. The Company provides RPMs to its customers in which products are distributed and in most instances the Company collects deposits. The deposit is in turn refunded to the customer upon return of these packaging materials to the Company. In cases where RPMs are not returned, the deposit is forfeited by the customer and released to the statement of profit or loss of the company. Significant Judgement is required by the directors in assessing the carrying value of the outstanding customers' deposit liability for RPMs. Accordingly, for the purpose of our audit, we identified the assessment of outstanding customers' deposit liability for RPMs as a key audit matter. The assumptions with the most significant impact in the assessment of outstanding liability for returnable packaging materials were: • The market loss rate, which is subjective since it is based on the directors' experience and expectations in addition to lack of readily available market data. The market loss rates are estimated for bottle/crate sizes. • The cycle time of RPMs, i.e. the time it takes for RPM to be returned to the entity, which is based on the directors' estimates. RPMs are not tagged and are interchangeable, which makes the calculation of the cycle time subjective.	In evaluating the value of the outstanding deposit liability, our audit procedures incorporated a combination of test of the company's controls relating to the estimation of the deposit liability and the following substantive procedures: • Assess management judgement applied in determining the relevant base month to perform annual re-assessment of market loss and testing reasonability of data inputs (mainly market loss rates and cycle times) applied by management, in comparison to the company's policy in respect of the returnable packaging material. • Confirmed reasonability of the base month by determining that the correct peak season was used. • The accuracy and completeness of the data input for market loss and cycle times which includes volume shipped, returns, and finished products were tested independently. • Re-compute market loss rate and perform a retrospective assessment of market loss rate to assess the reasonability of the assumptions and ensure consistency in the judgements applied by management. • Reassess the adequacy of the closing balance of deposit liability reported at year end. • Assess the adequacy of relevant disclosures in the financial statements. The market loss rates used in the valuation were determined to be appropriate. The rates used appeared to be reasonable in line with the supporting information provided. Overall, no material misstatement was noted.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report, the Corporate and Social Responsibility Report, Statement of Directors Responsibilities, Certification of the Financial Statements, Management's Report on the Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Other National Disclosures (Statement of Value Added and Five-Year Financial Summary) as required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the / or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the / or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

i) We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

ii) The Company has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books.

iii) The Company's financial position and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Entity's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and we have issued an Assurance Report with no exception in our report dated 28 February 2025. That report is included on pages 20 to 22 of the financial statements.

Ngozika Emeka-Eze - FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000001817
For: Deloitte & Touche (FRC/2022/Coy/091021)
Abuja, Nigeria
28 February 2025

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Assurance Report of Independent Auditor

To the Shareholders of Champion Breweries Plc

Assurance Report on management's assessment of controls over financial reporting

We have performed a limited assurance engagement in respect of the systems of internal control over financial reporting of **Champion Breweries Plc** ("the Company") as of 31 December 2024, in accordance with the FRC Guidance on assurance engagement report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and based on criteria established in the Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) ("the ICFR framework"), and the SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Champion Breweries Plc's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting including the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

We have also audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of the company and our report dated 28 February 2025 expressed unmodified opinion.

Limited Assurance Conclusion
Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence that we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the company did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, as of the specified date, based on the SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Definition of internal control over financial reporting
Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the entity's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

I. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
II. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
III. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

MAKING AN IMPACT THAT MATTERS since 1845

Inherent limitations
Our procedures included the examination of historical evidence of the design and implementation of the company system of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended 31 December 2023. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Our limited assurance report is subject to these inherent limitations.

Directors' and Management's Responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for ensuring the integrity of the entity's financial controls and reporting.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the ICFR framework.

Section 7(2f) of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 further requires that management perform an assessment of internal controls, including information system controls. Management is responsible for maintaining evidential matters, including documentation, to provide reasonable support for its assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

Our Independence and Quality Control
We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour.

The firm applies the International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Auditor's Responsibility and Approach
Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our Assurance engagement.

We performed our work in accordance with the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than the Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000) revised. That Standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the limited assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance on whether any matters come to our attention that causes us to believe that the company did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the ICFR framework.

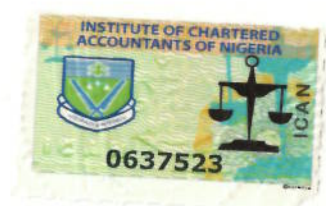
That Guidance requires that we plan and perform the Assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. As a result, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion on whether the company established and maintained an effective system of internal control over financial reporting.

As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe the procedures performed provides a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

Ngozika Emeka-Eze - FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000001817
For: Deloitte & Touche (FRC/2022/Coy/091021)
Abuja, Nigeria
28 February 2025



Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Revenue	5	20,890,735	12,704,274
Cost of sales	7.1	(12,172,437)	(7,634,375)
Gross profit		**8,718,298**	**5,069,899**
Other income	6	68,853	120,290
Impairment gain/(loss) on financial assets	8	12,393	(20,369)
Selling and distribution expenses	7.2	(4,067,842)	(3,034,815)
Administrative expenses	7.3	(2,403,696)	(1,531,039)
Operating profit		**2,328,006**	**603,966**
Finance income	9	15,589	11,289
Finance costs	10	(1,069,542)	(169,911)
Profit before taxation		**1,274,053**	**445,344**
Taxation	14	(457,058)	(74,781)
Profit for the year		**816,995**	**370,563**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of defined benefit liability, net of tax	24.2	43,792	(89,724)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation		**43,792**	**(89,724)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**860,787**	**280,839**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	13	9.10	5

The accompanying notes on pages 27 to 70 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	13,826,723	15,117,284
Right-of-use assets	18	194,645	233,243
		14,021,368	**15,350,527**
Current Assets			
Inventories	21	2,855,624	2,226,251
Trade and other receivables	19	155,360	384,066
Prepayments	23	2,088	92,885
Other asset	20	-	54,735
Cash and cash equivalents	22	4,310,757	2,444,615
		7,323,829	**5,202,552**
Total Assets		**21,345,197**	**20,553,079**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	27	4,473,998	3,914,748
Share premium	27	-	519,100
Other reserve	28	3,701,612	3,701,612
Retained earnings		3,880,476	3,059,839
		12,056,086	**11,195,299**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	32	17,507	127,062
Retirement benefit obligation	24	-	629,808
Long service award	26	39,052	47,637
Deferred tax liabilities	16	14,696	584,867
		71,255	**1,389,374**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	33	6,278,823	5,553,164
Short term employee benefit	25	428,736	-
Borrowings	30	-	1,346,065
Lease liabilities	32	191,360	118,084
Retirement benefit obligation	24	380,995	-
Contract liabilities	31	439,484	308,355
Current tax payable	15	1,048,799	133,865
Provisions	29	449,659	508,873
		9,217,856	**7,968,406**
Total Liabilities		**9,289,111**	**9,357,780**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**21,345,197**	**20,553,079**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on the 28th February 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Jacob Imo-Abasi **Chairman** **FRC/2018/PRO/FORM C07/00000018401**	**Dr Adoga Inalegwu** **Managing Director** **FRC/2023/PRO/IODN/002/264925**	**Mr Rasheed Adebiyi** **Chief Finance Officer** **FRC/2023/PRO/ICAN/001/423509**

The accompanying notes on pages 27 to 70 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital N. '000	Share premium N. '000	Other reserve N. '000	Retained earnings N. '000	Total equity N. '000
Balance at 01 January 2023	**3,914,748**	**519,100**	**3,701,612**	**2,779,000**	**10,914,460**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	370,563	370,563
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(89,724)	(89,724)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**280,839**	**280,839**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**3,914,748**	**519,100**	**3,701,612**	**3,059,839**	**11,195,299**
Balance at 01 January 2024	**3,914,748**	**519,100**	**3,701,612**	**3,059,839**	**11,195,299**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	816,995	816,995
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	43,792	43,792
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**860,787**	**860,787**
Issue of bonus shares	559,250	(519,100)	-	(40,150)	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	**559,250**	**(519,100)**	**-**	**(40,150)**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**4,473,998**	**-**	**3,701,612**	**3,880,476**	**12,056,086**

The accompanying notes on pages 27 to 70 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		1,274,053	445,344
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17	2,058,922	1,923,328
Depreciation of right of use asset	18	180,457	105,792
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	6	(706)	-
Impairment (gain)/loss on trade receivables	8	(12,393)	20,369
Movement in retirement benefit obligation	24	171,014	41,981
(Gain)/Loss on terminated leases	6	-	(51,615)
Long service award movement	26	8,883	23,115
Provision charge/(release) on inventories	21	6,545	30,357
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	17	55,346	-
Loss on disposal of Property, plant and equipment		728	-
Tax credit	15	(13,018)	-
Adjust for items which are presented separately:			
Interest income	9	(15,589)	(11,289)
Finance costs	10	1,069,542	169,911
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in inventories		(635,918)	(855,182)
Decrease /(increase) in trade and other receivables		250,785	(331,239)
Decrease /(Increase) in prepayments		90,797	(30,928)
Decrease in contract assets		-	892,294
Increase in trade and other payables		725,660	3,601,647
Increase in contract liabilities		131,129	80,679
(Decrease) / increase in provision		(68,900)	18,826
Decrease in other assets		54,735	-
Cash generated from operations		**5,332,072**	**6,073,390**
Defined benefit paid	24	(3,583)	(60,486)
Tax paid	15	(120,847)	(178,699)
Long service awards paid	26	(23,834)	(11,448)
Net cash from operating activities		**5,183,808**	**5,822,757**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17	(833,087)	(6,593,111)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		8,652	-
Interest received	9	15,589	11,289
Net cash used in investing activities		**(808,846)**	**(6,581,822)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of Lease liabilities	32	(178,137)	(85,399)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	32	(39,666)	(38,143)
Loans obtained	30	-	1,528,688
Repayment of borrowings- principal	30	(1,902,707)	(390,271)
Interest paid on borrowings	30	(389,016)	-
Net cash (used) in/generated from financing activities		**(2,509,526)**	**1,014,875**
Total cash movement for the year		**1,865,436**	**255,810**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,444,615	2,188,805
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		706	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22	**4,310,757**	**2,444,615**

The accompanying notes on pages 27 to 70 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Corporate information

Champion Breweries Plc ('the company') was incorporated in Nigeria as a limited liability company on 31 July 1974 and was later converted to a public limited liability company on 1 September 1992. The address of the Company's registered office is Industrial Layout, Aka Uffot, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

1.1 Principal activity

The Company is involved in the brewing and marketing of Champion Lager Beer and Champ Malta. The Company also provides contract brewing and packaging services to Nigerian Breweries Plc. The Ultimate parent Company of Champion Breweries Plc is EnjoyCorp. The immediate parent Company is The Raysun Nigeria Limited, a subsidiary of EnjoyCorp.

1.2 **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (now amended 2023). Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2. These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28th February 2025.

1.3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption under the historical cost concept except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

- defined benefit obligations - measured at present value of obligation
- inventory - lower of cost and net realisable value
- lease liabilities- measured at present value of future lease payments
- provisions - measured at present value of the obligations

1.4 **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Naira (N.), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

1.5 **Financial period**

These financial statements cover the financial year ended 31 December 2024, with comparative amounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

1.6 Composition of financial statements

The financial statements of Champions Breweries Plc for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprise:

- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1 **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Naira at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Naira at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to Naira at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss.

2.2 **Financial instruments**

2.2.1 **Recognition and initial measurement**

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

2.2.2 **Classification and subsequent measurement**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which is usually the transaction price including, where appropriate, transaction costs, with the exception of trade receivables without a significant financing component, which are measured at their transaction price, determined in accordance with the Company's accounting policies for revenue. Subsequently, measurement depends on the financial assets are measured as follows:

– *Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)*

Financial assets are held at amortized cost when they arise from contracts which give rise to contractual cash flows which are solely principal and interest and are held in a business model which mainly holds the assets to collect contractual cash flows.

These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are also subject to impairment losses. Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated on the amortized cost (i.e. gross carrying amount less loss allowance). Interest income is included in finance income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2.3 **Derecognition**

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

2.2.4 **Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.3 **Share capital and share premium**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. When new shares are issued, they are recorded in share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserve. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:

- Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.
- Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the entity on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalised do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when:

- expenditures for the asset have occurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred, and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

2.5.1 **Recognition and measurement**

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. If significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

2.5.2 **Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. The cost of routine maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

2.5.3 **Derecognition**

The carrying amount of disposed items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised. Any gain or loss on sale of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5.4 **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land and capital work-in-progress are not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. The estimated useful lives of property plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as shown below:

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

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

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight line	40 to 50 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	5 to 30 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles:		
- Cars and trucks	Straight line	5 years
- Forklifts	Straight line	5 years
Returnable packaging materials:		
- Bottles	Straight line	5 years
- Crates	Straight line	8 years

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, in the process of production for such sale, or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventory, production or conversion costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Cost incurred on each product is based on:

Raw and packaging materials	–	weighted average cost including transportation costs
Finished products and Products-in-process	–	weighted average cost of direct materials and labour plus a reasonable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity
Engineering spares	–	purchase cost on a weighted average cost basis, including transportation and clearing costs

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to completion and selling expenses.

Inventories are regularly assessed for obsolescence, or whether their carrying amount exceeds their net realizable value (sales price less costs to sell) and appropriate provisions are recognized. Inventory values are adjusted for obsolete, slow- moving or defective items.

After write-down has been made, net realizable value should be re-assessed in each subsequent period. If the circumstances that caused the write-down cease to exist, such that all or part of the write-down is no longer needed, it should be reversed to that extent. Similarly, if there is a clear evidence that the net realizable value has increased because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down is reversed. The new carrying value of the inventory would then be the lower of cost and the revised net realizable value.

2.7 Returnable Packaging Materials and Deposit Liability

Returnable packaging materials (RPM) may be classified as property, plant and equipment or inventory. The classification mainly depends on whether ownership is transferred and if the company has the legal or constructive obligation to buy back the materials. The assumptions to classify as property plant and equipment is that the Company have it included on our customer contracts, the ownership of the RPM is not transferred to the customer and the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to buy back, hence concluding that the RPM is treated as property plant and equipment. The recognition of deposit liabilities for RPM items occurs when the company becomes obligated, either contractually or constructively, to refund cash to the customer or issue a credit note upon the return of the RPM item. The initial measurement of the deposit liability is based on the nominal amount expected to be refunded to the customer upon return of the RPM item, without any discounting applied. Subsequent measurement of the RPM deposit liability involves accounting for market loss using reliable Supply Chain measurements spanning at least 12 months. This ensures a robust estimation of market loss, with adjustments made to account for seasonality.

Once sufficient reliable data is available and the market loss percentage is deemed reasonable, the deposit liability is released monthly to reflect the estimated market loss based on the monthly sales volume. Additionally, the company assess the reasonableness of the deposit liability at least annually, particularly during peak seasons when circulation time is measured. This assessment is conducted in collaboration with the Supply Chain department to ensure reliability. Depending on local circumstances, a threshold may be applied before the release is recorded to account for estimation uncertainty.

2.8 Impairment

2.8.1 Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The ECLs for trade and other receivables are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.8 Impairment (continued)

The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. The exposure at default is the gross carrying amount of the non derivative financial asset at the reporting date. Non derivative financial assets are then grouped in such a manner that they share similar credit risk characteristics.

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Measurement of ECLs

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 180 days past due;

- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;

- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a financial asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

2.8.2 **Non-financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of the other assets or CGUs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.8 Impairment (continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.9 Borrowings and loans

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings and loans are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Interest expense, calculated on the effective interest method, is included in profit or loss in finance costs (Note 10.)

Borrowings expose the company to liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Refer to Note 35 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

2.10 Employee benefits

2.10.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.10.2 Defined contribution plans

In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, the Company has instituted a defined contribution pension scheme for its permanent staff. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the Company's contribution is recognised in profit or loss as personnel expense in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Under this scheme, employees contribute 8% of their basic salary, transport and housing allowances to a fund on a monthly basis. The Company's contribution is 10% of each employee's basic salary, transport and housing allowances to the fund.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as personnel expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

2.10.3 Defined benefit plans

The Company’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount.

2.10 Employee benefits (continued)

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss. When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

2.10.4 **Other long-term employee benefits (Long service awards)**

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited using the projected unit credit method.

2.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provision

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.

In determining the amount of provisions to be recognised, the Company takes into account the impact of exposures and whether additional fines and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing provisions; such changes to provisions will impact profit or loss in the period that such determination is made.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position. If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligations is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
  - the business or part of a business concerned;

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

- the principal locations affected;
- the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
- the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
- when the plan will be implemented; and

• has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 38.

2.12 Revenue

The Company principally generates revenue from the sale and delivery of its products. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

Customer gain control of goods when the goods have been delivered and accepted at their premises or when the goods are picked up by the customer. Invoices are generated at that point in time. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax, excise duties, returns, customer discounts and other sales-related discounts.

Product Sales

The sale and delivery of products are identified as one performance obligation and are not separately identifiable. Revenue from product sales is recognized at a point in time when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises or when the goods are picked up by the customer. The Company does not retain the risks of the products such as physical damage or returns in case the product is not sold by the customer.

2.13 Operating profit

Foreign currency transactions

Operating profit is the result generated from the continuing principal revenue-producing activities of the Company as well as other income and expenses related to operating activities. Operating profit excludes net finance costs or income taxes.

2.14 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Income tax expense comprises current tax (Company Income Tax, Tertiary Education Tax and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy) and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. The Company had determined that interest and penalties relating to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:

- Company income tax is computed on taxable profits
- Tertiary education tax is computed on assessable profits
- Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy is computed on net profit (i.e. profit after deducting all expenses and taxes from revenue earned by the company during the year).

The Company offsets the tax assets arising from withholding tax (WHT) credits and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and written down to the extent that it is no longer probable that future economic benefit would be realised.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unutilised tax losses, unutilised tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if the Company:

i. has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

ii. the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

- the same taxable entity; or
- different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such determination is made.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.14 Tax (continued)

Minimum tax

The Company is subject to the Finance Act of 2021 which amended the Company Income Tax Act (CITA). Total amount of tax payable under the Finance Act is determined based on the higher of two components; Company Income Tax (based on taxable income (or loss) for the year); and Minimum tax (determined based on 0.5% of qualifying Company's turnover less franked investment income). Taxes based on taxable profit for the period are treated as income tax in line with IAS 12.

Where the minimum tax charge is higher than the Company Income Tax (CIT), a hybrid tax situation exists. In this situation, the CIT is recognized in the income tax expense line in the profit or loss and the excess amount is presented above the income tax line as Minimum tax.

2.15 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.16 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term as this is the shorter of lease term and the estimated useful live of the assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets below N5m

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases, including its property rental for key management personnel. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company is not a lessor in any lease arrangement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.16 Leases (continued)

2.17 **Finance income and finance costs**

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on lease liabilities, unwinding of the discount on provisions, interest expense on defined benefit obligation, interest expense on factoring of trade receivables recognized on financial assets, except finance costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which are capitalized as part of the related assets, are recognized in income statement using the effective interest method.

2.18 **Statement of cash flows**

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in items on the statement of financial position that have not resulted in actual cash flows are eliminated. Interest received is included in investing activities.

2.19 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 is responsible for monitoring, allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Managing Director.

An operating segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that earns revenue and incurs expenditure from providing related products or services (business segment), or providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), and which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments.

The Company's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments. The business segments are determined by management based on the Company's internal reporting structure.

All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Executive Committee, which is considered to be the chief operating decision maker for the Group/Company to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Where applicable, Segment results that are reported include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. As the Company do not operate on different business segments, segmentation is not presented.

Nigeria is the Company's primary geographical segment as the revenue is entirely earned from sales of similar product in Nigeria. The Company has only one business operating segment namely- sale of goods.

Accordingly, no business or geographical segment information is reported.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

3.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Capitalisation of borrowing cost

The company capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets. Capitalization of the actual borrowing costs in 2023 relating to newly installed Marsh filter equipment is included in PPE addition. Management deems capitalization appropriate to the tune of incurred amount as at the date of capitalization. Borrowing costs incurred post capitalization date are expensed in the income statement.

Leases

Judgement is required to determine the lease term and the incremental borrowing rate. The assessment of whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options or not to make use of termination options impacts the lease term, which as a result could affect the amount of lease liabilities recognised. The assumptions used in the determination of the incremental borrowing rate could impact the rate used in discounting future payments, which as a result could have an impact on the amount of lease liabilities recognised.

The Company applies the following practical expedients for the recognition of leases:

- The short-term lease exemption, meaning that leases with a duration of less than a year are expensed in the income statement on a straight-line basis.
- The low value lease exemption, meaning that leased assets with an individual value of N5m or less if bought new, are expensed in the income statement on a straight-line basis.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2024 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory

Management assesses whether inventory is impaired by comparing its cost to its estimated net realisable value. Where an impairment is necessary, inventory items are written down to net realisable value. The write down is included in cost of sales.

Retirement benefit plan

The defined benefit obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields, if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the scheme does not have a plan asset.

The Company also sponsors a long service award plan for all its confirmed employees. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to cash award, service plaque as well as other non cash benefit on attainment of 5 years of service. The current number of employees covered under this plan is 150 (2023: 140) and there are no segregated fund assets as benefit payment are met on a pay-as-you go basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Calculation of loss allowance

Management has credit policies in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Under the credit policies all customers requiring credit over a certain amount are reviewed and new customers analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's credit assessment process includes specified cash deposits by new customers. Credit limits are established for qualifying customers and these limits are reviewed regularly. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

The Credit Committee reviews each customer's credit limit in line with the customers' performance in the preceding quarter and perceived risk factor assigned to the customer.

When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets on an annual basis. Estimates are based on historical experience and expectations of the manner in which assets are to be used, together with expected proceeds likely to be realized when assets are disposed of at the end of their useful lives. Changes in estimated useful lives are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Liability for returnable packaging material

The Company sells its products in returnable bottles and crates for which it collects a fixed amount as deposit from customers. The Company has an obligation to refund this deposit when the customers return the crates and bottles. In the current year, the management assessed the deposits to determine the estimates of breakages and other losses of returnable packaging materials in trade using an average market loss rate. The market loss rate of returnable packaging material is calculated using the historical loss rate and a reliable estimate of customer behaviour with sufficient data for a reliable estimation. Based on this estimate, an amount is released to Selling and distribution expense to account for the losses and breakages. A yearly assessment of the RPM deposit liability account is also carried out and Deposit liability amount adjusted to the assessed amount of goods net movement.

Provision

The amount recognised as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cashflows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cashflows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. New Standards and Interpretations

4.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

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

The company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in January 2020, for the first time in the current year.

The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements —Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

4.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2025 or later periods:

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

• present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss

• provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements

• improve aggregation and disaggregation

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the company's financial statements in future periods.

4. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

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

An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency.

The assessment of whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency depends on an entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so.

When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments do not specify how an entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet that objective. An entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. Examples of an observable exchange rate include:

• a spot exchange rate for a purpose other than that for which an entity assesses exchangeability

• the first exchange rate at which an entity is able to obtain the other currency for the specified purpose after exchangeability of the currency is restored (first subsequent exchange rate).

An entity using another estimation technique may use any observable exchange rate—including rates from exchange transactions in markets or exchange mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations—and adjust that rate, as necessary, to meet the objective as set out above.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments add a new appendix as an integral part of IAS 21. The appendix includes application guidance on the requirements introduced by the amendments. The amendments also add new Illustrative Examples accompanying IAS 21, which illustrate how an entity might apply some of the requirements in hypothetical situations based on the limited facts presented.

In addition, the IASB made consequential amendments to IFRS 1 to align with and refer to the revised IAS 21 for assessing exchangeability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. An entity is not permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity is required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments.

The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the company's financial statements in future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
5. Revenue			
Sale of goods		20,890,735	12,704,274

The Company generates revenue primarily from the sale of the Company's products (Champion beer and Champ Malta).

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
6. Other income			
Sale of scrap materials		23,746	8,814
Sale of by-products		45,129	57,310
Sale of packaging materials		-	2,551
Gain/(loss) on derecognition of leased asset		-	51,615
Loss on disposal of Property, plant and equipment		(728)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain		706	-
		68,853	**120,290**

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
7. Analysis of expenses by nature			
Raw materials and consumables		7,058,988	4,016,780
Provision charge /(release) on inventories		6,545	(30,357)
Advertising and promotion		469,673	447,514
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		2,058,922	1,923,328
Depreciation of Right of use asset		180,457	105,792
Personnel expenses	12	1,901,608	1,540,724
Outsourced staff	12	209,723	137,733
Stationeries, rates and licences		344,854	82,570
Impairment on property, plant and equipment		55,346	-
Audit fee		44,000	36,800
Professional fees *		175,465	49,299
Electricity		133,686	420,927
Gas for boiler		1,513,895	811,763
Utilities - Diesel fuel		630,069	189,301
Fuel - Vehicles and Equipment		705,569	408,449
Meetings and conferences		153,000	96,027
Donations		42,487	7,286
Cleaning, catering and other administrative expenses		199,870	153,439
Insurance, subscription and publication		84,230	50,907
Short term leases *		2,778	556
Repairs and maintenance		1,294,903	1,084,025
Security and IT infrastructure		354,489	192,729
Transportation and delivery		1,144,511	811,793
RPM deposit liability release	33.2	(121,093)	(337,156)
Total cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses		**18,643,975**	**12,200,229**

* Short term lease relates to lease expense on leases with a lease term of 12 months and below for which the recognition exemption in line with IFRS 16 has been applied.

In 2024, the company's auditors Deloitte & Touche provided a non-audit service- ICFR review. The fee earned for this service is 15.5 million (2023: N.13.5 million) and is included in professional fees.

Included in Professional fees for 2024, The processing fee of N5.6m for bonus share issued was paid to Africa Prudential Plc, the company registrar.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

7. Analysis of expenses by nature (continued)

These expenses are further analysed as follows:

Cost of sales	12,172,437	7,634,375
Selling and distribution expenses	4,067,842	3,034,815
Administrative expenses	2,403,696	1,531,039
	18,643,975	**12,200,229**

7.1 Cost of Sales

Raw materials and consumables	7,058,988	4,016,780
Provision charge/ (release) on inventory	6,545	(30,357)
Personnel expenses	743,071	626,597
Outsourced staff	209,723	56,015
Depreciation- property, plant and equipment	559,851	504,355
Depreciation right of use asset	164,216	96,271
Utilities-electricity, gas and diesel fuel	1,647,581	1,237,488
Repair and Maintenance	1,094,547	937,925
Utilities - fuel motor vehicles	632,569	189,301
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	55,346	-
	12,172,437	**7,634,375**

7.2 Selling and distribution expenses

Advertising and promotion	469,673	447,514
Personnel expenses	538,423	389,642
Outsourced staff	-	34,832
Depreciation- property, plant and equipment	1,418,327	1,336,916
Transportation and delivery	1,070,008	734,411
Utilities - fuel motor vehicles	492,148	282,556
Repair & maintenance	200,356	146,100
RPM deposit liability release	(121,093)	(337,156)
	4,067,842	**3,034,815**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

7. Analysis of expenses by nature (continued)

7.3 Administrative expenses

Personnel expenses		620,114	524,485
Outsourced staff		-	46,886
Depreciation- property, plant and equipment		80,744	82,057
Depreciation- right of use assets		16,241	9,521
Audit fees		44,000	36,800
Professional fees		175,465	49,299
Utilities - electricity and fuel motor vehicles		210,921	121,095
Meetings and conferences		153,000	96,027
Stationeries, rates and licences		344,854	82,570
Short term leases*		2,778	556
Transport & accommodation		74,503	77,382
Insurance, subscription and publication		84,230	50,907
Cleaning, catering and other expenses		199,870	153,439
Security and IT infrastructure		354,489	192,729
Donations		42,487	7,286
		2,403,696	**1,531,039**

8. Impairment (gain)/loss on financial assets

Trade receivables	19.3	(12,393)	20,369

9. Finance income

Interest income on call deposits		15,589	11,289

During the year, an initial investment of N500 million was placed in a call deposit with FBN Quest Merchant Bank Limited, yielding an interest rate of 13% per annum. Subsequently, an additional investment of N500 million was made, increasing the total investment to 1 billion with a revised interest rate of 17% per annum.

10. Finance costs

Exchange difference on foreign currency letter of credit	30	708,425	55,865
Interest expense on lease liabilities	32	39,666	39,504
Interest expense on Retirement Benefit	24	77,853	66,240
Interest expense on Long service award	26	6,365	5,183
Interest on loan	30	237,233	151,783
Total finance costs		**1,069,542**	**318,575**
Less Interest on loan Capitalised to qualifying assets		-	(148,664)
Total finance costs expensed		**1,069,542**	**169,911**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

11. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:

	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Audit fees	44,000	36,800
Employee costs		
Personnel expenses	1,901,608	1,540,724
Outsourced staff	209,723	137,733
Directors fees	35,460	36,130
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,058,922	1,923,328
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	180,457	105,792
Movement in credit loss allowances		
Trade and other receivables	(12,393)	20,369
Other		
Finance cost	1,069,542	169,911
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	55,346	-

12. Employee costs

	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Direct employee costs		
Salaries and wages	1,239,204	1,046,290
Pension	84,021	65,439
Defined benefit obligation charge	171,014	41,981
Long service award charge	8,883	23,115
Other personnel related expenses	298,167	269,676
Medical fees	100,319	94,223
	1,901,608	**1,540,724**
Indirect employee costs		
Outsourced staff	209,723	137,733
Total employee costs		
Direct employee costs	1,901,608	1,540,724
Indirect employee costs	209,723	137,733
	2,111,331	**1,678,457**

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Employee costs (continued)

Average number of persons employed during the year		
Production	84	75
Logistics	13	11
Sales and marketing	37	34
Administration	29	30
	163	**150**

The table shows the number of employees (excluding directors) whose earnings during the year fell within the ranges shown below:

N1,400,001 - N1,600,000	-	-
N1,600,001 - N1,800,000	-	5
N1,800,001 - N2,000,000	-	7
N2,000,001 - N2,500,000	14	16
N2,500,001 - N3,000,000	12	20
N3,000,001 - N3,500,000	14	23
N3,500,001 - N4,000,000	18	14
N4,000,001 - N4,500,000	16	10
N4,500,001 - N5,000,000	11	12
Above N5,000,000	78	43
	163	**150**

13. Earnings per share

Profit for the year (A)	816,995	370,563
Weighted number of shares at the end of the year (B)	8,947,995	7,829,496
Basic and diluted earnings per share (A/B)	9.1	5

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Current			
Income tax		928,423	-
Minimum tax		-	69,861
Tertiary education tax		120,312	63,982
Nigeria Police Trust Fund Levy (NPTF)		64	22
		1,048,799	**133,865**
Deferred			
Originating and reversing temporary differences		(591,741)	(59,084)
Income tax charged to Profit or Loss		**457,058**	**74,781**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	24.2	21,569	(44,090)

Reconciliation of the tax expense

Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.

	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Accounting profit	1,274,053	445,344
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%)	382,216	133,603
Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy	64	22
Tertiary education tax	120,312	63,982
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(36,328)	(153,694)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	46,847	6,192
Effect of concessions (research and development and other allowances)	-	(1,730)
Minimum tax	-	69,861
Adjustment recognised due to difference in tax rates	(56,053)	(43,455)
	457,058	**74,781**

The prior year tax reconciliation adjustments were re-presented to clearly show the impact of permanent differences. The total tax expense of N74.78m remained unchanged.

15. Current tax payable

	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Balance beginning of the year	133,865	178,699
Tax expense	1,048,799	133,865
Tax Credit	(13,018)	-
Payments during the year	(120,847)	(178,699)
	1,048,799	**133,865**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
16. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax liability	(14,696)	(584,867)

Movement in deferred tax balances

2024	Net balance at 1 January N.'000	Recognised in profit or loss N.'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income N.'000	Net N.'000	Deferred tax assets N.'000	Deferred tax liabilities N.'000
Property, plant and equipment	(800,394)	372,036	-	(428,358)	-	(428,358)
Defined benefit	39,635	-	(21,569)	18,066	18,066	-
Provisions	225,050	211,368	-	436,418	436,418	-
Revaluations	(109,514)	-	-	(109,514)	-	(109,514)
Exchange difference	18,426	(18,659)	-	(234)	-	(234)
Other deferred tax items/lease liabilities	41,930	26,996	-	68,926	68,926	-
	(584,867)	**591,741**	**(21,569)**	**(14,696)**	**523,410**	**(538,106)**

2023	Net balance at 1 January N.'000	Recognised in profit or loss N.'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income N.'000	Net N.'000	Deferred tax assets N.'000	Deferred tax liabilities N.'000
Property, plant and equipment	(948,300)	147,906	-	(800,394)	840,361	(1,640,755)
Defined benefit	(4,455)	-	44,090	39,635	39,635	-
Provisions	203,896	21,154	-	225,050	225,050	-
Revaluations	(109,514)	-	-	(109,514)	-	(109,514)
Other Deferred tax items/Lease liabilities	170,332	(128,402)	-	41,930	41,930	-
Exchange difference	-	18,426	-	18,426	18,426	-
	(688,041)	**59,084**	**44,090**	**(584,867)**	**1,165,402**	**(1,750,269)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

17. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Returnable Packaging Materials	Capital - Work in progress	Total
	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000
Cost								
At 01 January 2023	954,100	2,960,335	6,462,819	714,650	1,019,764	5,862,554	787,283	18,761,505
Additions	-	219,234	1,882,886	54,096	71,514	3,325,743	1,039,638	6,593,111
Borrowing costs capitalised	-	-	148,664	-	-	-	-	148,664
Transfers	-	7,036	31,925	-	-	-	(38,961)	-
At 31 December 2023	**954,100**	**3,186,605**	**8,526,294**	**768,746**	**1,091,278**	**9,188,297**	**1,787,960**	**25,503,280**
At 01 January 2024	954,100	3,186,605	8,526,294	768,746	1,091,278	9,188,297	1,787,960	25,503,280
Additions	-	22,038	99,675	16,797	-	646,253	48,324	833,087
Disposals	-	-	(3,088)	(18,731)	(80,821)	-	-	(102,640)
Transfers	-	123,816	71,332	14,686	73,625	-	(283,459)	-
At 31 December 2024	**954,100**	**3,332,459**	**8,694,213**	**781,498**	**1,084,082**	**9,834,550**	**1,552,825**	**26,233,727**
Accumulated Depreciation								
At 01 January 2023	-	(1,374,702)	(3,610,126)	(450,929)	(603,154)	(2,423,757)	-	(8,462,668)
Depreciation	-	(159,448)	(344,908)	(82,057)	(144,193)	(1,192,722)	-	(1,923,328)
At 31 December 2023	**-**	**(1,534,150)**	**(3,955,034)**	**(532,986)**	**(747,347)**	**(3,616,479)**	**-**	**(10,385,996)**
At 01 January 2024	-	(1,534,150)	(3,955,034)	(532,986)	(747,347)	(3,616,479)	-	(10,385,996)
Disposals	-	-	2,567	17,289	73,404	-	-	93,260
Depreciation	-	(166,010)	(393,841)	(80,744)	(136,166)	(1,282,161)	-	(2,058,922)
Impairment	-	-	(55,346)	-	-	-	-	(55,346)
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**(1,700,160)**	**(4,401,654)**	**(596,441)**	**(810,109)**	**(4,898,640)**	**-**	**(12,407,004)**
Carrying amount								
Cost	954,100	3,186,605	8,526,294	768,746	1,091,278	9,188,297	1,787,960	25,503,280
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,534,150)	(3,955,034)	(532,986)	(747,347)	(3,616,479)	-	(10,385,996)
At 31 December 2023	**954,100**	**1,652,455**	**4,571,260**	**235,760**	**343,931**	**5,571,818**	**1,787,960**	**15,117,284**
Cost	954,100	3,332,459	8,694,213	781,498	1,084,082	9,834,550	1,552,825	26,233,727
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,700,160)	(4,401,654)	(596,441)	(810,109)	(4,898,640)	-	(12,407,004)
At 31 December 2024	**954,100**	**1,632,299**	**4,292,559**	**185,057**	**273,973**	**4,935,910**	**1,552,825**	**13,826,723**

Notes to the Financial Statements

17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Borrowing costs capitalised
During the year, no borrowing cost was capitalised to property, plant and equipment (2023:148.66 million calculated at an average interest rate of 14%.)

Impairment loss during the year
During the year, the management decided to focus on a thorough review of Property, plant and machinery aspect of the business. Thus part of the plant and equipment have been written down to zero net book value. Following business decision, a review was carried out which led to the identification of specific assets which were written down to zero net book value amounting to N55 million recognized in profit and loss during the year. (2023: Nil).

Capital work-in-progress
Capital work in progress includes packer and unpacker machine and others under construction.

Contractual commitments
There were no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment during the year (2023: Nill).

Assets pledged as security
There were no lien or encumbrances on any asset (2023: Nill).

18. Right of Use Assets

	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	N. '000	N. '000	N. '000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	23,786	558,371	582,157
Additions	-	315,953	315,953
Derecognition of right of use asset	-	(558,373)	(558,373)
At 31 December 2023	**23,786**	**315,951**	**339,737**
At 01 January 2024	23,786	315,951	339,737
Additions	-	-	-
Lease modification	(2,017)	143,876	141,859
At 31 December 2024	**21,769**	**459,827**	**481,596**
Depreciation and impairment			
At 01 January 2023	(4,006)	(95,816)	(99,822)
Derecognition of right of use asset	-	99,120	99,120
Depreciation	(5,947)	(99,845)	(105,792)
At 31 December 2023	**(9,953)**	**(96,541)**	**(106,494)**
At 01 January 2024	(9,953)	(96,541)	(106,494)
Depreciation	(6,079)	(174,378)	(180,457)
At 31 December 2024	**(16,032)**	**(270,919)**	**(286,951)**
Carrying amount			
Cost	23,786	315,951	339,737
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(9,953)	(96,541)	(106,494)
At 31 December 2023	**13,833**	**219,410**	**233,243**
Cost	21,769	459,827	481,596
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(16,032)	(270,919)	(286,951)
At 31 December 2024	**5,737**	**188,908**	**194,645**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
19. Trade and other receivables			
Financial instruments:			
Trade receivables		167,719	407,069
Less: Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	19.3	(42,244)	(54,637)
Trade receivables at amortised cost		125,475	352,432
Amounts due from related parties	34	-	2,729
		125,475	355,161
Non-financial instruments:			
Other receivables	19.1	29,885	28,905
Total trade and other receivables		**155,360**	**384,066**
19.1 Other receivables			
Staff car grant		15,899	6,202
Withholding tax on fixed deposit placement		13,986	22,703
		29,885	**28,905**

19.2 Exposure to credit risk for trade receivables

Trade receivables inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 - 30 days.

The company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The provision for credit losses is therefore based on past due status without disaggregating into further risk profiles. The loss allowance provision is determined as follows:

2024	**Not Past due** N.'000	**30 days past due** N.'000	**31 - 60 days past due** N.'000	**61 - 90 days past due** N.'000	**91 - 180 days past due** N.'000	**More than 180 days past due** N.'000	**Total** N.'000
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	116,723	1,940	7,837	444	13	40,762	167,719
Loss allowance	379	24	2,045	226	9	39,561	42,244
Expected credit loss rate	0.32 %	1.24 %	26.09 %	50.90 %	69.23 %	97.05 %	25.19 %

2023	**Not Past due** N.'000	**30 days past due** N.'000	**31 - 60 days past due** N.'000	**61 - 90 days past due** N.'000	**91 - 180 days past due** N.'000	**More than 180 days past due** N.'000	**Total** N.'000
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	341,724	7,624	235	178	15,105	42,203	407,069
Loss allowance	1,941	154	63	92	11,411	40,976	54,637
Expected credit loss rate	0.57 %	2.02 %	26.81 %	51.69 %	75.54 %	97.09 %	13.42 %

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

19. Trade and other receivables (continued)

19.3 Movement in loss allowances on trade receivables

The following table shows the movement in the loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses) for trade receivables:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	(54,637)	(34,268)
Changes in loss allowance	12,393	(20,369)
Closing balance	**(42,244)**	**(54,637)**

20. Other asset

	2024	2023
Other asset	-	54,735

Other asset relates to advances to vendors for raw materials supplied.

21. Inventories

	2024	2023
Raw materials	588,870	648,197
Work in progress	426,106	194,622
Finished goods	223,161	140,378
Packaging materials	605,205	392,221
Engineering spares	1,048,820	880,826
	2,892,162	2,256,244
Provision for obsolete stock		
Engineering spares	(36,538)	(29,993)
	2,855,624	**2,226,251**

Movement in provision for obsolete stock

	2024	2023
Opening balance	(29,993)	(60,350)
Write off of provision	-	30,357
Provision during the year	(6,545)	-
Closing balance	**(36,538)**	**(29,993)**

22. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
Cash at bank	3,296,727	2,444,615
Cash call deposits	1,014,030	-
	4,310,757	**2,444,615**

23. Prepayments

	2024	2023
Prepaid rent	-	2,778
Prepaid insurance	1,240	55,551
Prepaid Employee medical expenses (HMO)	-	34,057
Prepaid Housing	848	499
	2,088	**92,885**

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Retirement benefit obligation

Defined benefit plan

The Company sponsors a retirement benefit obligation (defined benefit plan) and Long service award for its qualifying employees. The Company operates an unfunded defined benefit scheme for its employees which is remeasured using the Projected Unit Credit method by an Actuarial Consultant, Wayne van Jaarsveld FRC/2021/PRO/DIR/003/00000024507 of Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries Nigeria: FRC/2012/0000000000504.

Gratuity benefit	Years of service
Senior management staff	
7 weeks basic salary for each completed year of service	5<10 years
7 weeks of total emolument (Basic salary + Transport allowance + Housing allowance + Meal allowance) for each completed year of service.	10 years and above
Junior staff	
5 weeks basic salary for each completed year of service	5<10 years
7 weeks of total emolument (Basic salary + Transport allowance + Housing allowance + Meal allowance) for each completed year of service.	10 years and above

The gratuity scheme for non-management employees has been confirmed as stopped and therefore their liabilities should no longer be part of the scheme as at 31 December 2024. Management employees have not officially signed off on the cessation of the gratuity scheme. Hence, it is assumed that they will still be considered part of the scheme as of 31 December 2024. No payments were made for the non-management staff during the 31 December 2024 year end and the liability has transferred out of the scheme to short term employee benefits. The removal of the non-management staff effective 1 June 2024 has therefore been shown as a gain under profit and loss.

The plans typically expose the company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the scheme does not have plan asset.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	2024	2023
Discount rate (p.a)	21.10 %	15.00 %
Salary Increase Rate	12.00 %	12.00 %

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

The Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation are set out below:

	Note(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Opening defined benefit obligation		629,808	448,260
Current service cost	12	24,370	41,981
Past service cost	12	146,644	-
Interest cost	10	77,853	66,240
Transfer to short term employee benefits		(428,736)	-
Included in other comprehensive income			
Remeasurements arising from changes in economic assumptions		44,078	107,712
Remeasurements arising from demographic assumptions		(109,439)	26,101
Payments		(3,583)	(60,486)
		380,995	**629,808**

	2024	2023
Non-current liabilities	-	629,808
Current liabilities	380,995	-
	380,995	**629,808**

24.1 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Note(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Service cost	12	171,014	41,981
Interest expense	10	77,853	66,240
		248,867	**108,221**

24.2 Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income:

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from:			
Changes in economic assumptions		44,078	107,712
Changes in demographic assumptions		(109,439)	26,102
		(65,361)	133,814
Related tax	14	21,569	(44,090)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		**(43,792)**	**89,724**

Demographic assumptions

Mortality in service

The rates of mortality assumed for employees are the rates published in the A1967/70 Ultimate tables, published jointly by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries in the UK.

Sample age	Number of deaths per 1,000 lives
25	7
30	7
35	9
40	14
45	26
50	48
55	84
60	144

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

Withdrawal and Early Retirement

Age Group	Annual rate of Withdrawal	Annual Rate of Early Retirement
18 - 24	15.0%	15.0%
25 - 29	15.0%	15.0%
30 - 34	10.0%	10.0%
35 - 39	7.0%	7.0%
40 - 44	5.0%	5.0%
45 - 49	3.0%	4.0%
50 - 54	3.0%	3.5%
55	-	3.0%
56	-	2.5%
57	-	2.0%
58	-	1.5%
59	-	1.0%
60+	-	-

24.3 Pension liabilities

Balance on the pension payable account represents the amount due to the Pension Fund Administrators which was yet to be remitted as at the year end. This is presented under trade and other payables (Note 33.1). The movement on this account during the year was as follows:

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
1 January	-	-
Charge for the year & Staff deduction	149,882	126,214
Remittances	(146,103)	(126,214)
included in trade and other payables	**3,779**	**-**

25. Short term employee benefit

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Current liabilities	428,736	-

With the discontinuation of the gratuity scheme for non management employee during the year, the current obligation attributable for non-management staff have been recognized as short term employee benefit.

26. Long service awards

The Company sponsors a long service award plan for all confirmed employees. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to the following based on the attainment of milestone years of service:

Long service awards	
N50,000 in lieu of gift item, 12 crates of Company's products and plaque	5 years
1-month basic salary, N200,000 in lieu of gift item, plaque and 17 crates of Company's products	10 years
1.5 months basic salary, N250,000 in lieu of gift item, plaque and 22 crates of Company's products	15 years
2 months basic salary, N300,000 in lieu of gift item, plaque and 27 crates of Company's products	20 years

The most recent actuarial valuations of the long service award were carried out at 31 December 2024 by an Actuarial Consultant, Wayne van Jaarsveld FRC/2021/PRO/DIR/003/00000024507 of Alexander Forbes Consulting Actuaries Nigeria: FRC/2012/0000000000504. The present value of the defined benefit liability, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

26. Long service awards (continued)

The principal assumptions used in determining long service obligations for the Company's plans are shown below: The assumptions used are financial and demographic assumptions.

	2024	2023
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate (p.a)	21.10 %	15.00 %
Salary Increase Rate Non-Management	14.00 %	12.00 %
Salary Increase Rate Management	10.00 %	12.00 %
Benefit increase rate	7.50 %	7.50 %

Demographic assumptions

Mortality in service

The rates of mortality assumed for employees are the rates published in the A1967/70 Ultimate tables, published jointly by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries in the UK.

Sample age	Number of deaths per 1,000 lives
25	7
30	7
35	9
40	14
45	26
50	48
55	84
60	144

Withdrawal from service

Age Group	Annual rate of Withdrawal Junior Staff	Annual Rate of Withdrawal Senior/Management Staff
18 - 24	15.0%	15.0%
25 - 29	15.0%	15.0%
30 - 34	10.0%	10.0%
35 - 39	7.0%	7.0%
40 - 44	5.0%	5.0%
45 - 49	3.0%	4.0%
50 - 54	3.0%	3.5%
55	-	3.0%
56	-	2.5%
57	-	2.0%
58	-	1.5%
59	-	1.0%
60+	-	-

The same mortality assumption was used in the 2023 valuation .

Sensitivity analysis on long service awards:

Figures in Naira thousand	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Base	**39,052**	**47,637**
Discount rate:	-	-
1% increase	(37,642)	(1,658)
1% decrease	(40,556)	1,790
Future salary increase:	-	-
1% increase	(40,606)	1,743
1% decrease	(37,578)	(1,693)
Mortality experience	-	-
Age rated up by 1 year	(38,999)	(64)
Age rated down by 1 year	(39,100)	57

Notes to the Financial Statements

26. Long service awards (continued)

The reconciliation of the changes in present value of long service award are set out below:

Figures in Naira thousand	Note(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Opening balance		47,637	30,787
Current service cost		6,710	4,759
Interest cost	10	6,365	5,183
Past service cost		-	12,325
Payment of Long service award		(23,834)	(11,448)
Remeasurements arising from demographic assumptions		13,395	3,199
Remeasurements arising from changes in economic assumptions		(11,221)	2,832
		39,052	**47,637**

Amount recognised in profit or loss in respect to long service awards are as follows:

Figures in Naira thousand		2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000
Current service cost		6,710	4,759
Past service cost on long service award		-	12,325
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in economic assumptions		(11,221)	2,832
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from demographic assumptions		13,394	3,199
	12	8,883	23,115
Interest cost	10	6,365	5,183
		15,248	**28,298**

Long service award has been presented separately for fair presentation.

27. Share capital and share premium

Authorised		
8,947,995,892 (2023: 9,000,000,000) Ordinary shares at 50k each	4,473,998	4,500,000

During the year, Champions Breweries reduced its authorised share capital to its issued share capital in accordance with the provisions of the CAMA 2020.

Reconciliation of number of shares issued:	**Number**	**Number**
Reported as at 1st January	7,829,496,464	7,829,496,464
Bonus issue (One for every seven ordinary shares in issue)	1,118,499,428	-
	8,947,995,892	**7,829,496,464**

Issued	**N.'000**	**N.'000**
8,947,995,892 (2023: 7,829,496,464) ordinary shares of 50k each	4,473,998	3,914,748
Share premium	-	519,100
	4,473,998	**4,433,848**

The shareholders of the Company, by an ordinary resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 21st May 2024, approved the bonus issue of 1,118,499,428 new ordinary shares on the basis of one (1) bonus share for every seven (7) existing ordinary shares held. The issued and fully paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company was increased from 7,829,496,464 to 8,947,995,892. The bonus shares were issued as fully paid, at nil consideration and the differences in authorized shares capital were cancelled. This transaction has been reflected in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

27. Share capital and share premium (continued)

The bonus share issue was financed mainly from the share premium account, with the residual amount of 40m sourced from retained earnings.

Reconciliation of share premium		
Reported as at 1st January	519,100	519,100
Bonus issue	(519,100)	-
	-	**519,100**

27(a) Dividend

The Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of 6k per share for the financial year ended 31st December 2024 (2023: Nil). This recommendation is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) scheduled for 21st May 2025.

Subsequently, an approved dividend will be paid to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members as at the close of business on 5th May 2025.

27(b) Shareholding pattern and Free float declaration

Free Float Computation				
CHAMPION BREWERIES PLC				
Reporting Date:	**31 DECEMBER 2024**		**31 DECEMBER 2023**	
Description	**(2024: N3.81)**		**(2023: N4.15)**	
Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status				
Description	**Units**	**Percentage**	**Units**	**Percentage**
Issued Share Capital	8,947,995,892	100.00 %	7,829,496,464	100.00 %
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
Raysun Nigeria Limited	7,177,330,477	80.21 %	6,761,282,918	86.36 %
Akwa Ibom Investment Corporation	899,893,463	10.06 %	787,406,781	10.06 %
Total Substantial Shareholdings	**8,077,223,940**	**90.27 %**	**7,548,689,699**	**96.41 %**
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
Mr. Jacob Imo-Abasi	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adoga Inalegwu	-	-	-	-
Mr. Olufunminiyi Alabi	-	-	-	-
Mr. Butler David	-	-	-	-
Mr. Thompson S. B. Owoka (Direct)	571,428	0.01 %	500,000	0.01 %
Alhaji Shuaibu A. Ottan (Direct)	189,618	- %	165,916	- %
Mr. Idiahi Ehimare	-	-	-	-
Mr. Sampson Aigbebo	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Helen Umanah (Direct)	9,268	- %	8,110	
Total Directors' Shareholdings	**770,314**	**0.01 %**	**674,026**	**0.01 %**
Other Influential Shareholdings				
-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Influential Shareholdings	-	-	-	-
Free Float in Units and Percentage	**870,001,638**	**9.72 %**	**280,132,739**	**3.58 %**
Free Float in Value	**N3,314,706,240.78**		**N1,050,497,771.25**	
Declaration:				
(A) Champion Breweries Plc with a free float percentage of 9.72% as at 31 December 2024 and 3.58% as at 31 December 2023, is not compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board. (B) Champion Breweries Plc with a free float value of N3,314,706,240.78 as at 31 December 2024 and N1,050,497,771.25 as at 31 December 2023 , is not compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board				

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

28. Other reserve

On 1 January 2011 (date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards), the Company applied optional exemptions of deemed cost for measurement of property, plant and equipment. Other reserve was created to recognise differences between the carrying amounts and fair value of property, plant and equipment on the date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards.

29. Provisions

Provisions represent the Directors' best estimate of the amount of resources embodying economic benefits that may be required to settle regulatory-related, staff related and other exposures.

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Opening balance	508,873	490,047
Additions	220,005	18,826
Provision paid	(279,219)	-
Closing balance	**449,659**	**508,873**

Management expects the cash outflows relating to the provisions to occur within the next financial year based on expected timing of settlement of the related matters. Accordingly, the provision has not been discounted. Provision during the year have been recognised in respective expense heads during the year

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Regulatory related	233,599	356,752
Staff related	126,872	105,082
Others	89,188	47,039
Closing balance	**449,659**	**508,873**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes(s)	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000

30. Borrowings

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Held at amortised cost		
Letter of credit	-	1,346,065

Split between non-current and current portions

Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	-	1,346,065
	-	**1,346,065**

Details of Letter of Credit

A cash Back/clean line letter of credit with 18% interest rate was acquired to fund the purchase of Marsh filter and accessories from Lehui Engineering Equipment West Africa Ltd. The LC was $1.3 million and issued in Janurary 2023. The repayment was expected to be settled by the bank but due to scarcity of forex, the payment was pending as at 31 December 2023. However in July 2024, The obligation was completely cleared with the bank.

30.1 Movements in Borrowings

Opening balance	1,346,065	-
Additions	-	1,528,688
Accrued interest	237,233	151,783
Repayment- principal	(1,902,707)	(390,271)
Effect of exchange difference	708,425	55,865
interest paid	(389,016)	-
Closing balance	**-**	**1,346,065**

31. Contract liabilities

Summary of contract liabilities

Contract liabilities	439,484	308,355

Split between non-current and current portions

Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	439,484	308,355
	439,484	**308,355**

Movement in contract liabilities

Opening balance	308,355	227,676
Additional deposit by customer	3,258,119	195,627
Utilization of deposit	(3,126,990)	(114,948)
Closing balance	**439,484**	**308,355**

Contract liabilities relates to the company's obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the entity has received consideration.

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. Lease Liability

Lease liabilities relate to the present value of future lease payment on the Company's rented gas generator and properties.

The Company leases a Gas generator equipment and apartment (building) for its key management personnel for the purpose of accommodation.

Gas generator equipment

The management recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with respect to a gas generator after assessing that the Company will continue to demand for power from the lessor of the gas generator for the foreseeable future.

The movement in the lease liability during the year is as follows:

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Balance as at 1 January	245,146	524,099
Addition	-	315,953
Accrued lease interest	39,666	39,504
Payment of lease liabilities	(178,137)	(85,399)
Payment of lease interest	(39,666)	(38,143)
Derecognised lease *	-	(510,868)
Lease Modification	141,858	-
Balance as at 31 December	**208,867**	**245,146**

During the year, the lease agreement for the property, plant, and equipment experienced an upward rate review, while the lease duration remained unchanged. However, there was a change in the duration of the building lease, resulting in a lease modification

* In 2023, the Company terminated its lease agreement for certain power generating equipment (the "old lease") and entered into a new lease agreement (the "new lease") for new power generating equipment. The termination of the old lease resulted in the derecognition of lease liabilities associated with the old lease.

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 year	206,096	142,401
Between 1 - 2 years	17,507	128,831
Between 2 - 5 years	-	7,765
Less unearned interests	(14,736)	(33,851)
	208,867	245,146
Analysed as:		
Current	191,360	118,084
Non-current	17,507	127,062
Balance as at 31 December	208,867	245,146

Management elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of one year or below for which it is not reasonably certain the tenor will be extended. These have been classified as prepayments in the statement of financial position.

32.1 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Interest on lease liabilities	39,666	39,504
Expenses relating to short-term leases	2,778	556
Depreciation of right of use asset	180,457	105,792
	222,901	**145,852**

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. Lease Liability (continued)

32.2 Extension options

The generator and building leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company at the end of the non-cancellable contract periods. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

33. Trade and other payables

		2024	2023
Financial instruments:		**N.'000**	**N.'000**
Trade payables		4,695,585	1,972,423
Amounts due to related parties	34	295,968	2,062,066
		4,991,553	**4,034,489**
Non-financial instruments:			
Liabilities for returnable packaging materials	33.2	336,666	391,473
Accrued expenses		527,577	571,431
Other payables	33.1	423,027	555,771
		6,278,823	**5,553,164**

33.1 Other payables		
Value added taxes payable	226,585	374,025
Pay as you earn payable	-	8,902
Excise duties	121,810	101,984
Vendor withholding tax payable	70,853	70,860
Pension payable	3,779	-
	423,027	**555,771**

33.2 Liabilities for returnable packaging materials

The refund liability relates to customers' right to return packaging materials within 30 days of purchase. At the point of sale, a refund liability and a corresponding adjustment to revenue is recognised for those products expected to be returned. The company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method.

Reconciliation of changes in returnable packaging materials liability.

	2024	2023
	N.'000	**N.'000**
Opening balance	391,473	335,351
Additional customer deposit during the year	4,746,090	6,195,902
Returns during the year	(4,679,804)	(5,802,624)
Release of liability	(121,093)	(337,156)
Closing balance	**336,666**	**391,473**

The Company has the legal or constructive obligation to take back the materials from the market. A deposit value is generally charged upon sale of the finished product, which is reimbursed when the empty returnable packaging material is returned. The company apply judgement to assess the carrying value of the outstanding customer's deposit liability. The most significant assumptions are on market loss rate, which is estimated based on measurements on a monthly basis, market possession and circulation times of the returnable packaging material. The measurements and estimates are monitored on a monthly basis and the deposit liability assessment is done annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

34. Related parties

	2024	2023
Relationships		
Ultimate holding company	EnjoyCorp*	Heineken N.V.
Parent company	The Raysun Nigeria Limited	The Raysun Nigeria Limited
Related party		Nigerian Breweries Plc

* Following the change in ultimate parent company from Heineken N.V. to Enjoycorp in 2024, the related party relationship between Nigerian Breweries Plc and Champion Breweries ceased to exist

The company's parent company is Raysun Nigeria Limited, which owns 80.21% of the company's share capital as of the reporting date, December 31, 2024. Enjoycorp Limited is the ultimate parent company of Champion Breweries Plc. The company has a related party transaction in the form of 2% of gross revenue as management fees payable to Raysun Nigeria Limited, net of all expenses not directly connected to board functions, such as travel, accommodation, and sitting fees for board or committee meetings. Raysun Nigeria Limited provides expertise, technical know-how, training, among other services to the company. These transactions are conducted on terms comparable to those with third parties.

Related party balances

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Amounts owed to related parties		
The Raysun Nigeria Limited	295,968	-
Nigerian Breweries Plc	-	2,062,066
	295,968	**2,062,066**
Amounts due from related parties		
Nigerian Breweries Plc	-	2,729

Related party transactions

	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Purchases of goods		
Nigerian Breweries Plc	-	2,325,927
Management fee:		
The Raysun Nigeria Limited	295,968	-
Compensation to directors and other key management		
Directors' fees	35,460	36,130
Key management remuneration	47,676	30,521
	83,136	**66,651**

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. Financial instruments and risk management

35.1 Capital risk management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of its equity balance. The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The capital structure and gearing ratio of the company at the reporting date was as follows:

	Note(s)	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Borrowings	30	-	1,346,065
Cash and cash equivalents	22	(4,310,757)	(2,444,615)
Net borrowings		**(4,310,757)**	**(1,098,550)**
Equity		12,056,086	11,195,299
Gearing ratio		(36)%	(10)%

35.2 Categories of financial instruments

2024

Financial assets		**Carrying value**	
	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	22	4,310,757	4,310,757
Trade and other receivables	19	155,360	155,360
		4,466,117	**4,466,117**

Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	33	4,991,553	4,991,553

2023

Financial assets			
	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	22	2,444,615	2,444,615
Trade and other receivables	19	384,066	384,066
		2,828,681	**2,828,681**

Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	33	4,590,260	4,590,260
Borrowings	30	1,346,065	1,346,065
		5,936,325	**5,936,325**

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities,which are calculated at amortized cost are approximate of the fair value of the financial instruments.

35. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

35.3 Financial risk management

35.3.1 Overview

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

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

The Company has a Risk Management Committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies which are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limit and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits.

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

The Risk Management Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee.

35.3.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company’s receivables from customers and related parties.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure before any credit enhancements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting year represented below is the worst case scenario of credit risk exposure

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company’s standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit sales limits are established for each customer and are reviewed regularly. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the large and unrelated customer base. The company has pledged no trade receivables during the year.

The Company reviews amounts due in respect of other receivables on a periodic basis taking into consideration factors such as continued employment relationship. All employee advances are recovered through payroll deductions and there has been no history of default. Accordingly management considers employee advances as recoverable.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

The Company's exposure to credit risk on its financial assets at the reporting date are concentrated in a geographical region; Southern Nigeria.

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the years. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

The increase in loss allowance is mainly attributable to the increase in the gross carrying amounts of trade receivables that are aged above 180 days. The methodology for the calculation of ECL is the same as described in the last annual financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of N.4.31 billion at 31 December 2024 (2023: N.2.44 billion), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held with commercial banks. The Company manages the risk associated with its cash and cash equivalents by selecting banks with strong financial position and history of good performance.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment Nil in current year (2023; Nil) was immaterial. The assessment is based on various bank ratings

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below:

		2024			2023		
	Note(s)	Gross carrying amount N.'000	Credit loss allowance N.'000	Amortised cost / fair value N.'000	Gross carrying amount N.'000	Credit loss allowance N.'000	Amortised cost / fair value N.'000
Trade and other receivables	19	197,604	(42,244)	155,360	438,703	(54,637)	384,066
Cash and cash equivalents	22	4,310,757	-	4,310,757	2,444,615	-	2,444,615
		4,508,361	**(42,244)**	**4,466,117**	**2,883,318**	**(54,637)**	**2,828,681**

35.3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company’s reputation.

The Company has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for addressing its short- , medium- and long-term liquidity requirements and makes monthly cash flow projections which assists in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing cash return on investments.

To ensure that the company continually meets its current and future operating cash flow obligations, the board has approved long-term security facilities from the Bank of Industry.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

2024

	Note(s)	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	33	-	4,991,554	-	-	4,991,554	4,991,553
Lease liabilities	32	50,826	51,390	103,881	17,506	223,603	208,867
Contract liabilities	31	439,484	-	-	-	439,484	439,484
		490,310	**5,042,944**	**103,881**	**17,506**	**5,654,641**	**5,639,904**
Non-derivative financial assets							
Trade and other receivables	19	135,161	20,199	-	-	155,360	155,360
Cash and cash equivalents	22	4,310,757	-	-	-	4,310,757	4,310,757
		4,445,918	**20,199**	**-**	**-**	**4,466,117**	**4,466,117**
		(3,955,608)	**5,022,745**	**103,881**	**17,506**	**1,188,524**	**1,173,787**

2023

		Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	33	3,479,787	554,703	-	-	4,034,490	4,034,489
Borrowings	30	-	1,346,065	-	-	1,346,065	1,346,065
Lease liabilities	32	34,128	108,273	128,831	7,765	278,997	245,146
Contract liabilities	31	306,004	2,351	-	-	308,355	308,355
		3,819,919	**2,011,392**	**128,831**	**7,765**	**5,967,907**	**5,934,055**
Non-derivative financial assets							
Trade and other receivables	19	358,278	25,788	-	-	384,066	384,066
Cash and cash equivalents	22	2,444,615	-	-	-	2,444,615	2,444,615
		2,802,893	**25,788**	**-**	**-**	**2,828,681**	**2,828,681**
		1,017,026	**1,985,604**	**128,831**	**7,765**	**3,139,226**	**3,105,374**

35.3.4 **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as interest rate, exchange rates and other prices.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimizing the return.

The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low through various cost optimization programmes. Moreover, market developments are monitored and discussed regularly and mitigating actions are taken where necessary.

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

35.3.5 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates. It arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered in foreign currencies.

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of borrowings which are denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign forward exchange contracts where necessary. The foreign currencies in which the company deals primarily is US Dollars.

Exposure in foreign currency amounts

The net carrying amounts, in foreign currency of the above exposure was as follows:
US Dollar exposure:

		2024 $	2023 $
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	744	-
Current liabilities:			
US Dollars - Borrowings	29	-	1,496,637
Net US Dollar exposure		**744**	**1,496,637**
Euro exposure:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	100	-
Net Euro exposure		**100**	**-**

Exchange rates

	2024	2023
US Dollar	1,535.00	899.93

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following information presents the sensitivity of the company to an increase or decrease in the respective currencies it is exposed to. The sensitivity rate is the rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated amounts and adjusts their translation at the reporting date. No changes were made to the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous reporting period.

	2024 N.'000	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Increase or decrease in rate	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on profit or loss:				
US Dollar 10% (2023: 10%)	74	(74)	(134,687)	134,687
Euro 10% (2023: 0 %)	10	(10)	-	-
	84	**(84)**	**(134,687)**	**134,687**

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

35.3.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate profile

The interest rate profile of interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	Note(s)	2024 N.'000	2023 N.'000
Liabilities			
Borrowings	30	-	1,346,065

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Company does not account for any fixed or variable rate financial assets and liabilities, therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

	2024		2023	
	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000	N.'000
Increase or decrease in rate	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on profit or loss:				
Borrowings (2023: 5%)	-	-	(8,480)	8,480

36. Fair value information

Fair value hierarchy

The table in note 35.2 analyses assets and liabilities carried at fair value. The different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

37. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

The Company has no commitments towards capital expenditure as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

38. Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in various lawsuits that have arisen in the normal course of business. The contingent liabilities in respect of pending litigation at year end amounted to N. 2.456 billion (2023:N1.802 billion). In the opinion of the Directors, none of the lawsuits will result in a liability, thus no provision was made for them in these financial statements.

39. Events after the reporting period

There are no other events which could have had a material effect on the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024.

Other national disclosures

Statement of Value Added

	2024 N. '000	2024 %	2023 N. '000	2023 %
Value Added				
Value added by operating activities				
Revenue	20,890,735		12,704,274	
Locally procured materials and services	(14,248,065)		(7,644,172)	
	6,642,670	**99.0 %**	**5,060,102**	**97.7 %**
Other income	68,853	-	120,290	
	68,853	**1.0 %**	**120,290**	**2.3 %**
Value Added	**6,711,523**	**100 %**	**5,180,392**	**100 %**
Distribution of Value Added				
To Pay Government				
Excise duties	1,086,760		1,027,472	
Income tax	1,048,799		133,865	
	2,135,559	**31.8 %**	**1,161,337**	**22.4 %**
To Pay Employees				
Personnel expenses	1,901,608		1,540,724	
Outsourced staff	209,723		137,733	
	2,111,331	**31.5 %**	**1,678,457**	**32.4 %**
To be retained in the business for expansion and future wealth creation:				
For expansion and future growth				
- Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	2,058,922		1,923,328	
- Depreciation of right of use asset	180,457		105,792	
- Deferred tax	(591,741)		(59,084)	
	1,647,638	**24.5 %**	**1,970,036**	**38.0 %**
Value retained				
Retained profit	816,995		370,562	
	816,995	**12.2 %**	**370,562**	**7.2 %**
Value Distributed	**6,711,523**	**100 %**	**5,180,392**	**100 %**

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

Five Year Financial Summary

	2024 N. '000	2023 N. '000	Restated 2022 N. '000	Restated 2021 N. '000	Restated 2020 N. '000
Statement of Financial Position					
Assets					
Non-current assets	14,021,368	15,350,527	10,781,172	9,406,727	9,561,179
Current assets	7,323,829	5,202,552	4,672,413	4,066,367	1,807,338
Total assets	**21,345,197**	**20,553,079**	**15,453,585**	**13,473,094**	**11,368,517**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	71,255	1,389,374	1,612,164	844,310	1,073,866
Current liabilities	9,217,856	7,968,406	2,926,961	3,096,400	2,001,467
Total liabilities	**9,289,111**	**9,357,780**	**4,539,125**	**3,940,710**	**3,075,333**
Net assets	**12,056,086**	**11,195,299**	**10,914,460**	**9,532,384**	**8,293,184**
Equity					
Share capital	4,473,998	3,914,748	3,914,748	3,914,748	3,914,748
Share premium	-	519,100	519,100	519,100	519,100
Other Reserves	3,701,612	3,701,612	3,701,612	3,701,612	3,701,612
Retained earnings	3,880,476	3,059,839	2,779,000	1,396,924	157,724
Total equity	**12,056,086**	**11,195,299**	**10,914,460**	**9,532,384**	**8,293,184**
Total equity and liabilities	**21,345,197**	**20,553,079**	**15,453,585**	**13,473,094**	**11,368,517**
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income					
Revenue	20,890,735	12,704,274	12,288,893	9,559,079	7,051,806
Operating profit	**2,328,006**	**603,966**	**2,271,277**	**1,874,474**	**481,358**
Profit before taxation	**1,274,053**	**445,344**	**2,248,908**	**1,842,177**	**436,045**
Profit for the year	**816,995**	**370,563**	**1,407,663**	**1,046,784**	**158,793**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**860,787**	**280,839**	**1,382,076**	**1,239,200**	**11,198**
Per share data					
Earnings per share (Basic)	9.10	5.00	18.00	13.37	2.02