Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the consolidated and separate financial statements presented to the shareholders:

Contents

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Nigeria
Nature of business and principal activities	Refining of raw sugar into edible sugar and selling of refined sugar.
Chairman	Alh. Aliko Dangote (GCON)
Group Managing Director/CEO	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi
Executive Director	Ms Mariya Aliko-Dangote
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Olakunle Alake
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo
Non-Executive Director	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu
Non-Executive Director	Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi (SAN)
Non-Executive Director	Alh. Abdu Dantata
Non-Executive Director	Ms. Maryam Bashir
Independent Non-Executive Director	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan-Wabi (mni)
Independent Non-Executive Director	Mr. Arnold Ekpe (Appointed 28 October, 2024)
Registered office	3rd Floor, Greenview Development Nig. Ltd. Building Terminal E, NPA Apapa Port Complex Lagos State
Holding company	Dangote Industries Limited, incorporated in Nigeria
Ultimate holding company	Greenview International Corp. Cayman Island
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Chartered Accountants) Landmark Towers Plot 5B, Water Corporation Road Victoria Island Lagos State
Bankers	Access Bank Plc Coronation Merchant Bank Ecobank Plc Fidelity Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited First City Monument Bank Plc FSDH Merchant Bank Globus Bank Ltd Greenwich Merchant Bank Guaranty Trust Bank Nigeria Limited Jaiz Bank Plc Keystone bank Limited Providusbank Plc Rand Merchant Bank Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Limited Sterling Bank Plc Union Bank of Nigeria Plc Unity Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Wema Bank Plc Zenith Bank Plc
Company Secretary/Legal Adviser	Mrs. Temitope Hassan 3rd Floor, GDNL Administrative Building Terminal E, Shed 20 NPA Apapa Wharf Complex Apapa Lagos State
Registrars	Veritas Registrars Limited Plot 89A Ajose Adeogun Street Victoria Island Lagos State

Report of the Directors

In compliance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Directors of Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC (DSR/the Company) are pleased to present this Report on the affairs of the Company and the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st December, 2024.

1 Corporate structure and business history

Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC was established in 1999 and commenced its sugar business in 2000 as a division within the Dangote Group held through its holding company, Dangote Industries Limited (DIL). Following a strategic decision of DIL to unbundle its various operations, DIL decentralized its various operations into Business units. Consequently, DSR was incorporated as a public limited liability company in 2005, and its restructuring was completed in January 2006 following the court sanction of the scheme of arrangement wherein all the assets, liabilities and undertakings of the erstwhile sugar division of DIL were transferred to DSR.

DSR was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (now the Nigerian Exchange Group Plc) in March 2007 following an initial public offering of its shares in 2006. Pursuant to obtaining requisite shareholders and regulatory approvals, on September 1, 2020, DSR completed a Scheme of Arrangement, which successfully effected the merger of DSR and its former subsidiary Savannah Sugar Company Limited. In view of the merger, the company now has approximately 108,810 Shareholders.

The principal business activity of DSR is the refining of raw sugar to produce fortified and non-fortified granulated white sugar. The Company distributes refined white sugar to consumers and industrial customers in Nigeria. Its Headquarters is in Lagos State, Nigeria and has an installed capacity of 1.44 million metric tons (MT) per annum with expansion plans in place.

2 Backward Integration Project (BIP)

In alignment with the Federal Government of Nigeria policy guidelines, DSR continues to focus on its Backward Integration Project (BIP) by deploying and reviewing project strategies from time to time. The 10-year sugar development plan to produce 1.5 million MT Sugar per annum from locally grown sugarcane remains a germane roadmap to attainment of the company's objectives.

Currently, the Company is channeling resources towards ongoing BIP in Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited, Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited and Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited. In line with the core objective of the National Sugar Master Plan which is for Nigeria to attain self-sufficiency in sugar production, the Company is working on enhancing its existing refinery operations in Numan, Adamawa State, as well as developing its greenfield sites at the Nasarawa Sugar Company Project, amongst other sites. The Company intends to achieve 1.5MT annually from locally grown sugarcane. Furthermore, upon completion of the ongoing refinery upgrade in Numan, this operation is anticipated to generate 32 megawatts of electricity through the installation of new turbines and 2 high-pressure boilers capable of producing 90 tonnes of steam per hour. Additionally, the Company intends to produce ethanol and animal feed from by-products such as molasses and bagasse. The improvement from ethanol derived from sugarcane contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as well as strengthen the capacity of sugar production to 9,800 metric tonnes per day.

On 29th June, 2023, Dangote Sugar (Ghana) LTD was established in Ghana as a subsidiary of the Company in line with the mandate to expand the Company's presence and frontiers across Africa.

3 Share Capital Structure Since Incorporation

Below is a summary of the authorized and issued share capital history of the Company since incorporation:

Year	Authorised (N)		Issued and fully paid (N)		Consideration		
Date	Increase	Cumulative	increase	Cumulative		Cancelled	Cumulative
2004	50,000,000	50,000,000	500,000	500,000	Cash		
2006	-	50,000,000	49,500,000	50,000,000	Scheme Shares		
2006	5,950,000,000	6,000,000,000	4,950,000,000	5,000,000,000	Bonus and Stock Split		
2008	-	6,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	Bonus		
2020	1,500,000,000	7,500,000,000	73,439,121	6,073,439,121	Scheme Shares		
2022						*(1,426,560,879.50)	6,073,439,121

4 Analysis of Shareholding as at 31st December 2024

Range (Units)			No of Holders	Holders %	Holders Cum	Units	Units%	Units Cum
1	-	500	16,259	14.94%	16,259	2,386,704	0.02%	2,386,704
501	-	1,000	23,193	21.32%	39,452	15,541,482	0.13%	17,928,186
1001	-	5,000	43,685	40.15%	83,137	93,024,940	0.77%	110,953,126
5,001	-	10,000	10,233	9.40%	93,370	71,877,825	0.59%	182,830,951
10,00 1	-	50,000	11,641	10.70%	105,011	236,706,125	1.95%	419,537,076
50,0	-	1,000	1,875	1.72%	106,886	127,515,108	1.05%	547,052,184
100,001	-	1,001	1,520	1.40%	108,406	285,476,618	2.35%	832,528,802
500,001	-	1,000,000	185	0.17%	108,591	138,377,946	1.14%	970,906,748
1,000,001	-	5,000,000	152	0.14%	108,743	346,521,526	2.85%	1,317,428,274
5,000,001	-	10,000,000	27	0.02%	108,770	212,368,726	1.75%	1,529,797,000
10,000,001	-	50,000,000	28	0.03%	108,798	605,894,975	4.99%	2,135,691,975
50.000.001	-	100.000.000	5	0.00%	108.803	585.062.277	4.82%	2,720,754,252
100,000,001	-	1000,000,000	5	0.00%	108,808	650,582,694	5.36%	3,371,336,946
1,000,000,001	-	5,000,000,000	1	0.00%	108,809	653,095,014	5.38%	4,024,431,960
5,000,000,001	-	9,000,000,000	1	0%	108,810	8,122,446,281	66.87%	12,146,878,241
	Grand Total		**108,810**	**100%**		**12,146,878,241**	**100%**	

Report of the Directors (Continued)

As at December 31, 2024, the 12,146,878,241 Ordinary Shares of N0.50 each in the issued Ordinary Share Capital of DSR were beneficially held as follows:

Shareholder	No. of Ordinary Shares Held	Percentage (%)
Dangote Industries Limited	8,122,446,281	66.87
Alhaji Aliko Dangote	653,095,014	5.38
Other Shareholders	3,371,336,946	27.75
TOTAL	**12,146,878,241**	**100.00**

**Except as stated above, no shareholder holds more than 5% of the issued share capital of the company.*

5 Operating results

The Group and Company's Results for the year ended December 31, 2024 are set out on page 31 of this Report.

The summarised results are presented below:

	Group 31/12/2024 N'000	Group 31/12/2023 N'000	Company 31/12/2024 N'000	Company 31/12/2023 N'000
Gross profit	31,109,484	86,303,842	31,109,484	86,303,842
Loss before tax	(270,894,179)	(108,922,107)	(269,143,810)	(107,161,258)
Taxation	78,277,361	35,161,798	78,277,361	35,161,798
Loss for the year	(192,616,818)	(73,760,309)	(190,866,449)	(71,999,460)
Other comprehensive income	432,167,515	-	395,320,816	-
Tax on comprehensive income	(106,568,811)	-	(106,568,811)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	132,981,886	(73,760,309)	97,885,556	(71,999,460)
Loss for the year attributable to owners	(192,599,314)	(73,742,701)	(190,866,449)	(71,999,460)
Non-controlling interest	(17,504)	(17,608)	-	-
Loss for the year	(192,616,818)	(73,760,309)	(190,866,449)	(71,999,460)

As at the date of approval of the consolidated Financial Statements of the company, Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc's outlook for 2025 and beyond shows there is no going concern threat to the enterprise.

6 Board of directors

The following persons served as the Directors of the Company during the year under review and to the date of this report:

S/N	Director	Role
1	Alhaji Aliko Dangote (GCON)	Chairman
2	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	Group Managing Director/CEO
3	Ms. Mariya Aliko Dangote	Executive Director
4	Mr. Olakunle Alake	Non-Executive Director
5	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu	Non-Executive Director
6	Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi, SAN	Non-Executive Director
7	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	Non-Executive Director
8	Alhaji Abdu Dantata	Non-Executive Director
9	Ms. Maryam Bashir	Non-Executive Director
10	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi	Independent Non-Executive Director
11	Mr. Arnold Ekpe	Independent Non-Executive Director

The Directors' biographical details appear on pages 7 to 9 of this Report.

7 Appointment of Directors

Mr. Arnold Ekpe was appointed on the Board of the Company as an Independent Non-Executive Director effective 28th October, 2024. His appointment as an Independent Non-Executive Director is subject to the ratification of Members at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to receive the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December, 2024.

The Company's Articles of Association, the Board Appointment Policy, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and any applicable extant Code and Regulation govern the appointment of Directors.

8 Retirement of Directors

No Director retired from the Company during the year under review and no Director's service contract is not determinable within five years. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo, Mr. Olakunle Alake and Alhaji Abdu Dantata and being eligible, hereby offer themselves for re-election.

9 Directors' Fees

The Directors were paid a total of N20,000,000.00 (Twenty Million Naira) as Directors fees (2023: N16,000,000.00). The Annual Fees for the Non-Executive Directors is proposed at N4million per Non-Executive Director. Only Non-Executive Directors are entitled to Annual fees. A resolution will be proposed to approve the payment of N4million per Non-Executive Director for the 2025 financial year.

10 Directors Code of Conduct & Ethics

The Company has a code of conduct and ethics for Directors' business which sets out the standards that Directors are expected to adhere to while conducting their fiduciary duties.

Report of the Directors (continued)

11 Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors is committed to continually ensure sustainable long-term success and implementation of corporate governance best practices within the Company. Through its oversight functions, the Board is committed to delivering value to all stakeholders in the Company whilst also driving initiative to actualise the Company's sustainability goals.

The Company is very intentional at ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations in Nigeria such as but not limited to the Listing Rules of the Nigerian Exchange Limited, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Nigeria Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and any other applicable corporate governance guidelines and rules promulgated from time to time.

12 Property, plant and equipment

Details of changes in property, plant and equipment during the year are shown in Note 16 to the financial statements.In the opinion of Directors, the market value of the Company's property, plant and equipment is not less than the value shown in the financial statements.

13 Statement of Directors' responsibilities for financial statements

In compliance with the provisions of Sections 377 and 378 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the profit or loss for the year.

In so doing the Directors ensure that:
i. Adequate internal control procedures are instituted to safeguard the assets, prevent and detect frauds and other irregularities
ii. Proper accounting records are maintained
iii. Applicable accounting standards are adhered to.
iv. Suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied.
v. Judgments and estimates made are reasonable and prudent and;
vi. The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

14 Statement of Affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Company's affairs is satisfactory and there has been no material change since the reporting date which would affect the financial statements as presented.

15 Direct and Indirect Interest of Directors

The direct interest of Directors in the issued share capital of the Company as stated in the Register of Directors Shareholding and as notified by the Directors, in compliance with *Sections 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020* and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Exchange Limited is as follows:

S/N	Director	31st December 2024		31st December 2023	
		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
1	Alhaji Aliko Dangote (GCON)	653,095,014	Nil	653,095,014	Nil
2	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Mr. Olakunle Alake	7,194,000	Nil	7,194,000	Nil
4	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu	1,483,400	Nil	1,483,400	Nil
5	Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi, SAN	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	384,692	Nil	384,692	Nil
7	Mr. Abdu Dantata	1,044,000	Nil	1,044,000	Nil
8	Ms. Maryam Bashir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Ms. Mariya Aliko Dangote	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Mr. Arnold Ekpe	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

16 Directors' interest in contracts

In compliance with Section 303 of CAMA, all contracts with related parties during the year were conducted at arm's length. Information relating to related party transactions are contained in Note 35 of the Financial Statements

17 Employment and Employee relationship

a. Employment and Employees

Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC had a total of 2,988 staff as at 31st December, 2024. The Company reviews its employment policy in line with the needs of business, and remains an equal opportunities employer, with policies that prohibit discrimination against gender, race, religion or disability to its existing and potential employees. The Company focuses on attracting and retaining outstanding talents that will add value and ensure that all stipulated high-performance indices are met.

b. Health, Safety and Environment

The Company enforces strict health and safety rules and practices in the work environment. It maintains a high standard of hygiene in all its premises by upholding excellent sanitation practices and regular fumigation exercises, which have been enhanced by the installation of pest and rodent control gadgets. Fire-fighting prevention and drills are carried out periodically, while fire-fighting equipment and alerts have been installed in the offices and plants. In addition, personal protective equipment (PPE) are provided for individual employee to enhance safety measures while at work. Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) workshops and other health awareness programs are organized for all employees from time to time to engender a safety culture on an ongoing basis. The Company operates canteen facilities where fully paid nutritionally balanced meals are provided for all staff. The Company maintained a communication line giving regular updates to staff on mental health as well as other physical health issues relating to diseases including HIV/AIDS, High Blood Pressure and other serious diseases through health talks, health assessments and information sharing.

c. Employee Training and Development

The Company remains consistent in its value proposition on human capital development for improved efficiency whilst maintaining strategic manpower advantage over competition. During the year under review, the Company invested in the training and development of its workforce through in-house and external trainings.

Report of the Directors (continued)

d. Industrial/Employees Relations
The Company places premium on ensuring effective channels of communication with its employees by keeping them informed on matters affecting them and the performance of the Company. To this end, Management maintains an open-door policy whilst also ensuring accurate and timely dissemination of information through all available communication channels with the Company. The relationship between Management and the in-house employee Unions remains very cordial. Regular dialogue takes place at informal and formal levels, and the Unions help to foster employee motivation and welfare initiatives.

e. Employment of Physically Disabled Persons
Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC is an equal opportunity employer. It acknowledges that physically challenged people can participate in, and contribute to the society in all aspects of life as much as the rest of the workforce. The Company provides equal opportunities for disabled persons, ensuring that there is no discrimination against them on recruitment for employment, determination of salaries, promotion and other benefits. The Company also considers of utmost importance, the welfare and rehabilitation of staff members who may unfortunately become disabled during the course of their duties, and ensures that in addition to compensation and rehabilitation by the Company, the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) pays a fair, guaranteed and adequate compensation to employees in case of any injury, disease, disability or death arising out of, or in the course of employment. Currently, there are 11 physically challenged employees in the Company with disabilities such as speech impairment and mobility (limb) impairment.

f. Staff Welfare
The Company has retainership agreement with several private hospitals for its employees' health management. It provides subsidy to employees in respect of transportation, lunch, housing and health care. Incentive schemes include awards, bonuses, promotions and salary/wage review. During the period and on a quarterly basis, the best staff in each Department were given Awards of Recognition.

g. Retirement Benefits
In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act , the Company operates the uniform contributory pension scheme for all employees, the scheme is funded by the employees and the Company's contribution of 10% each of the employees' monthly basic, housing and transport allowances. This is remitted on a monthly basis to the employee's Pension Fund Administrator of choice.

18 Donations and Charitable Gifts

At Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC, we believe our impact in the communities we operate in is as important as the products we offer. We are committed to being thoughtful stewards of the environment and empathetic corporate citizen in the communities where we operate. We are passionate about our support for charitable and worthy causes in the areas of education, health, skills acquisition, poverty alleviation and sports amongst others. During the year under review, the beneficiaries of our corporate social responsibility (CSR) were as follows:

S/N	BENEFICIARY	AMOUNT
		N
1	Support for Candlelight Foundation for Children with Special Needs	300,000
2	2024 Annual DSR Charity Day	1,500,000
3	Financial Support 2024 AIESEC National Conference	500,000
4	2024 Children's Day celebration	1,145,600
5	Sponsorship of 2024 Nasarawa State Investment Summit	40,000,000
6	2024 World Food Day	492,000
7	Sponsorship of Photojournalist Association of Nigeria Congress/ End of Year Symposium	400,000
8	CAIM Help Foundation No Child should go Hungry in Africa Conference	200,000
9	Nasarawa Sugar Host Communities Scholarship Scheme	8,252,000
10	Medical Bill support for NSCL Tunga key stakeholder	1,044,475
11	Nasarawa Sugar Stakeholders Engagement Activities	145,300
12	DSR Numan Operations 2023/24 Annual Outgrowers Awards	3,322,500
13	PMS support to Fadama Police Station, Numan	30,000
14	Support to victims of DSR host Community Crisis	1,000,000
15	Ramadan Basket for DSR Numan Key Stakeholders & Community members	2,000,000
16	Ramadan Basket for Nasarawa Sugar Key Stakeholders and Community members	1,000,000
17	Sponsorship of Eight (8) DSR Numan Operations host communities Traditional Festivals	5,900,000
18	2024 DSR Numan Annual Schools Quiz Competition	1,758,750
19	DSR Numan Operations Female Farmers Empowerment	3,004,000
20	DSR Numan Operations Stakeholders Engagement Meetings	7,625,000
21	DSR Numan Schools 2024 Graduation Ceremony	1,454,000
22	DSR Numan Operations Nursery, Primary & Secondary Schools Free Education Scheme	6,587,000
23	DSR Numan Scholarship Scheme for Secondary Students across the five Local Government Areas	1,600,000
24	Donation of Drugs & Medical Equipment to Gundo, and Kwapukai communities Primary Health Centres.	7,690,060
	TOTAL	**96,950,685**

**No donation was made to any political party or organization*

Report of the Directors (continued)

19 Events after reporting date

There are no events after reporting date that could have effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st December, 2024 which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.

20 Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), having indicated their willingness to continue in office, will do so in accordance with Section 401 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, a resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to authorize the Directors to determine their remuneration.

By Order of the Board

TEMITOPE HASSAN
Company Secretary/Legal Adviser
FRC/2017/PRO/NBA/002/00000016669
3rd Floor, Greenview Development Nigeria Ltd Building
Terminal “E” NPA Complex, Apapa
Lagos State, Nigeria

Dated February 27, 2025

Corporate Governance Report

Board Structure & Composition

The Board of Directors of the Company was composed of the following eleven (11) members during the 2024 Financial Year:

Alhaji Aliko Dangote, GCON
Chairman

Mr. Ravindra Singhvi
Group Managing Director/CEO

Mr. Olakunle Alake
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu
Non-Executive Director

Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi, SAN
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo
Non-Executive Director

Alhaji Abdu Dantata
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Maryam Bashir
Independent Non-Executive Director

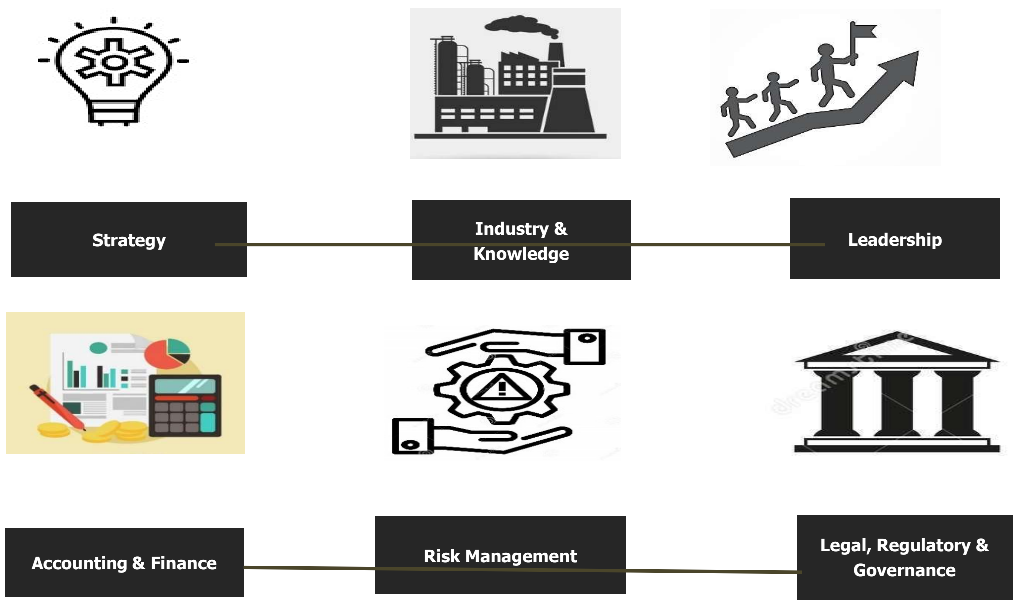
Mariya Dangote
Executive Director

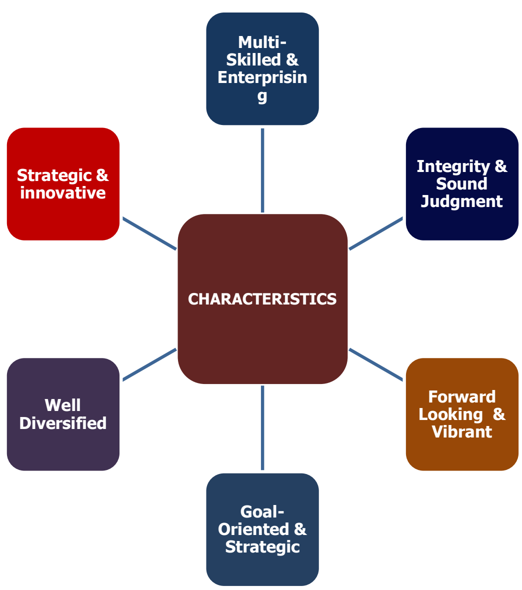
Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi
Independent Non-Executive Director

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Mr. Arnold Ekpe
Independent Non-Executive Director

Board Characteristics & Skill Sets





Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Changes in the Structure and Composition of Board

- The Board exercises leadership, enterprise, integrity and judgment in its oversight and control of the Company.
- No member has unfettered powers of decision making and there is no cross-membership on the Board of competing companies.
- Mr. Arnold Ekpe was appointed as Independent Non-Executive Director on 28th October, 2024 subject to the ratification of the Members of the Company at its next General Meeting.
- The Board has a gender balance of approximately 40% female, with four (4) female Directors on the Board.
- The Board Committees were reconstituted for fresh injection of ideas.

The Roles & Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is the highest governing body in the Company with oversight of the strategic goals of the Company. The Board considers the long-term and short-term strategies of the Company and monitors the implementation by Management.
The primary responsibilities of the Board are the performance, oversight of affairs and direction of the Company. It is responsible for defining the Company's strategic goals and deploying the relevant personnel for the attainment of these goals. In addition, the Board has supervisory oversight in ensuring that the Company's affairs are run in compliance with the law, its Articles of Association and principles of good corporate governance.

The Board defines the vision, goals, objectives and strategic priorities of the Company, monitors the integrity of financial and internal control policies and management information systems. It presents the audited financial statements to the Shareholders and ensures the accuracy and efficiency of the accounting and financial management.

The Roles of the Officers of the Board

CHAIRMAN

Aliko Dangote (GCON)

The Chairman provides overall leadership and direction to the Board. His primary responsibility is to ensure effective operation of the Board such that it works towards achieving the Company's strategic objectives and enhancing shareholder value.

GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO

Ravindra Singhvi

The Group Managing Director/CEO is the Head of Management and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Company. He has a broad understanding of the Company's business and delegates duties to Management and Management Committees to ensure the achievement of the Company's goals and strategic objectives

COMPANY SECRETARY

Temitope Hassan (FCIS)

The Company Secretary is accountable to the Board as a whole and advises the Board through the Chairman and the Group Managing Director on all matters of governance and ethics, including their duties and responsibilities.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

The Role of the NED, INED & ED

INDEPENDENT NONEXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (INED)	NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (NED)	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (ED)
• The Independent Director provides objective and independent advice and guidance to the Board on various issues, and ensures that the interests of all stakeholders, including those of minority shareholders, are well considered in decisions taken by the Board.	• The Non-Executive Directors bring to bear their knowledge and expertise on issues of strategy and performance on the Board. The Non-Executive Directors are not involved in the day-to-day management of the Company, but have unfettered access to the Company Secretary, the Internal Auditor, and other senior Management Staff.	• Executive Directors support the Chief Executive Officer in the operations and management of the Company. Executive Directors have a broad understanding of the Company's business in addition to having the requisite skills, knowledge, experience and qualification required for their specific roles and responsibilities

Appointment to the Board
The Board Governance Committee (BGC) has the primary responsibility for initiating Board appointments. The criteria for the appointment of members to the Board are laid down in the Board Succession Planning and Board Appointment Policies which is through a formal, transparent and rigorous process.

New members to the Board are selected based on their wealth of experience, relevant leadership skills, and competence amongst others. The process of Board appointments is well defined and helps to ensure continuity in the operations of the Company thereby enhancing stakeholders' confidence. The process is concluded when the nominees are duly approved by Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Induction of New Board Members
The Company has in place a robust Induction and Onboarding Programme to familiarize newly appointed Directors with their role, duties and responsibilities; the Company's business and operations; and the nature of the sugar refinery industry amongst others. The Induction programme includes meetings with key officers of the Company, and a tour of the Refinery, Backward Integration Project sites, and the Subsidiaries. Newly appointed Directors are also provided with a library of useful reports, policies, and relevant extant laws and regulations amongst others to help them in their new roles.

Board Training and Retreat
To improve the strategic oversight of the Board, enhance governance and compliance, effective risk management and Board dynamics amongst others, the Board subscribed to various trainings during the year including specific topics by various external facilitators in the areas of Effective Corporate Governance and Oversight for Sustainable Growth, Environmental and Social Compliance in Sugar Refining, Oversight of Financial Reporting and Internal Controls, Data Analytics and Audit and Understanding Cybersecurity Threat Landscape amongst others.

The annual Board Retreat was held in December 2024 for members to explore emerging issues, address concerns, set goals and priorities, and develop a cohesive Board. The focus of the Board Retreat was the Strategy for Achieving the 2025FY Budget, the BIP Strategy Implementation and Innovative Measures for Combating Business Losses in a Volatile Economy.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company
The Annual General Meeting (AGM) to consider the Annual Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 was held on 30th April, 2024 at the Balmoral Convention Centre, Federal Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos.

The Meeting was very well attended by Shareholders and representatives of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), The Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC). The Chairman of the Statutory Audit Committee and other members of the Committee were present.

The Meeting was streamed live online to enable shareholders and other stakeholders who were unable to physically attend the meetings to follow the proceedings. The link for the live streaming of the Meeting was made available on the Company's website at www.sugar.dangote.com.

At the AGM, seven (7) items were proposed - 5 Ordinary and 2 Special Businesses and all resolutions were passed, and the necessary post-AGM filings completed within time.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Shareholder's Rights and Investor Relations

General Meetings are important platforms for the Board to engage shareholders to facilitate greater understanding of the company's business, governance and performance.

Shareholders were encouraged to send their comments and questions to the Company Secretary ahead of the AGM, and responses were provided to every question received.

The AGM was conducted in an open manner and sufficient time was allocated to shareholders present as they participated fully and contributed effectively at the Meeting. The venue of the Meeting was accessible to shareholders, and the Notice of Meeting was published on 3rd April, 2024 in two (2) leading newspapers more than 21 days before the Meeting. Copies of the Annual Reports, Audited Financial Statements and all other information pertaining to the resolutions to be voted upon; including voting or proxy instructions and relevant papers were dispatched to shareholders along with the Notice of Meeting. All relevant information about the Meeting and the Audited Financial Statements were also hoisted on the company's website and published on the Issuers' Portal of the NGX.

The Board ensured that dealings of the company with Shareholder Associations are transparent and in the best interest of the company and that all Shareholders are treated fairly and equitably, and adequate information is provided to facilitate their investment decisions.

Investor Relations

The company publishes its annual results, quarterly forecasts and interim results on its website at www.sugar.dangote.com.Other relevant investor information such as questions about shareholding or share certificates, (including the replacement of lost certificates or the consolidation of several certificates into one), or guidance to notify a change of address or to mandate dividend) are provided by the company's Investor Relations Team. Investors are encouraged to send emails to InvestorRelationsDSR@dangote.com or contact our Registrars for answers to their enquiries.

Adoption of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

Following Nigeria's early adoption of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards and subsequent inauguration of an Adoption Readiness Working Group (ARWG) on sustainability reporting, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Nigeria has developed a Roadmap Report for Adoption of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards in Nigeria providing a comprehensive framework for Organizations to disclose their sustainability related information. Mandatory compliance with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards is expected to commence from 2028.

At Dangote Sugar Refinery, we have put in place the necessary structures to commence the Sustainability reporting ahead of the mandatory commencement date.

Update on Compliance with the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (S.60-63 of the Investment and Securities Act (ISA))

The Directors and Reporting Officers are required to implement relevant internal controls over financial reporting, and Auditors are required to review the same and issue a statement on the existence, adequacy and effectiveness or otherwise.

The Company has fully complied with the requirements of S.60-63 of the Investment and Securities Act (ISA) 2007 as it relates to 2024 Financial Year End. Evidence of the Tests of Control; Design and Operating Effectiveness for all the Financial Statement Line Items (FSLIs) together with relevant working papers and process documentations have been validated.

Conflict of Interest and Insider Related Transactions

The Board has a policy of openness and transparency. Conflict of interest situations are well addressed by the Conflict of Interest and Related Party Transaction Policy. Insiders are precluded from buying and selling any security in breach of their fiduciary duty and other relationship of trust and confidence while in possession of material, privileged, non-public and price-sensitive information about the Company.

- The Company's 'Closed Periods' are triggered in compliance with the Rules of the Nigerian Exchange Limited.
- Insiders are precluded from engaging in unlawful or improper transfers of assets and profits for their personal benefits or for the benefit of related parties.
- Disclosure of all transactions between related parties, (natural persons or company) are made to the Board, and controls triggered to ensure that the transactions are carried out at arms-length and on normal market terms.

Whistle Blowing Policy

The Company has an effective whistle-blowing framework pursuant to which its employees and stakeholders can raise their concerns relating to any illegality or unethical behavior, fraud, malpractice or any other activity or event which is against the interest of the Company or society as a whole. The Statutory Audit Committee at its quarterly meetings reviews the whistle-blowing reports and procedure in line with the approved Whistle-Blowing Policy.

The whistle-blowing facility is managed by an independent Ethics Line Provider, Messrs. KPMG and has the assurance of confidentiality which is required to protect the identity and interest of the Whistle-blower. The Board ensures that the Whistle-blower is not subject to any detriment on the grounds of the disclosure made in good faith.

Information on the whistle blowing procedure is available to staff and stakeholders and is published in conspicuous places in the Company's premises and circulated to staff online via the Company's intranet.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Code of Conduct and Ethics

The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics commits the Board, Management, employees, contractors, suppliers and the Company's controlled entities to the highest standards of professional and ethical behaviour, business conduct and sustainable business practices.

The Board is responsible for monitoring adherence to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics to ensure that breaches are effectively sanctioned. The Directors annually attest to the Code of Conduct for Directors and the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy which has a zero tolerance for all forms of fraud including but not limited to bribery and corruption, asset misappropriation and financial statements fraud.

Annual Board Evaluation and Corporate Governance Evaluation

The Board is required to establish a system to undertake a formal and rigorous evaluation of its own performance, that of its Committees, and individual Directors as well as a review of its Corporate Governance practices annually. The aim of the assessment is to provide the Board with the opportunity to reflect and obtain feedback on its performance.

In line with the provisions of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (NCCG), the annual Board and Corporate Governance Evaluation for the year ended December 31, 2024 was conducted internally by the Company Secretariat.

Our Commitment to a Sustainable Future

At the heart of our mission lies a steadfast dedication to sustainability. Over the past few years, we have taken bold steps to embed sustainability into every facet of our operations. Beginning with the baseline year of 2020, we laid the groundwork for our sustainability vision. By 2021, we solidified this vision, and in 2022, we deepened our commitment. By 2023, we proudly aligned our efforts with six of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including SDG 13 (Climate Action), marking a significant milestone in our journey toward a greener, more responsible future.

In 2023, we intensified our focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through science-based targets and placed a strong emphasis on building a sustainable supply chain. This involved a comprehensive review of internal processes, particularly in agriculture, to identify opportunities for improvement and foster a culture of sustainability across both upstream and downstream operations. To ensure alignment with global best practices, we joined Bonsucro, a leading international organization that verifies sustainable agricultural practices.

We are thrilled to share that we are the first Nigerian organization to achieve Bonsucro membership—a testament to our leadership in sustainable sugar production. This milestone not only positions us as a pioneer in the industry but also underscores our commitment to producing sugar through entirely sustainable agricultural processes.

In 2024, we doubled down on our sustainability efforts by launching an ambitious capacity-building initiative. We brought on board, top-tier sustainability experts, initiated full-scale tracking of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, and organized a vendors' forum to share our sustainability vision with our supply chain partners. Additionally, we verified the Bonsucro certification status of our raw sugar supplies and began collaborating with Bonsucro accredited consultants and certification bodies to guide us toward full certification.

These efforts reflect our unwavering commitment to creating a sustainable future—one where environmental responsibility, social impact, and economic growth go hand in hand.
Together, we are not just building a better business; we are building a better world.

Board Meetings

The Board of Directors held five (5) meetings during the year. At Board meetings, the Board received reports on the implementation of its strategic initiatives and the financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries and other matters for the Board's notification and/or approval. The agenda for each meeting and the supporting Board papers are sent to Directors at least seven (7) days before the meeting to give them sufficient time to review the Papers and request for additional information, where necessary.

Directors had access to Management through the Company Secretariat and obtained independent advice from Consultants at the expense of the Company where required.

At the commencement of the year, Board Members attested to their compliance with the various governance codes and policies and provided information on their interest on other Boards as well as information on relevant changes.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Board of Directors Meetings Attendance (5 Meetings)

S/N	DIRECTORS	ATTENDANCE					
		Feb 29	April 29	July 29	Oct 28	Dec 6	%
1	Alhaji Aliko Dangote, GCON (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	√	100
2	Mr. Olakunle Alake	√	√	√	√	√	100
3	Alhaji Abdu Dantata	√	√	√	√	√	100
4	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu	√	√	√	√	√	100
5	Ms. Maryam Bashir	√	√	√	√	√	100
6	Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi, SAN	√	*	√	√	√	80
7	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	√	√	√	√	√	100
8	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	√	√	√	√	√	100
9	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi (mni)	√	√	√	√	√	100
10	Ms. Mariya Dangote	√	√	√	√	√	100
11	Mr. Arnold Ekpe*	-	-	-	-	√	100

***Mr. Arnold Ekpe was appointed to the Board on 28th October 2024.**

Board Committees

The Committees of the Board as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

• Board Governance Committee
• Board Finance & Strategy Committee
• Board Risk Management & Assurance Committee
• Board Technical & Sustainability Committee

Board Governance Committee (BGC)

The primary purpose of the Board Governance Committee is to exercise oversight on all governance matters and to ensure that the procedures for appointments to the Board are formal and transparent.

During the period, the Committee carried out its role and duties including oversight of governance matters, policies and practices, and oversight of the human resources strategy amongst others. At each meeting of the Committee, the Company's compliance with governance codes and best practices was reviewed. The main functions of the Committee are as follows:

- Ensures that a Succession Plan/Policy exist for critical roles on the Board, Senior Executives of the Company and its subsidiary companies Executive Management
- Reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board annually, and makes recommendations on proposed changes
- Advises the Board on staff welfare matters in accordance with relevant laws and regulations
- Ensures that periodic evaluation of the Board and the Company's corporate governance practices is conducted
- Ensures that the Company has a formal programme for the induction and training of Directors
- Establishes an effective system for monitoring compliance with the various corporate governance codes and practices

The schedule of the composition of the Committee and meeting attendance is as follows:

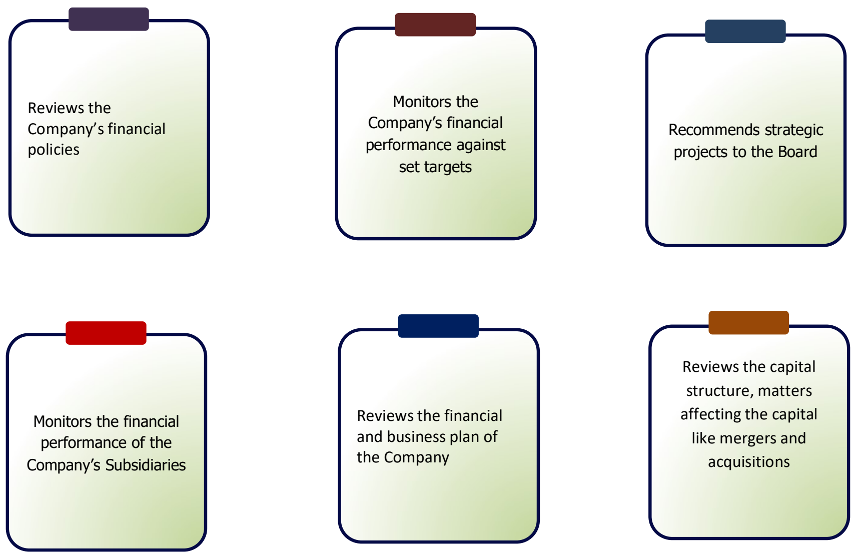
Board Governance Committee Composition and Meeting Attendance (4 Meetings)

S/N	Directors	Attendance				
		Feb 14	April 19	July 19	Oct 18	%
1	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	100
2	Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi (SAN)	√	√	√	*	75
3	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	√	√	√	√	100
4	Ms. Maryam Bashir	√	√	√	√	100
5	Mr. Olakunle Alake	√	√	√	√	100

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Board Finance Committee (BFC)

The nomenclature for Finance Committee was changed to Board Finance and Strategy Committee during the period to properly reflect the Board's oversight of Strategy. The Committee is established to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to strategic, financial and corporate development matters. The Committee's key performance indicators include monitoring capital projects, capital expenditures and the Company's major investments and subsidiaries. During the year, the Committee extensively reviewed the Backward Integration Projects and the on-going expansions projects and monitored the Capital Expenditure Budget to ensure efficient deployment of resources. The Committee's major terms of reference include the following:



The schedule of the composition of the Committee and meeting attendance is as follows:

Board Finance and Strategy Committee Composition and Meeting Attendance (5 Meetings)

S/N	Directors	Attendance					
		Feb 26	April 24	July 24	Oct 23	Dec 06	%
1	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	√	100
2	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu	√	√	√	√	√	100
3	Mr. Olakunle Alake	√	√	√	√	√	100
4	Alhaji Abdu Dantata	√	√	√	√	√	100
5	Ms. Maryam Bashir	*	√	√	√	√	80
6	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	√	√	√	√	√	100
7	prof. Konyinsola Ajayi, SAN	√	√	√	√	√	100
8	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi (mni)	√	√	√	√	√	100
9	Mr. Arnold Ekpe*	*	*	*	*	√	100

Mr. Arnold Ekpe was appointed to the Board and admitted to the BFSC (in the capacity of the Committee Chairman) on 28th October 2024.

Board Risk Management and Assurance Committee (BRMAC)

The Board Risk Management and Assurance Committee is established to ensure oversight by the Board of Directors regarding the risk appetite and risk tolerance levels of the Company and provide assurance of the process and system of internal control.

During the period, the Committee reviewed the Risk Management, Internal Audit and Legal Risk Reports and monitored the implementation of the key recommendations of the external assessment of the Internal Audit and Internal Control functions. It approved the Audit Plan and requested Management to conduct special reviews where required.

The Committee's major terms of reference include the following:

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Review of the effectiveness of the Risk Management framework and ensuring that appropriate controls are in place to address identified risks

Review the effectiveness of the Internal Audit and Internal Control and assess the qualifications and independence of the external auditors

Ensure the preparation, completeness, accuracy of financial statements and proper disclosure of financial information

Review significant accounting and reporting issues, proposed adjustments and areas of judgment

Review of the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements

Review the Company's IT data governance framework & legal risks

The schedule of the composition of the Committee and meeting attendance is as follows:

Board Risk Management and Assurance Committee - Composition and Meetings (4 Meetings)

S/N	Directors	Attendance				
		Feb 27	April 24	July 24	Oct 23	%
1	Ms. Maryam Bashir (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	100
2	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	√	√	√	√	100
3	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu	√	√	√	√	100
4	Mr. Olakunle Alake	√	√	√	√	100
5	Prof. Konyinsola Ajayi, SAN	√	√	√	√	100
6	Alhaji Abdu Dantata	√	√	√	√	100
7	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi (mni)	√	√	√	√	100

Board Technical and Sustainability Committee (BTSC)

The Board Technical and Sustainability Committee is established to oversee the Company's operations in areas of Production, Sustainability, Health, Safety, Security and Environment, Transportation and Logistics and New Projects.

During the period, the Committee reviewed the reports on Operations, Health, Safety, Security and Environment, Sustainability and Logistics and the Backward Integration Projects, and monitored the implementation of the key recommendations by the Committee.

The Committee's major terms of reference include the following:

Review key performance indicators (volumes, unit production rates, Unit Conversion cost component, unit utilisation, energy consumption, energy mix, product mix, extension, dispatch turnaround

Oversee the Company's sustainability strategy, programmes and practices with regards to its economic, social and environmental obligations.

Oversee the Company's health, safety and environment (HSE) policies and practices.

Oversee required reporting and disclosure with respect to sustainability including technical, operational, health, safety, environmental and corporate social responsibility matters.

Review Management's proposals for improved truck availability, dedicated trailer park/workshop and various other strategies for efficiency in the Company's Fleet operations.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Board Technical and Sustainability Committee- Composition and Meetings Attendance (4 Meetings)

S/N	Directors	Attendance				
		Feb 23	April 18	July 19	Oct 21	%
1	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	100
2	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	√	√	√	√	100
3	Ms. Mariya Aliko-Dangote	√	√	√	√	100
4	Mr. Olakunle Alake	√	√	√	√	100
5	Alhaji Abdu Dantata	√	√	√	√	100
6	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan Wabi (mni)	√	√	√	√	100

Statutory Audit Committee (SAC)

The Statutory Audit Committee was established in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2000 (CAMA) and its functions are as prescribed under Section 404(7) of the Act. The Statutory Audit Committee has responsibility for the following:

1. Ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with the legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
2. Review the scope and planning of audit requirements.
3. Review the findings on management matters in conjunction with the external auditors and Management responses thereon.
4. Keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control.
5. Make recommendations to the Board in regard to the appointment, removal and remuneration of the external auditors of the Company.
6. Authorize the internal auditor to carry out investigations into any activities of the Company which may be of interest or concern to the Committee.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

The Committee is composed of two (2) Non-Executive Directors and three (3) Ordinary Shareholders elected at the Company's Annual General Meeting in line with CAMA. The Chairman of the Committee is an Ordinary Shareholder.

In line with S.11.4.8 of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018, the Statutory Audit Committee invited the External Auditors and the Head of Internal Audit for discussions (without the presence of Management), to facilitate an exchange of views and concerns that may not be appropriate for open discussion. The exchange was useful for the Committee's oversight role.

In furtherance of continuous capacity building, the members of the Audit Committee attended a training facilitated by Messrs. Ernst & Young during the review period.

The schedule of the Committee composition and meeting attendance is as follows:

Statutory Audit Committee - Composition and Meetings Attendance (4 Meetings)

S/N	Members	Attendance				
		Feb 27	April 25	July 25	Oct 24	%
1	Mr. Olusegun Olusanya (Chairman)	√	√	√	√	100
2	Hadjia Muheebat Dankaka	√	√	√	√	100
3	Mallam Dahiru Ado	√	√	√	√	100
4	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	√	√	√	√	100
5	Ms. Maryam Bashir	√	√	√	√	100

Remuneration of Directors

The Board ensures that the Company remunerates fairly, responsibly, and transparently in line with its Remuneration Policy. Only Non-Executive Directors are paid Annual Fees as well as Sitting Allowances for attendance at Board and Committee meetings, they are however not entitled to be paid any performance-based compensation. The schedule of Annual Fees and Sitting Allowances payable to Non-Executive Directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

S/N	ANNUAL FEES	N
1	Non-Executive Directors	4,000,000
2	Independent Non-Executive Directors	4,000,000

S/N	SITTING ALLOWANCES	N
1	Board of Director's Meetings (for NEDs)	400,000
2	Board Committee Meetings (for NEDs)	400,000

Statement on Compliance with the Securities & Exchange Commission's Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies, 2011 and Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018

The Directors are responsible for ensuring compliance with the extant Codes of Corporate Governance. The Board has reviewed both the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and the Securities and Exchange Commissions' Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies 2011 and is satisfied that the Company has achieved significant improvement in its compliance with their provisions.

The Board will continue to closely monitor the company's compliance with best governance practices with a view to improving its governance practices.

We are pleased to inform our esteemed stakeholders that during the period, there were no regulatory sanctions, fines or penalties on the company.

By Order of the Board

TEMITOPE HASSAN,
Company Secretary/Legal Adviser
FRC/2017/PRO/NBA/002/00000016669
3rd Floor, Greenview Development Nigeria Ltd Building
Terminal "E" NPA Complex, Apapa
Lagos, Nigeria

Dated February 27, 2025

Report of the Audit Committee

To the Members of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

In compliance with *Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020* , we have reviewed the consolidated and separate Financial Statements of Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC for the year ended 31st December, 2024 and hereby state as follows:

a We have exercised our statutory functions under *Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020;*

b We deliberated with the external Auditors, who confirmed that necessary cooperation was received from Management in the course of their statutory audit and we are satisfied with Management's responses on the Auditors' Memorandum of recommendations, and with the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control;

c The accounting and reporting policies of the company for the year ended 31st December, 2024 are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices, and the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits were adequate in our opinion;

d In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 31st December, 2024 were adequate, and the Management Responses to the Auditors ' findings were satisfactory.

Mr. Olusegun Olusanya
Chairman, Audit Committee
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018192

Dated this 27th Day of February, 2025

Members of the Audit Committee are:

1 Mr. Olusegun Olusanya – Chairman/Shareholder
2 Mallam Dahiru Ado - Shareholder
3 Hadjia Muheebat Dankaka (OON) - Shareholder
4 Ms Maryam Bashir – Independent Non-Executive Director
5 Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo – Non-Executive Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Group and Company at the end of the year and of their profit or loss.
The responsibilities include ensuring that the Group:

a) keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and Company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act;

b) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other regularities; and

c) prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, and are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by international Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting standards) and both the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Group and Company and of their profit. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial controls.

Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the group's and company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the group and company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the group and company for the year ended December 31, 2024 were approved by the Directors on February 27, 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors By:

Alh. Aliko Dangote, GCON
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001766

Mr. Ravindra Singh Singhv
Group Managing Director/CE
FRC/2021/003/000000/22565

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements

In compliance with Sections 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, we certify that:

a) We have reviewed the audited financial statements, and based on our knowledge:

i) the 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;

ii) the 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.

b) We are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and we have:

i) designed internal controls to ensure that material information relating to company and its subsidiary is made known to us during the year ended 31 December 2024;

ii) evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of the audited financial statements; and

iii) we certify that the company's internal controls are effective as of that date.

c) We disclosed to the auditors and audit committee:

i) that there are no 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

ii) that there are no fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in company's internal controls;

d) That there are no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that significantly affected internal controls subsequent to the date of evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weakness.

Mr. Ravindra Singh Singhv
Group Managing Director/CE
FRC/2021/003/000000/22565

Dated this 27th day of February, 2025

Isiaka Dada Bello, PhD
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ ICAN/00000005105

Dated this 27th day of February, 2025

Management's Report on the Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

However, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. In making the assessment, management used the "Internal Control — Integrated Framework" ("COSO 2013") promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Based upon the assessment performed, management concluded that as of December 31, 2024, DSR's internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO 2013 framework. Additionally, based upon management's assessment, the Company determined that there were no material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which appears herein.

Mr. Ravindra Singh Singhv
Group Managing Director/CE
FRC/2021/003/000000/22565

Dated this 27th day of February, 2025

Isiaka Dada Bello, PhD
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ ICAN/00000005105

Dated this 27th day of February, 2025

Certification of management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting

We, Ravindra Singhvi (the Group Managing Director) and Mr Isiaka Dada Bello (the Chief Financial Officer) of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc, certify that:

a) We have reviewed this Management's Report on the Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc;

b) Based on our knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

c) Based on our knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

d) We:

1) Are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

2) Have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

3) Have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

4) Have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

e) We have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors:

1) There were no significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

2) There were no fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control system.

f) We have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated this 28th day of February 2024.

Mr. Ravindra Singh Singhvi	**Isiaka Dada Bello, PhD**
Group Managing Director/CEO	Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2021/003/000000/22565	FRC/2013/ ICAN/00000005105

Independent practitioner's report

To the Members of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

Report on an assurance engagement performed by an independent practitioner to report on management's assessment of controls over financial reporting

Our opinion

In our opinion, nothing has come to our attention that the internal control procedures over financial reporting put in place by management of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc ("the company's") are not adequate as of 31 December 2024, based on the SEC Guidance on Implementation of Section 60 – 63 of The Investments and Securities Act 2007 issued by The Securities and Exchange Commission.

What we have performed

We have performed an assurance engagement on ABC Nigeria Plc's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance") issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. The company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on the Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the Guidance, which requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement. As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Other matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc and our report dated 3 March 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion.

For: **PricewaterhouseCoopers**
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
FRC/2023/COY/176894

3 March 2025

Engagement Partner: Yinka Yusuf
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000005161

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc ("the company") and its subsidiaries (together "the group") as at 31 December 2024, and of their consolidated and separate financial performance and their consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with international financial reporting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

What we have audited

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc's consolidated and separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies.

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 consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), i.e. the IESBA Code issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of biological assets (N19.2 billion)	
Biological assets comprise growing sugar cane held for harvesting purposes. In accordance with IAS 41 - Agriculture, they are valued at fair value less cost to sell. We focused on the valuation of the biological assets due to the materiality of the balance. Furthermore, the determination of the fair value estimates is complex and involves a significant amount of judgement. The directors have developed a model using the multi-period excess earnings method (MPEEM) under the income approach for the valuation of growing sugar cane. In order to generate a stream of cash flows to be used in this model, the directors calculate tonnage using information on hectares of farmland planted, the age of growing sugar cane per hectare and the yield rate per hectare. The cane price is then applied on the tonnage and discounted to arrive at the fair value of the sugar cane. The cane price is based on the industry out-grower price. The directors exercise significant judgement in determining the yield rate per hectare, the discount rate, cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, administrative expenses and contributory assets charges. This is considered a key audit matter in the consolidated and separate financial statements. See notes 2.22, 3ii and 17 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.	We adopted a substantive approach to testing this balance by obtaining and performing audit procedures on the directors' valuation of the biological assets. With the help of our Corporate Finance experts, we reviewed the group's model for calculating the fair value of biological assets. We assessed the valuation methodology against the criteria in IAS 41-Agriculture and IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement. We reviewed the forecast cash flows, discount rates applied and underlying assumptions adopted by management against internal projections and publicly available information. We tested the farm information used in the valuation model (such as the yield rate per hectare, hectare of farmland planted and age of growing cane per hectare) by comparing with data from the farm and factory reports. Furthermore, we assessed information on yield rate by comparing it against our expectation based on relevant industry data available. We tested the tonnage used in the valuation model by applying the yield rate per hectare on the hectare of farmland planted. We checked the determination of cane price by comparing to the industry out-grower price for the year. We assessed the reasonableness of the discount rate used by comparing to the independent calculation done by our valuation experts. We assessed the reasonableness of costs of sales, selling and distribution expenses, administrative expenses and contributory assets charges by comparing to historical information and amounts determined based on current work standard. We tested the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model used by the directors. We assessed the reasonableness of disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises General Information, Report of the Directors, Corporate Governance Report, Report of the Audit Committee, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements, Management's Report on the assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting, Certification of management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting, Statement of value added and Five-year Financial Summary (but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other sections of the Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc 2024 Annual Report, which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate 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 that we 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.

When we read the other sections of the Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc 2024 Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 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 consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group'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 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 Group'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 consolidated and separate 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period 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

The Companies and Allied Matters Act requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) the company has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books and returns adequate for our audit have been received from locations not visited by us;

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

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc'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 issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, and we have issued an unqualified opinion in our report dated 3 March 2025.

For: **PricewaterhouseCoopers**
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

3 March 2025

Engagement Partner: Yinka Yusuf
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000005161

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December

	Note(s)	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	16	616,644,824	167,082,811	511,552,200	101,177,858
Deferred tax assets	13	8,231,388	33,145,294	8,231,388	33,145,294
Investment in subsidiaries	20	-	-	1,658,280	297,000
Deposit for shares	21	-	-	72,596,256	67,035,291
Total non-current assets		**624,876,212**	**200,228,105**	**594,038,124**	**201,655,443**
Current assets					
Inventories	22	179,825,100	47,916,853	178,778,130	47,061,249
Biological assets	17	19,189,380	14,464,427	19,189,380	14,464,427
Trade and other receivables	23	102,762,827	131,804,186	102,483,484	131,569,672
Other assets	18	15,144,041	745,008	14,980,906	743,612
Asset held for sale	19	868,642	868,642	868,642	868,642
Cash and cash equivalents	24	108,166,527	204,762,703	108,005,605	204,677,479
Total current assets		**425,956,517**	**400,561,819**	**424,306,147**	**399,385,081**
Total assets		**1,050,832,729**	**600,789,924**	**1,018,344,271**	**601,040,524**
Equity					
Attributable to owners of Parent company					
Share capital	25	6,073,439	6,073,439	6,073,439	6,073,439
Share premium	25	6,320,524	6,320,524	6,320,524	6,320,524
Revaluation surplus	26.1	325,598,704	-	288,752,005	-
(Accumulated loss)/ retained earnings	26	(125,717,093)	66,882,221	(121,450,502)	69,415,947
		212,275,574	**79,276,184**	**179,695,466**	**81,809,910**
Non-controlling interest	27	(47,902)	(30,398)	-	-
		212,227,672	**79,245,786**	**179,695,466**	**81,809,910**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liability	32	2,553,490	83,948	2,672,011	83,948
Financial liabilities	30	37,253,788	246,109	37,253,788	246,109
		39,807,278	**330,057**	**39,925,799**	**330,057**
Current liabilities					
Current tax liabilities	12.3	4,410,858	14,445,581	4,415,793	14,450,510
Lease liability	32	2,741,881	116,260	2,732,220	61,932
Trade and other payables	29	98,677,531	76,127,070	98,638,754	74,617,806
Financial liabilities	30	680,253,733	412,020,827	680,222,463	411,265,966
Employee benefits	28	681,823	712,047	681,823	712,047
Contract liabilities	31	12,031,953	17,792,296	12,031,953	17,792,296
Total current liabilities		**798,797,779**	**521,214,081**	**798,723,006**	**518,900,557**
Total liabilities		**838,605,057**	**521,544,138**	**838,648,805**	**519,230,614**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,050,832,729**	**600,789,924**	**1,018,344,271**	**601,040,524**

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 83 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The consolidated and separate financial statements, the notes on pages 34 to 83, and other national disclosures on pages 84 to 87 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on February 27, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Alh. Aliko Dangote, GCON
Chairman
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000001766

Mr. Ravindra Singh Singhv
Group Managing Director/CE
FRC/2021/003/000000/22565

Isiaka Dada Bello, PhD
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ ICAN/00000005105

`

Consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note(s)	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Continuing operations					
Revenue	5	665,689,763	441,452,953	665,689,763	441,452,953
Cost of sales	7	(634,580,279)	(355,149,111)	(634,580,279)	(355,149,111)
Gross profit		**31,109,484**	**86,303,842**	**31,109,484**	**86,303,842**
Other income	11	2,213,001	1,233,279	2,061,075	1,233,163
Administrative expenses	8	(18,922,120)	(13,280,725)	(17,208,994)	(12,210,566)
Selling and distribution expenses	8.1	(821,864)	(644,496)	(821,864)	(644,496)
Increase in impairment loss on financial assets	23.2	(907,121)	(926,288)	(907,121)	(926,288)
Operating profit	14	**12,671,380**	**72,685,612**	**14,232,580**	**73,755,655**
Finance income	9	7,612,562	10,559,616	7,612,562	10,559,616
Finance charges	10	(301,277,687)	(201,663,325)	(301,088,518)	(200,972,519)
Finance costs - net		**(293,665,125)**	**(191,103,709)**	**(293,475,956)**	**(190,412,903)**
Change in fair value of biological assets	17	10,099,566	9,495,990	10,099,566	9,495,990
Loss before tax		**(270,894,179)**	**(108,922,107)**	**(269,143,810)**	**(107,161,258)**
Taxation	12.1	78,277,361	35,161,798	78,277,361	35,161,798
Loss for the year		**(192,616,818)**	**(73,760,309)**	**(190,866,449)**	**(71,999,460)**
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation surplus		432,167,515	-	395,320,816	-
Income tax on revaluation surplus		(106,568,811)	-	(106,568,811)	-
		325,598,704	**-**	**288,752,005**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**132,981,886**	**(73,760,309)**	**97,885,556**	**(71,999,460)**
Loss for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(192,599,314)	(73,742,701)	(190,866,449)	(71,999,460)
Non-controlling interest		(17,504)	(17,608)	-	-
		(192,616,818)	**(73,760,309)**	**(190,866,449)**	**(71,999,460)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:					
Owner of the parent		132,999,390	(73,742,701)	97,885,556	(71,999,460)
Non-controlling interest		(17,504)	(17,608)	-	-
		132,981,886	**(73,760,309)**	**97,885,556**	**(71,999,460)**
Loss per share					
Basic and diluted loss per share (Naira)	15	**(15.86)**	**(6.07)**	**(15.71)**	**(5.93)**

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 83 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity

Group	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Attributable to owners of parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**6,073,439**	**6,320,524**	**-**	**158,845,239**	**171,239,202**	**(12,790)**	**171,226,412**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(73,742,701)	(73,742,701)	(17,608)	(73,760,309)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(73,742,701)**	**(73,742,701)**	**(17,608)**	**(73,760,309)**
Transaction with owners:							
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(18,220,317)	(18,220,317)	-	(18,220,317)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**6,073,439**	**6,320,524**	**-**	**66,882,221**	**79,276,184**	**(30,398)**	**79,245,786**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(192,599,314)	(192,599,314)	(17,504)	(192,616,818)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	325,598,704	-	325,598,704	-	325,598,704
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**325,598,704**	**(192,599,314)**	**132,999,390**	**(17,504)**	**132,981,886**
Transaction with owners:							
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**6,073,439**	**6,320,524**	**325,598,704**	**(125,717,093)**	**212,275,574**	**(47,902)**	**212,227,672**
Note(s)	25	25		26		27	

Company	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**6,073,439**	**6,320,524**	**-**	**159,635,724**	**172,029,687**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(71,999,460)	(71,999,460)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(71,999,460)**	**(71,999,460)**
Transaction with owners:					
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(18,220,317)	(18,220,317)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**6,073,439**	**6,320,524**	**-**	**69,415,947**	**81,809,910**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(190,866,449)	(190,866,449)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	288,752,005	-	288,752,005
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**288,752,005**	**(190,866,449)**	**97,885,556**
Transaction with owners:					
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**6,073,439**	**6,320,524**	**288,752,005**	**(121,450,502)**	**179,695,466**
Note(s)	25	25	25	26	

No dividend was declared in the current year (2023: Nil)

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 83 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows

	Note(s)	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Cash flows for operating activities					
Loss before taxation		**(270,894,179)**	**(108,922,107)**	**(269,143,810)**	**(107,161,258)**
Adjustments for non-cash income and expenses:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	12,598,078	10,268,323	11,555,811	9,245,056
Depreciation written off	16	-	(343,233)	-	(343,233)
Property, plant and equipment transferred	16	-	-	(526,570)	-
Increase in impairment loss on financial assets	23.3	907,121	926,288	907,121	926,288
Lease reassessments	32	4,218,796	100,719	4,411,886	100,719
Government grant	11	(28,739)	(43,719)	(28,739)	(43,719)
Property, plant and equipment scrapped	16.2.2	2,337	-	2,337	-
Property, plant and equipment disposed	16	-	268,623	-	268,623
Profit on sale of assets	11	(17,161)	-	(17,161)	-
Interest income	9	(7,612,562)	(10,559,616)	(7,612,562)	(10,559,616)
Interest on lease	10	476,406	51,102	474,191	51,102
Interest on bank loan	10	7,254,901	111,192	7,254,901	111,192
Interest expense on intercompany loan	10	-	117,462	-	117,462
Exchange loss	10.2	201,886,871	148,328,367	201,403,944	148,328,367
Fair value gain on biological assets	17	(10,099,566)	(9,495,990)	(10,099,566)	(9,495,990)
Changes in working capital					
Increase in Inventory		(131,908,247)	(3,652,785)	(131,716,881)	(3,674,199)
Net usage of biological assets		5,374,613	1,974,223	5,374,613	1,974,223
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		28,134,238	(25,295,583)	28,179,067	(25,698,604)
Increase in other assets		(14,399,033)	(440,829)	(14,237,294)	(445,683)
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities		(5,799,878)	11,591,534	(5,799,878)	11,591,534
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(178,746,886)	70,192,355	(177,264,821)	70,141,707
Cash generated from operations		**(358,652,889)**	**85,176,326**	**(356,883,409)**	**85,433,971**
Tax paid	12.3	(13,412,266)	(22,318,629)	(13,412,260)	(22,313,700)
Gratuity paid	28	(30,224)	(50,520)	(30,224)	(50,520)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		**(372,095,388)**	**62,807,179**	**(370,325,889)**	**63,069,750**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16.2	(29,934,830)	(19,514,894)	(26,942,652)	(16,652,286)
Deposit for shares	21	-	-	(5,560,965)	(3,010,223)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11.1	22,512	-	22,512	-
Interest received	9	7,612,562	10,559,616	7,612,562	10,559,616
Net cash used in investing activities		**(22,299,756)**	**(8,955,278)**	**(24,868,544)**	**(9,102,893)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid	26	-	(18,220,317)	-	(18,220,317)
Unclaimed dividend received	24.1	39,535	39,269	39,535	39,269
Lease liabilities payment	32	(226,251)	(1,798,041)	(226,251)	(1,798,041)
Proceed from commercial paper	30	95,855,046	-	95,855,046	-
Movement in letters of credit	30	(12,615,061)	-	(11,891,471)	-
Interest payment on bank loans	30.1	(7,513,968)	(67,473)	(7,513,968)	(67,473)
Proceeds from bank loan	30	157,190,472	-	157,190,472	-
Loan from Dangote petroleum and petrochemical Limited	30	3,659,480	-	3,659,480	-
Repayment of borrowings	30.1	(11,141,149)	(287,438)	(11,141,149)	(287,438)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		**225,248,103**	**(20,334,000)**	**225,971,693**	**(20,334,001)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(169,147,041)	33,517,901	(169,222,739)	33,632,855
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		204,762,703	174,858,294	204,677,479	174,658,116
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	(3,613,492)	-	(3,613,492)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	24	**35,615,662**	**204,762,703**	**35,454,740**	**204,677,479**

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 83 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

1 General information

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc (the Company) (DSR) was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability company on 4 January 2005, commenced operation on 1 January 2006 and became quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in March 2007. Its current shareholding is 67% by Dangote Industries Limited and 33% by the Nigerian public.

The ultimate controlling party is Greenview International Corporation, Cayman Island.

The registered address of the Company is located at GDNL Administrative Building, Terminal E, Shed 20 NPA Apapa Wharf Complex, Apapa, Lagos

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries - Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited, Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited and Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited.

1.1 The principal activity

The principal activity of the Group is the refining of raw sugar into edible sugar and the selling of refined sugar. The Group's products are sold through distributors across the country.

1.2 Reporting entity

Dangote Industries Limited was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 18 April 1985 and commenced business in July, 1999. Dangote Nigeria Limited owns 0.01% and Greenview International Corp. of Cayman Island owns 99.99%. However, Alhaji Aliko Dangote is the ultimate controlling party.

1.3 Going Concern status

The Group has consistently been making profits until recently. The Directors believe that there is no intention or threat from any party to curtail significantly its line of business in the foreseeable future. Thus, these financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The group made a net loss of N192.62 billion for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: net loss N73.76 billion) and as at that date, its total assets exceeded its total liabilities by N212.23.bn (2023: 79.25 billion). In 2024, the group’s revenue grew by 50% (2023: 9.50%), an increase of N224.24 billion (2023: N38.21 billion) and the operating profit margin stood at 1.90%.(2023: 16.47%).

Despite the operational performance, the net profit is impacted by significant devaluation of the naira. The company believes that as macroeconomic situation stabilizes, the same would yield positive impact to the overall economy as well as company results.

The company has taken robust margin management and cost management initiatives to address significant forex volatility and cost inflation. The returns from our Numan operations have been positive and the company is poised to increase the pace in its backward integration efforts. Other specific actions are being reviewed by management and board of the company management to improve the overall operational and profitability of the company in a very difficult operating environment.

The financial statements of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the forseeable future as the Company has the continuing support from her Group holding company.

1.4 Operating environment

Emerging markets such as Nigeria are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal legislative risks. As has happened in the past, actual or perceived financial problems or an increase in the perceived risks associated with investing in emerging economies could adversely affect the investment climate in Nigeria and the country's economy in general. The global financial system continues to exhibit signs of deep stress and many economies around the world are experiencing lesser or no growth than in prior years. These conditions could slow or disrupt Nigeria's economy, adversely affecting the Group's access to capital and cost of capital for the Group and more generally, its business, result of operation, financial condition and prospects.

1.5 Financial period

These financial statements cover the financial year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 with comparative for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1.6 Functional and presentation currency

For the purpose of these financial statements, the results and financial position of the Group and Company are expressed in Naira, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2 Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

In addition, the CBN on 14 June 2023 issued a circular titled Operational Changes to the Foreign Exchange markets abolishing segmentation and introducing willing buyer willing seller on the Investors and Exporters (I & E) Window. Based on the prevailing market rates, the Group changed its USD/Naira closing rate of N951.79 as at 31 December 2023 to N1488.21 as at 30 June 2024 and now to N1549.5 as at 31 December 2024. Monetary Assets and liabilities for the Nigeria operations were revalued at this rate resulting in a revaluation loss of N207 billion for the Company mainly driven by Letters of Credit and foreign vendor balances.

2.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance and in compliance with IFRS Acoounting Standards and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS Accounting Standards. The financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) Act 2011 of Nigeria.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Financial instruments: Initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.
- Defined benefits obligations: Present value of the obligation
- Biological assets: Fair value less costs to sell
- Inventories: Lower of cost and net realisable value
- Lease liabilities- measured at present value of future lease payments.

2.3 Consolidation of subsidiaries

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total profit for the year of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Group statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal as appropriate.

In the Company‘s separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment that has been recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Revenue recognition

a) Accounting policy

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods or services, in the ordinary course of the Group's activities and it is stated net of value added tax (VAT), rebates and returns. A valid contract is recognised as revenue after;

- The contract is approved by the parties.
- Rights and obligations are recognised.
- Collectability is probable.
- The contract has commercial substance.
- The payment terms and consideration are identifiable.

2.4 Revenue recognition (Continued)

a) *Accounting policy*

The probability that a customer would make payment is ascertained based on the evaluation done on the customer as stated in the credit management policy at the inception of the contract. The Group is the principal in all of its revenue arrangement since it is the primary obligor in all of the revenue arrangements, has inventory risk and determines the pricing for the goods and services.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the control of the goods and service are transferred to the customer being at the point when the goods are delivered to the customer and customer's acceptance is received or when goods are picked up by the customers. Payment for the transaction price is done by the time goods are collected otherwise a receivable is recognised at that point

Revenue from sale of sugar and molasses is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated rebates and returns. Rebates are estimated at the inception of the contract except where the time lag between the recognition of revenue and granting rebates is within one month. Returns on goods are estimated at the inception of the contract except where the timing between when the revenue is recognised and when the returns occur is considered immaterial. In these instances, the returns are accounted for when they occur.

Freight Income

The delivery service provided by the Group is a sales fulfilment activity and the revenue earned is recognised at the point in time when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and when the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Contract liability is recognised for consideration received for which the performance obligation has not been met.

Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

The Group recognises revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following product lines. The product lines in which the group derives revenue are from the sale of sugar (50kg, retail) , molasses and freight services.

Significant financing component

Using the practical expedient in IFRS15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component since it expects,at contract inception,that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.As a consequence,the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.5 Interest income recognition

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of inflow can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.6 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a distinguishable component of the Group and 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.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as the Managing Director of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc.

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

Segment results that are reported to the Company's Executive Management Committee include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses and tax assets and liabilities.

2.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Current income tax is the expected amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA) using statutory tax rates of 30% at the reporting sheet date. Education tax is calculated at 3% of the assessable profits in accordance with the Tertiary Education Tax Act.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax and deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the computation.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net Current basis and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax and deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

IAS 16 permits two accounting models:

Cost model: The asset is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. [IAS 16.30]
Revaluation model: The asset is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent depreciation and impairment, provided that fair value can be measured reliably. [IAS 16.31]

To ensure the Group's financial position reflects current economic realities, the directors decided during the year to change the basis of measuring some property, plant and equipment from historical cost model to revaluation model as at 31 December 2024. Under the revaluation model, revaluation will be carried out regularly, so that the carrying amount of an asset does not differ materially from its fair value at the balance sheet date. The asset cost and accumulated depreciation are grossed up so that the net book book value as at revaluation date will reflect the revalued amount. Revalued assets are depreciated in the same way as under the cost model.
If an item is revalued, the entire class of assets to which that asset belongs will be revalued. The following asset classes are excluded from revaluation; bearer plants, furniture and fittings, computer equipment, tools and equipment and capital work in progress. These asset classes will continue to be measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

If a revaluation results in an increase in value, the revaluation surplus, net of tax, will be credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading "revaluation surplus" unless it represents the reversal of a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case it will be recognised in profit or loss. A decrease arising as a result of a revaluation will be recognised as an expense to the extent that it exceeds any amount previously credited to the revaluation surplus relating to the same asset.

When a revalued asset is disposed off, any revaluation surplus will be transferred directly to retained earnings. The transfer to retained earnings will not be made through profit or loss.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The Group will engage external, independent and qualified valuers to perform independent valuations for its property, plant and equipment at sufficient regular period, between 2 to 5 years, to ensure that the fair value of the revalued asset does not differ materially from it carrying amount. At the end of each reporting period, the directors update their assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The directors would determine a property's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. The best evidence of fair value will be current prices in an active market for similar properties.

Under the cost model, the asset cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

ii. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost/revalued cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation of an assets starts when the asset is available for use. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment which reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Item	**Depreciation method**	**Average useful life**
Buildings	Straight line	50 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	15 -50 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years
Tools and equipment	Straight line	4 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 years
Aircraft	Straight line	25 years
Bearer plants	Straight line	6 years

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated. They are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes direct cost, professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The attributable cost of each asset is transferred to the relevant asset category immediately the asset is available for use and depreciated accordingly.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

iii Derecognition of Property, Plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

A gain or loss on disposal is recognised as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the date of disposal. This gain or loss is included in the other income on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.9 The Group operates a defined contribution based retirement benefit scheme for its staff, in accordance with the amended Pension Reform Act of 2014 with employee contributing 8% and the employer contributing 10% each of the employee's relevant emoluments. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense in statement of profit or loss when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contributions.

2.9 Pensions and Other post-employment benefits (Continued)

2.9.1 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised when an employee has rendered services for benefits to be paid in the future, and an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from the service provided by the employee.

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Long-term employee benefits (Defined contribution plan)

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The assets of this scheme are held in separate trustee administered funds,which are funded by contributions from both the employee and the Group. Except when they qualify for capitalization, obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:
i) the group will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
ii) the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. Grants related to income are presented as a credit in the profit or loss (separately).

2.11 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

– the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
– the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
– the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
- the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

The Group primarily leases land and building (used as office space, outlets, warehouse and residential use). The lease terms are typically for fixed periods ranging from 2 years to 25 years but may have extension options. On renewal of a lease, the terms may be renegotiated.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group has elected to separate lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions, including extension and termination options. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, however, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases in which the Group is a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

2.11 Leases (Continued)

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 by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Right of use Assets

Right-of-use assets are presented within the property, plant and equipment on the consolidated and separate statements of financial position.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the right of use comprise the following:

- Initial measurement of the lease liability.
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- Any initial direct costs incurred;
- Any estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the
- Less any lease incentives received.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term in which case the assets are depreciated over the useful life.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset.. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

For right-of-use assets which are depreciated over their useful lives, the useful lives are determined consistently with items of the same class of property, plant and equipment. Refer to the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment for details of useful lives.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of a right-of-use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Leases in which the Group is a Lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at inception and is only reassessed if there is a lease modification.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Sub-leases

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described previously, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The various lease and non-lease components of contracts containing leases are accounted for separately, with consideration being allocated by applying IFRS 15.

2.11 Leases (Continued)

(i) Operating lease
Lease payments from operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, or on another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which the benefits form the use of the underlying asset are diminished. Operating lease income is included in other income.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and are expensed over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Modifications made to operating leases are accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification. Any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease are treated as part of the lease payments of the new lease.

(ii) Finance lease
Amounts due from lessees are recognised from commencement date at an amount equal to the Group net investment in the lease. They are presented as lease receivables on the statement of financial position.

The interest rate implicit in the lease is used to measure the net investment in the lease. If the interest rate implicit in a sublease cannot be readily determined for a sublease, then the discount rate used for the head lease (adjusted for any initial direct costs associated with the sublease) is used to measure the net investment in the sublease.

The interest rate implicit in the lease is defined in a manner which causes the initial direct costs to be included in the initial measurement of the net investment in the lease.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease comprise the following:

- Fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives payable.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.

- The amount expected to be receivable by the Group from the lessee, a party related to the lessee or a third party unrelated to the Group under residual value guarantees (to the extent of third parties, this amount is only included if the party is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee).

- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the option
- Penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The Group recognises finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease. Finance income recognised on finance leases is included in investment income in profit or loss.

The Group applies the impairment provisions of IFRS 9 to lease receivables. Refer to the accounting policy for trade and other receivables as lease receivables are impaired on a consistent basis with that accounting policy.

2.12 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials, packaging materials, engineering spares and consumable stock is determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of finished goods is determined on the basis of standard costs adjusted for variances. Standard costs are periodically reviewed to approximate actual costs.

Goods in transit are valued at the invoice price. Cost of inventory includes purchase cost, conversion cost (materials, labour and overhead) and other costs incurred to bring inventory to its present location and condition. Finished goods, which include direct labour and factory overheads, are valued at standard cost adjusted at year-end on an actual cost basis.

Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventories by the method most appropriate to the particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on an average cost basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation (when the time value of money is material).

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

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 reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.14 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the Group are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income; or fair value through profit or loss.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the Group,as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

• Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

• Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or

• Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or

Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

• Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities of the Group are classified and measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortised cost net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables and interest bearing loans and borrowings.

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost of FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Group make an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

• the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

• how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group’s management;

• the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

• how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

• the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely for payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

• contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

• terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;

• prepayment and extension features; and

• terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. nonrecourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional

Trade and other receivables

Classification and measurement

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the Group's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding statutory receivables and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date.

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable using a simplified impairment methodology adjusted for current conditions and forward looking information.

ii) Trade and other payables

Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and 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.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs

Trade and other payables expose the Group to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 33 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Impairment of financial assets

Recognition of impairment provisions under IFRS 9 is based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The ECL model is applicable to financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date, about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The simplified approach is applied for trade receivables while the general approach is applied to staff loans, amounts due from related parties that are not trade related and balances with banks.

The simplified approach requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised on initial recognition of the Group's receivables. This involves determining the expected loss rates using a provision matrix that is based on the historical default rates observed over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted for forward-looking estimates. This is then applied to the gross carrying amount of the receivable to arrive at the loss allowance for the period.
The three-stage approach assesses impairment based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition using the past due criterion and other qualitative indicators such as increase in political concerns or other macroeconomic factors and the risk of legal action, sanction or other regulatory penalties that may impair future financial performance. Financial assets classified as stage 1 have their ECL measured as a proportion of their lifetime ECL that results from possible default events that can occur within one year, while assets in stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis.

Under the three-stage approach, the ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) for each receivables. The PD is based on default rates determined by external rating agencies for the counterparties. The LGD is determined based on management’s estimate of expected cash recoveries after considering the historical pattern of the receivable, and assessing the portion of the outstanding receivable that is deemed to be irrecoverable at the reporting period. The EAD is the total amount outstanding at the reporting period. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for forward looking information, such as the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria, inflation and exchange rate, to arrive at an ECL which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the related financial assets and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Significant increase in credit risk and default definition

The Group assesses the credit risk of its financial assets based on the information obtained during periodic review of publicly available information, industry trends and payment records. Based on the analysis of the information provided, the Group identifies the assets that require close monitoring.

2.14 Financial instruments (Continued)

Furthermore, financial assets that have been identified to be more than 30 days past due on contractual payments are assessed to have experienced significant increase in credit risk. These assets are grouped as part of Stage 2 financial assets where the three-stage approach is applied.

In line with the Group's credit risk management practices, a financial asset is defined to be in default when contractual payments have not been received at least 90 days after the contractual payment period. Subsequent to default, the Group carries out active recovery strategies to recover all outstanding payments due on receivables. Where the Group determines that there are no realistic prospects of recovery, the financial asset and any related loss allowance is written off either partially or in full.

Derecognition
Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party or in which the Company neither transfer nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retainedinterest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Classification

Financial liabilities which are held for trading are classified as financial liabilities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. When a financial liability is contingent consideration in a business combination, the Group classifies it as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.
The Group, does, from time to time, designate certain financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss. The reason for the designation is to reduce or significantly eliminate an accounting mismatch which would occur if the instruments were not classified as such; or if the instrument forms part of a group of financial instruments which are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented management strategy; or in cases where it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and IFRS 9 permits the entire contract to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are measured, at initial recognition and subsequently, at fair value. Transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the portion of fair value adjustments which are attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the reserve for valuation of liabilities, rather than in profit or loss. However, if this treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, then that portion is also recognised in profit or loss.
Interest paid on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is included in finance costs. Exchange difference on borrowings is included in finance costs.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right is not contingent on future events and is enforceable in the normal course of business, and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.15 Asset Held for Sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for distribution to owners when the entity is committed to distribute the asset or disposal group to the owners. This condition is regarded as met only when the distribution is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate distribution in its present condition, provided the distribution is expected to be completed within one year from the classification date.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale (distribution to owners) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (distribute).

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale (held for distribution to owners), or while it is part of a disposal group classified as such.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalent

In the statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash (i.e. cash on hand and demand deposits) and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather for investment or other purposes.

Bank balances for which use by the group is subject to third party contractual restrictions are included as part of cash unless the restrictions result in a bank balance no longer meeting the definition of cash. Contractual restrictions affecting use of bank balances are disclosed. If the contractual restrictions to use the cash extend beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the related amounts are classified as non-current in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the group’s cash management. Such overdrafts are presented as short-term borrowings in the statement of financial position.

2.17 Share capital and Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

The Company has only one class of shares namely ordinary shares. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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 new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.18 Earnings/(loss) per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (EPS/LPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS/LPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held, if any. Diluted EPS/LPS 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.

2.19 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated and separate financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency).

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Naira which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

2.19 Functional and presentation currency (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date and are not restated.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates the fair value was determined and are not restated.

2.20 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

2.21 Segment information

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity);

- where operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance;

- for which discrete information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as the Managing Director of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

2.22 Biological assets

A biological asset is defined as a living animal or plant while biological transformation comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in biological asset.

Recognition of assets

The Group recognises biological assets or agricultural produce when, and only when, all of the following conditions are met:

- the Group controls the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Biological asset consists of growing cane which are yet to be harvested as at year end, and these are measured at fair value less cost to sell.

The basis of fair value determination of growing canes have been included in Note 17.

2.23 Business combination under common control

Business combinations under common control occur when combining entities/businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party(ies) both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory.

The Group applies the “predecessor method” of accounting for business combinations under common control because such transactions are outside the scope of the reporting standard on Business Combinations (IFRS 3). The assets and the liabilities of the acquiree are recorded at the predecessor carrying values from the financial statements of the highest entity that has common control for which financial statements are prepared. Therefore, no goodwill is recorded in the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer.

Any difference arising between the acquirer’s cost of investment and the acquiree’s net assets is recorded directly in equity. Any non-controlling interest is measured as a proportionate share of the book values of the related assets and liabilities. Comparative amounts are not restated but the transaction is accounted for prospectively, i.e., from the effective date of the transaction (transfer of control). Any expenses incurred as a result of the combination are written off immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

2.24 Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the group’s equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests’ proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests’ share of subsequent changes in equity.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

3 Critical judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

i) Significant estimates

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and maximum contractual period. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group’s past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 33.

Sensitivity of estimates used in IFRS 9 ECL

Estimation uncertainty in measuring impairment loss

In establishing sensitivity to ECL estimates for trade receivables and related parties receivables, two variables (GDP growth rate and inflation) were considered. The Company's receivables portfolio reflects greater responsiveness to both variables considered.

The table below shows information on the sensitivity of the carrying amounts of the Company’s financial assets to the methods, assumptions and estimates used in calculating impairment losses on those financial assets at the end of the reporting period. These methods, assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of the Company’s financial assets.

3 Critical judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Trade receivables

a. Expected cash flow recoverable:

i) Trade receivables from external customers

		GDP growth rate		
		-10%	Held constant	10%
		N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**
Inflation	-10%	(12,879)	(7,590)	(2,301)
	Held constant	(4,541)	748	6,037
	10%	3,797	9,085	14,374

ii) Trade receivables from related party

		GDP growth rate		
		-10%	Held constant	10%
		N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**
Inflation	-10%	(81)	(48)	(15)
	Held constant	(29)	5	38
	10%	24	57	91

b) Other (Non-trade) receivables
Related parties receivables

Significant unobservable inputs

Probability of default (PD)	Effect on profit before tax 2024	Effect on profit before tax 2023
	N'000	**N'000**
Increase/decrease in probability of default		
10%	-	(67,289)
-10%	-	68,902

Loss Given Default (LGD)	Effect on profit before tax 2024	Effect on profit before tax 2023
	N'000	**N'000**
Increase/decrease in loss given default		
10%	(231,951)	(106,367)
-10%	231,951	100,984

Staff Loans

Significant unobservable inputs

Probability of default (PD)	Effect on profit before tax 2024	Effect on profit before tax 2023
	N'000	**N'000**
Increase/decrease in probability of default		
10%	(3,834)	(3,340)
-10%	3,729	3,414

Loss Given Default (LGD)	Effect on profit before tax 2024	Effect on profit before tax 2023
	N'000	**N'000**
Increase/decrease in loss given default		
10%	(36)	(5,209)
-10%	36	4,948

Forward looking indicators

Forecast Default Rate	Effect on profit before tax 2024	Effect on profit before tax 2023
	N'000	**N'000**
Increase/decrease in forecast default rate		
10%	(31,182)	(2,271)
-10%	31,182	2,271

3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)
Staff loans (Continued)

Impairment testing

Assumptions underlying the estimation of value in use in respect of cash-generating units for impairment testing purposes require the use of estimates such as long-term discount rates and growth rates.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charge for its items of property, plant and equipment on an annual basis. The Company has carried out a review of the residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 and the management has not highlighted any requirement for an adjustment to the residual lives and remaining useful lives of the assets for the current or future periods.

ii) Critical judgements

Fair values of biological assets

The directors have developed a model using the multi-period excess earnings method (MPEEM) under the income approach for the valuation of sugar cane. In order to generate a stream of cash flows to be used in this model, the directors calculate tonnage using information on hectares of farmland planted, the age of growing cane per hectare and the yield rate per hectare.

The cane price is then applied on the tonnage and discounted to arrive at the fair value of the sugar cane. The cane price is based on the industry out-grower price.

The directors exercise significant judgement in determining the yield rate per hectare, the discount rate, cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, administrative expenses and contributory assets charges. See note 17.

iii) Lease liability

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). For leases of properties, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).'If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate). 'Otherwise, the Company considers other factors, including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise

iv) Net realisable value of inventory

IAS 2 requires that inventory should be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.Inventory consists of raw materials, chemicals and consumables, packaging materials, production supplies, work-in-progress and finished goods. Allowance is made for excessive, obsolete and slow-moving items. Write-downs to net realizable value and inventory losses are expensed in the period in which the write-downs or losses occur.

v) Tax

Taxes are paid by Companies under a number of different regulations and laws, which are subject to varying interpretations. In this environment, it is possible for the tax authorities to review transactions and activities that have not been reviewed in the past and scrutinize these in greater detail, with additional taxes being assessed based on new interpretations of the applicable tax law and regulations.

Accordingly, management's interpretation of the applicable tax law and regulations as applied to the transactions and activities of the Companies within the Group may be challenged by the relevant taxation authorities. The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant tax law and regulations is appropriate and that the tax position included in these financial statements will be sustained.

vi) Useful life of property, plant and equipment and investment property

The Company calculates depreciation of property, plant and equipmentand investment property on a straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of the assets over their expected useful lives. The economic life of an asset is determined based on existing wear and tear, economic and technical ageing, legal or other limits on the use of the asset and obsolescence. If some of these factors were to deteriorate materially, impairing the ability of the asset to generate future cash flow, the Company may accelerate depreciation charges to reflect the remaining useful life of the asset or record impairment.

The Company considers this to be a critical accounting estimate because any material change in the useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment and investment property would significantly impact the Company's ability to generate future cash flows, and depending on the asset, would have a material impact on the value of property, plant and equipment and may decrease/increase the Company's net loss. The changes in useful lives of some items of property, plant and equipment were not significant.

3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

vii) Estimation of fair values of property, plant and equipment

The Company engages external, independent and qualified valuers to perform independent valuations for its property, plant and equipment at sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of the revalued asset does not differ materially from it carrying amount. At the end of each reporting period, the directors update their assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The directors determine a property's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties.

All resulting fair value estimates for properties are included in level 2. The level 2 fair value of land held for resale has been derived using the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) method. This method equates the open market value of an asset to the estimated total cost of the items as new at the date of valuation less allowance for depreciation to account for age, wear and tear and obsolescence

4 New standards and amendments

a New standards and amendments applicable 1 January 2024

i Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non current liabilities with covenants - Amendments to IAS 1

Amendments made to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements in 2020 and 2022 clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period.

Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or event after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant that an entity is required to comply with only after the reporting period).

Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either on or before the reporting date, this needs to be considered in the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.

The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as non current and that liability is subject to covenants with which the entity must comply within 12 months of the reporting date. The disclosures include:

I. the carrying amount of the liability;
II. information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them); and
III. facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity might have difficulty complying with the covenants.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
Special transitional rules apply if an entity had early adopted the 2020 amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

Effective date : 1 January 2024

The impact of this ammendment is not material to this financial statements.

ii Lease liability in sale and leaseback Amendments to IFRS 16

In September 2022, the IASB finalised narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 Leases which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller that does not result in the seller-lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

Effective date : 1 January 2024

The impact of this ammendment is not material to this financial statements.

iii Supplier Finance Arrangements -Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 716

On 25 May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 to require specific disclosures about supplier finance arrangements (SFAs). The amendments respond to the investors need for more information about SFAs to be able to assess how these arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk. The new disclosures will provide information about:
(1) The terms and conditions of SFAs.
(2) The carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and the line items in which those liabilities are presented.
(3) The carrying amount of the financial liabilities in (2), for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers.
(4) The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements.

4 New standards and amendments (Continued)

(5) Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities in (2).
(6) Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with the finance providers.
Entities will be required to aggregate the information that they provide about SFAs. However, entities should disaggregate information about terms and
conditions that are dissimilar, disclose explanatory information where the range of payment due dates is wide, and disclose the type and effect of non-cash
changes that are needed for comparability between periods.
The IASB has provided transitional relief by not requiring comparative information in the first year, and also not requiring disclosure of specified opening balances. Further, the required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application. Therefore, the earliest that the new disclosures will have to be provided is in annual financial reports for December 2024 year-ends, unless an entity has a financial year of less than 12 months.

Effective date : 1 January 2024

The impact of this ammendment is not material to this financial statements.

b Forthcoming requirements
As at 30 June 2024, the following standards and interpretations had been issued but were not mandatory for annual reporting periods ending on 31 December 2024.

¡ Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to theseamendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary.

These new requirements will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted (subject to any endorsement process). Refer to Filling the gap in currency accounting: new IFRS requirements for lack of exchangeability for further details.

Effective date : 1 January 2025

ii Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

(a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
(b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
(c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
(d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through the other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The amendments in (b) are most relevant to financial institutions, but the amendments in (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to all entities.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted subject to any endorsement process.

Effective date: 1 January 2026

iv IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss.
The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

i. the structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals;
ii. requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss
iii. required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
iv. enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

Effective date: 1January 2027

iv IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public Accountability: Disclosure'

This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements; and it applies instead the reduced statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is eligible if:
i. it does not have public accountability; and
ii. it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standard

Effective date: 1January 2027

5 Revenue

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Revenue from the sale of sugar - 50kg	643,735,203	426,446,502	643,735,203	426,446,502
Revenue from the sale of sugar - Retail	17,454,099	11,463,163	17,454,099	11,463,163
Revenue from the sale of molasses	4,161,935	2,287,502	4,161,935	2,287,502
Freight income	338,526	1,255,786	338,526	1,255,786
	665,689,763	**441,452,953**	**665,689,763**	**441,452,953**

All revenue is earned at a point in time.

6 Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the group's reportable segments. For management purpose, the Group is organised into business units by geographical areas in which the group operates and the locations that comprise such regions represent operating segments.

The Group has 4 reportable segments based on location of the principal operations as follows: Northern Nigeria, Western Nigeria, Eastern Nigeria and Lagos.

6.1 Segmental revenue and results

Revenue from external customers by region of operations is listed below.

	Segment Revenue		Segment Cost of Sales		Segment Gross Profit	
Group and Company	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**
Nigeria:						
Lagos	373,530,894	204,537,432	(346,396,756)	(157,634,855)	27,134,138	46,902,577
North	215,909,081	182,681,754	(214,126,630)	(152,756,421)	1,782,451	29,925,333
West	55,457,161	38,563,925	(53,298,370)	(31,371,835)	2,158,791	7,192,090
East	20,792,627	15,669,842	(20,758,523)	(13,386,000)	34,104	2,283,842
	665,689,763	**441,452,953**	**(634,580,279)**	**(355,149,111)**	**31,109,484**	**86,303,842**

6 Segment information (Continued)

6.2 Segment assets and liabilities

The amount provided to the chief operating decision maker with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

Investments in shares held by the group and deferred taxes are not considered to be segment assets and are not allocated to segments.

Capital expenditure reflects addition to non-current assets, other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.

The amounts provided to the chief operating decision maker with respect to the total liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

The table below provides information on the segment assets and liabilities as well as a reconciliation to total assets and liabilities as per the balance as at 31 December 2024.

	Total Segment Assets		Total Segment liabilities	
	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000
Group				
Nigeria:				
Lagos	582,977,161	419,905,294	692,322,907	393,320,467
North	467,855,568	180,884,630	146,282,150	128,223,670
Sub-total	**1,050,832,729**	**600,789,924**	**838,605,057**	**521,544,137**
Unallocated deferred tax			-	-
Total	**1,050,832,729**	**600,789,924**	**838,605,057**	**521,544,137**

	Total Segment Assets		Total Segment liabilities	
	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000
Company				
Nigeria:				
Lagos	657,074,444	487,969,369	693,531,953	394,057,187
North	361,269,827	113,071,155	145,116,852	125,173,427
Sub-total	**1,018,344,271**	**601,040,524**	**838,648,805**	**519,230,614**
Unallocated deferred tax			-	-
Total	**1,018,344,271**	**601,040,524**	**838,648,805**	**519,230,614**

Included in the Lagos segment is asset held for sale of N868.6 million (2023: N868.6 million).

Information about major customers

The company has one customer whose sales make-up 33% of total revenue. Total revenue from the customer within the year is N216.4 billion and revenue from the customer is included in the Lagos region.

6 Segment information (Continued)

Distributors
The Group sells unfortified sugar mainly to pharmaceutical, food and beverage manufacturers, while Vitamin A-fortified sugar is sold to distributors who sell to small wholesalers, confectioners and other smaller value-adding enterprises who provide the distribution network to the Nigerian retail market. The Group sells a small amount of sugar directly to retail customers. Retail packaging comes in various sizes of 250g, 500g and 1kg under the brand name “Dangote Sugar”. Sales to distributors account for 70% of the Group's revenue.

The Group provides a delivery service to customers by transporting refined sugar to other destinations. Freight income represents revenue earned in this respect during the year. The associated cost of providing this service is included in Cost of sales.

7 Cost of sales	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Raw material	546,050,652	296,027,663	546,050,652	296,027,663
Direct labour cost (note 36)	9,131,642	7,341,252	9,131,642	7,341,252
Direct overheads	52,022,872	29,776,344	52,022,872	29,776,344
Depreciation (note 16)	9,047,595	5,908,006	9,047,595	5,908,006
Freight expenses	18,327,518	16,095,846	18,327,518	16,095,846
	634,580,279	**355,149,111**	**634,580,279**	**355,149,111**

Included in freight expenses is the depreciation charge on the company's fleet of trucks . The amount so included is as stated below:

Depreciation charge on trucks (note 16)	1,979,003	2,795,204	1,979,003	2,795,204

8 Administrative expenses

Management fees	2,435,625	1,465,659	2,435,625	1,465,659
Assessment rates and municipal charges	50,815	55,043	50,815	55,043
Auditors fees and remuneration	150,000	120,000	140,000	112,015
Cleaning and fumigation	80,852	85,301	80,852	85,301
Legal, consulting and professional fees	563,349	258,643	562,599	258,044
General office expenses	23,121	13,154	22,079	13,154
Depreciation (note 16)	1,571,480	1,221,880	529,213	198,612
Scrap	2,337	-	2,337	-
Donations	96,950	228,740	96,950	191,165
Scholarship and sponsorships	146,230	65,725	117,870	65,725
Employee costs (note 36)	6,227,621	5,308,281	6,227,621	5,308,281
Entertainment	37,568	10,282	37,568	10,282
Insurance	798,566	536,765	798,566	536,765
Bank charges	704,735	365,886	704,150	365,154
Magazines, books, print and periodicals	43,175	40,621	43,175	40,621
Utilities	424,589	284,451	424,589	284,451
Petrol and oil	202,971	113,385	202,971	113,385
Repairs and maintenance	3,005,925	968,296	2,433,961	968,296
Secretarial fees	67,000	43,415	67,000	43,415
Security expense	503,924	479,878	503,924	479,878
Staff welfare	122,624	72,196	73,480	72,196
Subscriptions	30,898	18,574	30,891	18,574
Sustainability expenses	16,670	18,381	16,670	18,381
Telephone and fax	260,813	159,906	260,813	159,906
Training	143,464	111,840	143,464	111,840
Travel-local	947,472	1,009,366	938,465	1,009,366
Travel-overseas	263,346	225,057	263,346	225,057
	18,922,120	**13,280,725**	**17,208,994**	**12,210,566**

The depreciation stated in 2023 above is after adjusting for depreciation of N343,233,000 for both company and group. Actual depreciation is N1,565,113,000 for Group (N541,845,000 for company). There was a manual provision for depreciation of certain trucks amounting to N343,223,000 which the system also computed. This adjustment is to eliminate the duplication.
No non-audit services were rendered by the external auditor in the year.

8.1 Selling and Distribution expenses

Selling and marketing expenses	821,864	644,496	821,864	644,496
	821,864	**644,496**	**821,864**	**644,496**

		GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
9	**Finance income**				
	Interest income on bank deposits	7,612,562	10,559,616	7,612,562	10,559,616
		7,612,562	**10,559,616**	**7,612,562**	**10,559,616**

Interest is earned on bank deposits at an average rate of 11.49 % p.a. on short term (30 days) bank deposits. (2023: 5.9 % p.a.)

		GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
10	**Finance charges**				
	Finance cost on letter of credit	53,020,165	29,185,627	53,019,933	29,185,627
	Exchange loss on letters of credit	208,903,088	172,197,942	208,716,365	171,507,136
	Interest on lease payments (Note 32)	476,406	51,102	474,191	51,102
	Accrued Interest on bank loan (Note 30.1)	7,254,901	111,192	7,254,901	111,192
	Interest on intercompany loan	-	117,462	-	117,462
	Interest - Commercial Paper	19,585,494	-	19,585,494	-
	Interest on overdraft	11,281,723	-	11,281,723	-
	Issuance cost – Commercial Paper	755,911	-	755,911	-
		301,277,687	**201,663,325**	**301,088,518**	**200,972,519**
10.2	The exchange loss above is analysed below:				
	Realised	7,016,217	23,869,575	7,312,421	23,178,769
	Unrealised	201,886,871	148,328,367	201,403,944	148,328,367
		208,903,088	**172,197,942**	**208,716,365**	**171,507,136**
11	**Other income**				
	Insurance claim income	313,960	331,216	264,011	331,216
	Sale of scrap	258,393	656,600	156,416	656,600
	Grant income	28,739	43,719	28,739	43,719
	Rental income	275,452	188,064	275,452	188,064
	WHT credit from interest income	1,148,388	-	1,148,388	-
	ITF refund on training	19,430	-	19,430	-
	Compensation from resolution of legal dispute	150,860	-	150,860	-
	Provision no longer required	-	13,564	-	13,564
	Inventory adjustment variance	-	116	-	-
	Profit on sale of asset (Note 11.1)	17,161	-	17,161	-
	Miscellaneous income	618	-	618	-
		2,213,001	**1,233,279**	**2,061,075**	**1,233,163**

Grant income arises as a result of the benefit received from below-market interest rate while inventory adjustment in 2023 relates to refund from cane vandalization.

11.1 Profit on sale of asset is arrived at as below:

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Cost of assets disposed	22,508	-	22,508	-
Accumulated depreciation of assets disposed	(17,157)	-	(17,157)	-
Net book value disposed	**5,351**	**-**	**5,351**	**-**
Sales proceed received in consideration	(22,512)	-	(22,512)	-
Profit on sale of assets	**(17,161)**	**-**	**(17,161)**	**-**

		GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
12	**Taxation**				
12.1	**Major components of the tax expense**				
	Current Tax				
	Income tax	3,377,543	9,900,487	3,377,543	9,900,487
	Education tax expense	-	1,321,083	-	1,321,083
		3,377,543	**11,221,570**	**3,377,543**	**11,221,570**
	Deferred tax credit				
	Deferred tax credit recognised in the current year	(81,651,471)	(46,370,624)	(81,651,471)	(46,370,624)
	Adjustments recognised in the current period in relation to the deferred tax of prior periods	(3,433)	(12,744)	(3,433)	(12,744)
	Total deferred tax credit	**(81,654,904)**	**(46,383,368)**	**(81,654,904)**	**(46,383,368)**
	Total tax credit recognised in profit or loss for the year	**(78,277,361)**	**(35,161,798)**	**(78,277,361)**	**(35,161,798)**
	Recognised in other comprehensive income	**106,568,810**	-	**106,568,810**	**-**

The tax rates used in the above comparative figures are the corporate tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%) payable by corporate entities in Nigeria. Education Tax rate is also payable at 3% of assessable profit (2023: 3% of assessable profit) while Police Trust Fund Levy is 0.005% (2023: 0.005%) of the net profit of the companies operating business in Nigeria.

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
12.2 Reconciliation of the tax expense				
Reconciliation between accounting (loss)/profit and tax expense				
Accounting loss before tax	(270,894,179)	(108,922,106)	(269,143,810)	(107,161,258)
Income tax expense calculated at 30% of PBT	(80,743,143)	(32,148,262)	(80,743,143)	(32,148,377)
Tertiary education tax expense calculated at 3% of assessable profits	-	1,321,083	-	1,321,083
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(67,875)	(310,420)	(67,875)	(303,065)
Effect of investment allowance	-	(79,854)	-	(79,854)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	774,368	372,122	774,368	347,172
Effect of change in TET rate	-	9,124	-	3,846
Adjustments recognised in the current period in relation to the deferred tax of prior periods	(3,433)	(15,008)	(3,433)	(12,744)
Effectof tax adjustments (minimim tax, dividend tax etc)	3,375,268		3,375,268	
Adjustment recognised due to difference in tax rate	(1,612,546)	(4,310,583)	(1,612,546)	(4,289,859)
Total tax credit recognised in profit or loss for the year	**(78,277,361)**	**(35,161,798)**	**(78,277,361)**	**(35,161,798)**

12.3 Current tax liabilities

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
At January 1	14,445,581	25,542,640	14,450,510	25,542,640
Charge for the year (note 12.1)	3,377,543	11,221,570	3,377,543	11,221,570
Payment made during the year	(13,412,266)	(22,318,629)	(13,412,260)	(22,313,700)
Balance end of the year	**4,410,858**	**14,445,581**	**4,415,793**	**14,450,510**

13 Deferred tax balances

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%). The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction and the law allows net settlement.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)				
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) are attributable to the following:				
Property plant and equipment @ 30%	(16,367,299)	(13,667,444)	(16,367,299)	(13,667,444)
Property plant and equipment @ 10%	(121,878)	(121,878)	(121,878)	(121,878)
Revaluation surplus on land @10%	(6,013,764)	-	(6,013,764)	-
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment @10% ex land	(100,554,953)	-	(100,554,953)	-
Unutilised tax credits	5,635,987	-	5,635,987	-
Tax losses	60,977,236	-	60,977,236	-
Provisions	1,545,614	1,123,365	1,545,614	1,123,365
Exchange difference @ 32%	66,463,302	48,944,928	66,463,302	48,944,928
Fair value adjustment	(3,332,857)	(3,133,677)	(3,332,857)	(3,133,677)
Net defered tax assets	**8,231,388**	**33,145,294**	**8,231,388**	**33,145,294**

13 Deferred tax balances (Continued)

Deferred income tax charged in profit or loss ("P/L) are attributable to the following items:

13.1 Deferred tax reconciliation

	Opening balance	Movement recognised in the year-SPL	Movement recognised in the year -OCI	Closing balance
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Company and Group as at 31 December 2024				
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment @ 30%	13,667,444	2,699,855	100,554,953	116,922,252
Property, plant and equipment @ 10%	121,878	-	-	121,878
Revaluation surplus on land @10%	-	-	6,013,857	6,013,857
Unutilised tax credits	-	(5,635,987)	-	(5,635,987)
Tax losses	-	(60,977,236)	-	(60,977,236)
Provisions	(1,123,365)	(422,249)	-	(1,545,614)
Exchange difference	(48,944,928)	(17,518,374)	-	(66,463,302)
Fair value adjustments	3,133,677	199,087	-	3,332,764
	(33,145,294)	**(81,654,904)**	**106,568,810**	**(8,231,388)**
Company and Group as at 31 December 2023				
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment @ 30%	12,866,209	801,235	-	13,667,444
Property, plant and equipment @ 10%	121,878	-	-	121,878
Exchange rate	(827,496)	(295,869)	-	(1,123,365)
Fair value adjustment	-	(48,944,928)	-	(48,944,928)
Provisions	1,077,483	2,056,194	-	3,133,677
	13,238,074	**(46,383,368)**	**-**	**(33,145,294)**

14 Operating profit

Profit for the year is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 16)	12,598,078	10,268,323	11,555,811	9,245,056
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (note 11)	(17,161)	-	(17,161)	-
Defined contribution plans -direct employee cost (note 36)	404,069	312,622	404,069	312,622
Defined contribution plans -indirect employee cost (note 36)	234,090	191,595	234,090	191,595
Auditors remuneration	150,000	120,000	140,000	112,015

15 Loss per share

Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is determined by dividing loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of earnings per share are as follows:

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Loss for the year	(192,616,818)	(73,760,309)	(190,866,449)	(71,999,460)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares.	**12,146,878**	**12,146,878**	**12,146,878**	**12,146,878**
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations (Naira)	(15.86)	(6.07)	(15.71)	(5.93)

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

Group	Bearer Plant	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Aircraft	Tools & Equipment	Capital Work In Progress	Total
COST:	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Balance, 1/1/2023	**14,779,032**	**5,751,213**	**25,249,400**	**47,385,811**	**440,700**	**34,470,662**	**435,903**	**899,828**	**9,332,902**	**83,072,955**	**221,818,407**
Additions during the year	33,274	475,499	53,073	1,279,768	77,483	485,106	129,659	-	99,877	16,881,155	19,514,894
Reclassifications	5,171,903	-	26,389	2,274,771	1,752	1,021	-	-	31,502	(7,507,338)	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	(268,623)	(268,623)
Balance, 31/12/2023	**19,984,209**	**6,226,712**	**25,328,862**	**50,940,350**	**519,935**	**34,956,789**	**565,562**	**899,828**	**9,464,281**	**92,178,151**	**241,064,678**
Addition	10,887,948	232,901	4,970,276	2,417,002	18,855	8,084,248	88,894	-	516,239	2,783,894	30,000,257
Revaluation	-	81,407,927	16,629,957	428,278,913	-	309,231,491	-	5,025,966	-	-	840,574,253
Reclassifications	-	-	-	723,972	-	-	5,790	-	-	(729,761)	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(22,508)	-	-	-	-	(22,508)
Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	(280,115)	-	-	-	-	(280,115)
Balance, 31/12/2024	**30,872,157**	**87,867,539**	**46,929,095**	**482,360,237**	**538,790**	**351,969,904**	**660,246**	**5,925,794**	**9,980,520**	**94,232,284**	**1,111,336,567**
DEPRECIATION:											
Balance, 1/1/2023	**8,137,694**	**90,759**	**6,639,149**	**20,406,095**	**383,455**	**19,002,785**	**331,417**	**326,897**	**8,738,525**	**-**	**64,056,775**
Charge for the year	2,629,974	24,514	1,274,650	2,265,650	64,452	3,405,079	75,674	35,993	492,336	-	10,268,323
Write back (Note 16.5)	-	-	-	-	-	(342,330)	(903)	-	-	-	(343,233)
Balance, 31/12/2023	**10,767,668**	**115,273**	**7,913,799**	**22,671,745**	**447,907**	**22,065,534**	**406,188**	**362,890**	**9,230,861**	**-**	**73,981,865**
Charge for the year	4,211,075	128,615	2,476,736	2,032,631	66,805	3,201,971	93,779	35,993	350,471	-	12,598,078
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	7,205,438	153,548,001	-	245,626,385	-	2,026,911	-	-	408,406,737
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(17,157)	-	-	-	-	(17,157)
Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	(277,778)	-	-	-	-	(277,778)
Balance, 31/12/2024	**14,978,743**	**243,888**	**17,595,974**	**178,252,378**	**514,712**	**270,598,955**	**499,967**	**2,425,794**	**9,581,332**	**-**	**494,691,745**
NET BOOK VALUE:											
Balance, 31/12/2023	**9,216,542**	**6,111,439**	**17,415,063**	**28,268,605**	**72,027**	**12,891,255**	**159,374**	**536,938**	**233,420**	**92,178,151**	**167,082,813**
Balance, 31/12/2024	**15,893,414**	**87,623,651**	**29,333,122**	**304,107,859**	**24,078**	**81,370,949**	**160,279**	**3,500,000**	**399,188**	**94,232,284**	**616,644,824**

There was a loss on revaluation of plant and machinery in one of the subsidiaries, Nassarawa Sugar Company of N6,459,560,000.

16.1 Apart from a 10 year agric loan of N2 billion obtained by Numan in 2016, secured on fixed and floating assets of Dangote Numan operations, there are no other property, plant and equipment listed above that has been pledged as security for any other loan.

There are no contractual committment for the acquisition of property, Plant and equipment in the schedule above.

The depreciation expenses have been charged as follows:	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**
Depreciation charge per Cost of sales (Note 7)	9,047,595	5,908,006
Depreciation charge per Freight expenses (Note 7)	1,979,003	2,795,204
Depreciation charge per Administrative expenses (Note 8)	1,571,480	1,565,113
	12,598,078	**10,268,323**

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

Company	Bearer Plant	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Aircraft	Tools & Equipment	Capital Work In Progress	Total
COST:	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Balance, 1/1/2023	**14,779,032**	**5,146,460**	**19,160,728**	**38,811,125**	**440,908**	**32,653,164**	**421,357**	**899,828**	**7,507,559**	**35,954,820**	**155,774,981**
Additions during the year	33,274	475,499	51,805	1,279,768	60,619	472,329	122,083	-	99,877	14,057,033	16,652,286
Reclassifications	5,171,903	-	26,389	2,274,771	1,752	1,021	-	-	31,502	(7,507,338)	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(268,623)	(268,623)
Balance, 31/12/2023	**19,984,209**	**5,621,959**	**19,238,923**	**42,365,664**	**503,279**	**33,126,514**	**543,440**	**899,828**	**7,638,938**	**42,235,892**	**172,158,644**
Additions during the year	10,887,948	-	4,685,709	1,886,932	18,855	7,785,586	73,137	-	333,522	1,308,703	26,980,392
Revaluation	-	52,131,295	21,012,218	498,860,823	-	311,388,952	-	5,025,965	-	-	888,419,253
Adjustment (Note 16.2.1)										(889,932)	(889,932)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	723,972	-	-	5,790	-	-	(729,761)	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	786,333	-	-	-	-	786,333
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(22,508)	-	-	-	-	(22,508)
Scrapping	-	-	-	-	-	(280,115)	-	-	-	-	(280,115)
Balance, 31/12/2024	**30,872,157**	**57,753,254**	**44,936,849**	**543,837,391**	**522,134**	**352,784,762**	**622,367**	**5,925,793**	**7,972,460**	**41,924,902**	**1,087,152,068**
DEPRECIATION:											
Balance, 1/1/2023	**8,137,694**	**66,245**	**6,223,027**	**21,226,322**	**379,465**	**19,047,842**	**320,750**	**326,897**	**6,350,725**	**-**	**62,078,969**
Charge for the year	2,629,974	-	1,119,370	1,883,144	31,939	2,996,549	70,168	35,993	477,917	-	9,245,056
Write back (Note 16.5)	-	-	-	-	-	(342,330)	(903)	-	-	-	(343,233)
Reclassification			-	(820,227)	-	820,227					-
Balance, 31/12/2023	**10,767,668**	**66,245**	**7,342,397**	**22,289,239**	**411,404**	**22,522,288**	**390,015**	**362,890**	**6,828,642**	**-**	**70,980,792**
Charge for the year	4,211,075	128,615	2,307,896	1,650,099	36,268	2,759,382	89,972	35,993	336,510	-	11,555,811
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	259,763	-	-	-	-	259,763
Revaluation	-	-	8,045,413	237,516,675	-	245,509,437	-	2,026,911	-	-	493,098,435
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(17,157)	-	-	-	-	(17,157)
Scrapping	-	-	-	-	-	(277,778)	-	-	-	-	(277,778)
Balance, 31/12/2024	**14,978,743**	**194,860**	**17,695,706**	**261,456,013**	**447,672**	**270,755,935**	**479,987**	**2,425,793**	**7,165,152**	**-**	**575,599,866**
NET BOOK VALUE:											
Balance, 31/12/2023	**9,216,541**	**5,555,714**	**11,896,526**	**20,076,425**	**91,875**	**10,604,226**	**153,425**	**536,938**	**810,296**	**42,235,892**	**101,177,858**
Balance, 31/12/2024	**15,893,414**	**57,558,393**	**27,241,143**	**282,381,377**	**74,462**	**82,028,828**	**142,380**	**3,500,000**	**807,308**	**41,924,902**	**511,552,200**

16.1 Apart from a 10 year agric loan of N2 billion obtained by Numan in 2016, secured on fixed and floating assets of Dangote Numan operations, there are no other property, plant and equipment listed above that has been pledged as security for any other loan.

There are no contractual committment for the acquisition of property, Plant and equipment in the schedule above.

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	N'000	N'000
The depreciation expenses have been charged as follows:		
Depreciation charge per Cost of sales (Note 7)	9,047,595	5,908,006
Depreciation charge per Freight expenses (Note 7)	1,979,003	2,795,204
Depreciation charge per Administrative expenses (Note 8)	529,213	541,846
	11,555,811	**9,245,056**

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

16 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

		GROUP	GROUP	COMPANY	COMPANY
	Purchase of PPE per schedule and cashflow	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
		N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
16.2	Purchase of PPE per schedule (note 16)	30,000,257	19,514,894	26,980,392	16,652,286
	Addition to lease liabilities (note 32.1)	(65,427)	-	(37,740)	-
	Purchase of PPE per cashflow statement	**29,934,830**	**19,514,894**	**26,942,652**	**16,652,286**

16.2.1 Adjustment relates to adjustment of investment cost of Ghana project out of capital work in progress and treating it separately as an investment cost

16.2.2 Property, plant and equipment scrapped in 2024 is the netbook value of N2334,000. The cost being N280,115,000 and the accumulated depreciation is N277,778,000

16.3 Borrowing cost capitalised to property, plant and equipment for the group was nil (2023: nil).

16.4 Management has assessed its items of property, plant and equipment for impairment and has not identified any impairment. Therefore, no impairment loss was recognised during the year (2023: nil).

16.5 The depreciation writeback of N343,233,000 in 2023 for both company and group was a manual provision for depreciation of certain trucks amounting to N343,223,000 which the system also computed. The write back is to eliminate the duplication.

16.6 The following Right-of Use assets have been included in the property, plant and equipment movement schedules above:

	GROUP Land	GROUP Building	GROUP Total	COMPANY Land	COMPANY Building	COMPANY Total
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
COST:						
Balance as at 1 January 2023	228,865	3,773,973	4,002,838	228,865	3,650,020	3,878,885
Addition during the year	-	-	-	77,860	22,859	100,719
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**228,865**	**3,773,973**	**4,002,838**	**306,725**	**3,672,879**	**3,979,604**
Addition during the year	76,538	-	76,538	37,740	-	37,740
Modifications/reassessments during the year	172,873	4,221,608	4,394,481	190,278	4,221,608	4,411,886
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**478,276**	**7,995,581**	**8,473,857**	**534,743**	**7,894,487**	**8,429,230**
DEPRECIATION:						
Balance as at 1 January 2023	138,888	2,803,348	2,942,236	138,888	2,676,606	2,815,494
Depreciation charge for the year	53,123	788,267	841,390	53,123	742,676	795,799
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**192,011**	**3,591,615**	**3,783,626**	**192,011**	**3,419,282**	**3,611,293**
Depreciation charge for the year	128,615	1,759,356	1,887,971	128,615	1,907,540	2,036,155
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**320,626**	**5,350,971**	**5,671,597**	**320,626**	**5,326,822**	**5,647,448**
NET BOOK VALUE:						
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**36,854**	**182,358**	**219,212**	**114,714**	**253,597**	**368,311**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**157,650**	**2,644,610**	**2,802,260**	**214,117**	**2,567,665**	**2,781,782**

17 Biological assets

	GROUP	GROUP	COMPANY	COMPANY
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	14,464,427	6,942,660	14,464,427	6,942,660
Net usage	(5,374,613)	(1,974,223)	(5,374,613)	(1,974,223)
Fair value adjustments	10,099,566	9,495,990	10,099,566	9,495,990
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**19,189,380**	**14,464,427**	**19,189,380**	**14,464,427**

Description of biological assets and activities

Biological assets comprise of growing cane. The growing cane represents biological assets which are expected to be harvested as agricultural produce, intended for production of sugar. The biological assets have been measured at fair value less cost to sell. As at 31 Dec 2024, the group has a total of 8,497.25 hectares of growing canes.

Basis for measurement of fair value

The group adopted the multi-period excess earnings method (MPEEM) under the income approach to estimating the fair value of the biological assets. The MPEEM estimates the fair value of an asset based on the cash flows attributable to the asset after deducting the cash flows attributable to other assets (contributory assets). This approach is commonly used for sugarcane considering that land, plant and machinery and the bearer plant are accounted as PPE in line with IAS 16 and considered as contributory assets for the purpose of MPEEM valuation.

The fair value of biological assets are determined based on unobservable inputs, using the best information available in the circumstances and therefore falls within the level 3 fair value category. Growing cane were valued using the income approach.

17 **Biological assets (continued)**	**GROUP**	**GROUP**	**COMPANY**	**COMPANY**
Key assumptions and inputs	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Industry out-grower price. (N per ton)	44,979	34,899	44,979	34,899
Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	80.08	83.44	80.08	83.44
Discount rate (%)	12.45%	15.01%	12.45%	15.01%

Changes in fair value of the biological assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions and inputs

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the key assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the biological assets valuation by the amount shown below.

	31/12/2024 N'000	**31/12/2023 N'000**
Industry out-grower price impact of change		
-10%	(1,997,815)	(1,539,418)
+10%	1,997,815	1,539,418
Average yield per hectare (tonnes) impact of change		
-10%	(1,942,636)	(1,473,846)
+10%	1,942,636	1,473,846
Discount rate impact of change		
-10%	45,700	63,536
+10%	(44,970)	(62,239)
Gross profit impact of change		
-10%	(1,970,824)	(1,509,649)
+10%	1,970,824	1,509,649

The Company currently does not have biological assets with restricted titles.

Financial risk management strategies for biological assets

The group is exposed to risks arising from environmental and climatic changes, commodity prices and financing risks. The group has strong environmental policies and procedures in place to comply with environmental and other laws.

The group is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales volume of sugar. The group closely monitors the market demand for sugar and makes relevant adjustments to price and production volumes.

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	**GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000**
18 **Other assets**				
Prepaid rent	2,613,684	-	2,613,684	-
Prepaid insurance	277,716	91,753	277,026	90,357
Prepaid housing allowances	56,242	42,269	56,242	42,269
Prepaid medicals	39,309	32,126	39,309	32,126
Issuance cost and discount on commercial paper	11,060,446	-	11,060,446	-
Issuance cost - $200m facility for Nasarawa Sugar	162,445	-	-	-
Prepaid discount on bond	82,350	-	82,350	-
Prepaid cost on merger	578,860	578,860	578,860	578,860
Prepaid Interest - bank loan	134,375	-	134,375	-
Others	138,614	-	138,614	-
	15,144,041	**745,008**	**14,980,906**	**743,612**
Current	15,144,041	745,008	14,980,906	743,612
	15,144,041	**745,008**	**14,980,906**	**743,612**

Prepaid cost on merger of N578,859,783 relates to costs incurred on planned merger between Dangote Sugar Refinery, NASCON Allied Industries Limited and Dangote Rice while Others of N138,614,000 include SON CAP inspection fee, registration of DSR land at Ikorodu amongst others.

		GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
19	**Asset held for sale**	868,642	868,642	868,642	868,642

The asset is a large expanse of land at Plot 23 Division 9, W110 Road, Kolai'a Local Government, Tipaza Province, Algeria. It is currently covered with light green vegetations, with delineating boundaries/paths partly marked with wire-mesh fitted to steel poles. The immediate neighbourhood features both industrial and agricultural uses and notable landmarks in the vicinity of the property include SPA Société Des Tabacs Algero-Emirate (STAEM) and Zone Industrielle Mazafran. Based on land survey plan, the site extends to c.6 Hectares 22 Yards 29 Centiyard.

The Management of DSR assess that the land's value has not been impaired or diminished since the last valuation carried out on 19th August 2021 by international Land Economists, KNIGHT FRANK LLP, as the opportunities presented in the valuation remain valid. The political stability of the country, Algeria, where the land is located has also improved since the valuation. The DSR Management therefore assess the fair value of the land remains the same as the value presented in the valuation report by KNIGHT FRANK LLP.

The company's Solicitors in Algeria has received an offer for the property in October 2024. This is currently being finalized.

20 Investment in subsidiaries

The following table lists the entities which are controlled by the Group, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

Company

Name of Company	Held by	% interest	Carrying amount December 2024 N'000	Carrying amount December 2023 N'000
Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc	99	99,000	99,000
Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc	99	99,000	99,000
Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc	99	99,000	99,000
Dangote Sugar (Ghana) Limited	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc	100	1,361,280	-
			1,658,280	297,000

Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc provides financial support to Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited, Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited and Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited in terms of payment of salaries and wages, purchase of assets and settlement of liabilities.

Subsidiaries with non-controlling interest

The following information is provided for subsidiaries with non-controlling interest which are material to the reporting company. The summarized financial information is provided prior to intercompany elimination.

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	% Ownership Interest held by non-controlling interest 2024	2023
BIP - Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	Nigeria	1%	1%
BIP - Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	Nigeria	1%	1%
BIP - Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	Nigeria	1%	1%
Dangote Ghana Sugar Limited	Ghana	Nil	Nil

2024

Summarised consolidated and separate statements of financial position	Non current asset	current asset	Total assest	Non current liabilities	Current liabilities	Total liabilities
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
BIP - Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	28,046,666	5	28,046,671	(597,803)	(482,374)	(1,080,177)
BIP - Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	38,156,309	2,595,286	40,751,595	(10,987)	(818,799)	(829,786)
BIP - Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	1,998,476	62	1,998,538	-	(18,962)	(18,962)
Total	**68,201,451**	**2,595,353**	**70,796,804**	**(608,790)**	**(1,320,135)**	**(1,928,925)**

Summarised consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Revenue	Loss before tax	Tax expense	Loss after tax	Other comprehensive income	Total Comprehensive loss
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
BIP - Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	-	(4,863)	-	(4,863)	-	(4,863)
BIP - Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	-	(1,260,082)	-	(1,260,082)	-	(1,260,082)
BIP - Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	-	(2,258)	-	(2,258)	-	(2,258)
Total	**-**	**(1,267,203)**	**-**	**(1,267,203)**	**-**	**(1,267,203)**

20 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

2023

Summarised consolidated and separate statements of financial position	**Non current asset**	**current asset**	**Total assest**	**Non current liabilities**	**Current liabilities**	**Total liabilities**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
BIP - Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	28,025,394	7	28,025,401	642,385	606,835	1,249,220
BIP - Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	36,615,931	1,638,491	38,254,422	41,768	2,205,722	2,247,490
BIP - Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	1,998,474	62	1,998,536	-	17,428	17,428
Total	**66,639,799**	**1,638,560**	**68,278,359**	**684,153**	**2,829,985**	**3,514,138**

Summarised consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**Revenue**	**Loss before tax**	**Tax expense**	**Loss after tax**	**Other comprehensive income**	**Total Comprehensive loss**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
BIP - Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	-	(2,667)	-	(2,667)	-	(2,667)
BIP - Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	-	(1,753,860)	-	(1,753,860)	-	(1,753,860)
BIP - Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	-	(4,322)	-	(4,322)	-	(4,322)
Total	**-**	**(1,760,849)**	**-**	**(1,760,849)**	**-**	**(1,760,849)**

21 Deposit for shares

The Board of Directors of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc (DSR) resolved that the total funding of its Backward Integrated Project entities (Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited, Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited and Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited) shall be converted to deposit for shares in the books of both DSR and the respective entities.

Total funding to date	**Company 31/12/2024 N'000**	**Company 31/12/2023 N'000**
Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	43,772,192	38,501,929
Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	26,921,800	26,633,922
Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	1,902,264	1,899,440
	72,596,256	**67,035,291**

Funding during the year is as follows:	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**
Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	5,270,263	2,899,321
Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	287,878	109,360
Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	2,824	1542
	5,560,965	**3,010,223**

22 Inventories

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	**GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000**
Raw materials	106,374,044	3,883,257	106,283,347	3,775,950
Raw material in transit	78,545	33,361	78,545	33,361
Work-in-process	10,794,489	5,255,524	10,794,489	5,255,524
Finished goods	23,495,906	9,758,308	23,495,906	9,758,308
Finished goods in transit	7,490,506	2,158,972	7,490,506	2,158,972
Production supplies	23,738,159	20,823,332	23,007,125	20,051,519
Chemicals and consumables	7,073,956	5,551,692	6,848,717	5,575,208
Packaging materials	1,123,571	796,483	1,123,571	796,483
	180,169,176	**48,260,929**	**179,122,206**	**47,405,325**
Allowance for obsolete inventory	(344,076)	(344,076)	(344,076)	(344,076)
	179,825,100	**47,916,853**	**178,778,130**	**47,061,249**

No inventory was pledged as security for any liability.

23 Trade and other receivables

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Trade receivables	20,738,670	5,911,204	20,738,670	5,911,204
Allowance for doubtful debts and impairments (Note 23.2)	(196,322)	(435,350)	(196,322)	(435,350)
	20,542,348	**5,475,854**	**20,542,348**	**5,475,854**
Staff loans and advances	329,525	431,210	328,745	426,254
Allowance for impaired staff advances	(80,773)	(51,513)	(80,773)	(51,513)
Allowance for impaired staff loans (Note 23.2)	(43,914)	(37,752)	(43,914)	(37,752)
Other financial assets	39,353,280	99,821,153	39,341,695	99,783,327
Advance payment to contractors	16,373,471	3,499,078	16,106,494	3,307,346
Insurance claim receivable	-	373,388	-	373,388
Allowance for impaired Insurance claim (Note 23.2)	-	(373,388)	-	(373,388)
Negotiable Duty Credit Certificates (Note 23.1)	602,238	623,592	602,238	623,592
Other receivables	19,169,014	16,713,881	19,169,014	16,713,881
Amount due from related parties (Note 35)	8,878,021	6,175,692	8,878,021	6,175,692
Allowance for impaired -related parties Trade(Note 23.2)	(40,869)	(79,396)	(40,869)	(79,396)
Allowance for impaired -related parties Non-Trade(Note 23.2)	(2,319,515)	(767,613)	(2,319,515)	(767,613)
	102,762,827	**131,804,186**	**102,483,484**	**131,569,672**

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.

Other financial asset is in respect of the deposit for open Letters of Credit with the banks.

23.1 Negotiable duty credit certificate

The Company has received certificates for N623.6 million termed as Negotiable Duty Credit Certificate (NDCC). However, N21.4 million matured during the year which reduced the balance to N602.2 Million. The NDCC is an instrument of the government for settling EEG receivables. The NDCC is used for the payment of Import and Excise duties in lieu of cash. The recently issued Government promissory notes that relate to the last tranches of export carried out by the company are being converted to cash based on the maturity dates indicated on the instruments. However, the old NDCC which ought to be utilized for payment of import and excise duty in lieu of cash is yet to be enjoyed just like other players within the industry

Though, a significant component of the NDDC/EEG receivable have been outstanding for more than one year, no impairment charge has been recognised by the Company in the current year because they are regarded as statutory receivables with indefinite life.

23.2 Allowance for impairment of financial assets

Group and Company	Insurance claim	Impairment losses				
		Trade receivables	Related party		Staff loans	Total
			Trade-related	Non-trade related		
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1/1/2023	373,388	131,461	-	238,412	23,950	767,211
Increase in impairment allowance	-	303,889	79,396	529,201	13,802	926,288
Balance as at 31/12/2023	373,388	435,350	79,396	767,613	37,752	1,693,499
Balance as at 1/1/2024	373,388	435,350	79,396	767,613	37,752	1,693,499
(Writeback of)/ increase in impairment allowance	(373,388)	(239,028)	(38,527)	1,551,902	6,162	907,121
Balance as at 31/12/2024	-	196,322	40,869	2,319,515	43,914	2,600,620

24 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, short term deposits and treasury bills with a 90 day tenure. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Cash in hand	2,709	4,541	2,650	2,400
Bank balances	31,343,745	39,898,646	31,182,883	39,815,563
Short term deposits	73,820,072	161,859,516	73,820,072	161,859,516
Nigerian Treasury bill	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total cash and bank balance	**108,166,527**	**204,762,703**	**108,005,605**	**204,677,479**
Bank overdraft (Note 30)	(72,550,865)	-	(72,550,865)	-
Cash and cash equivalent for cashflow purpose	**35,615,662**	**204,762,703**	**35,454,740**	**204,677,479**

24.1 Unclaimed dividend

In line with Security Exchange Commission Regulations, the total sum of NGN 39,535,444.55 was received from the registrars in 2024 (2023: 39,269,313). This amount represents 90% of Year 2022 unclaimed dividend that has aged above 15 months. This entire sum is included within the investment in treasury bills (note 24 above).

25 Share capital and premium

The balance in the share capital account was as follows:

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Minimum share capital:				
Balance at January 1 (12,146,878,239 Ordinary shares of N0.50 each)	6,073,439	6,073,439	6,073,439	6,073,439
Balance at December 31	**6,073,439**	**6,073,439**	**6,073,439**	**6,073,439**
Allotted, called up, issued and fully paid:				
Balance at January 1 (12,146,878,241 Ordinary shares of N0.50 each)	6,073,439	6,073,439	6,073,439	6,073,439
Balance at December 31	**6,073,439**	**6,073,439**	**6,073,439**	**6,073,439**
There are no issued but not fully paid Ordinary shares				
Share premium				
12,000,000,000 ordinary shares of N0.5 each issued at N0.5267	**6,320,524**	**6,320,524**	**6,320,524**	**6,320,524**

Share premium represents the excess of the shareholders' value over the nominal share capital at the point of the commencement of operations in January 2006.

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
26 Retained earnings				
Balance at January 1	66,882,221	158,845,239	69,415,947	159,635,724
Loss for the year	(192,599,314)	(73,742,701)	(190,866,449)	(71,999,460)
Dividend paid during the year	-	(18,220,317)	-	(18,220,317)
Balance at December 31	**(125,717,093)**	**66,882,221**	**(121,450,502)**	**69,415,947**
26.1 Revaluation surplus (note 16)	325,598,704	-	288,752,005	-

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Revalued property, plant and equipment at cost	840,574,253	-	888,419,253	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment at accumulated depreciation	(408,406,737)	-	(493,098,435)	-
	432,167,516	**-**	**395,320,817**	**-**
Income tax on revaluation surplus	(106,568,811)	-	(106,568,811)	-
	325,598,705	**-**	**288,752,006**	**-**

Certain classes of property, plant and equipment were revalued during the year giving rise to revaluation surplus as presented on the fixed asset register.

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
27 Non-controlling interest				
Balance brought forward	(30,398)	(12,790)	-	-
Share of loss for the year	(17,504)	(17,608)	-	-
Balance at December 31	**(47,902)**	**(30,398)**	**-**	**-**

28 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

The Group operated a defined benefit plan for all qualifying employees up till 30 September 2013. Under the plan, the employees were entitled to retirement benefits which vary according to length of service. At the date of discontinuation, qualified staff as at this date are to be paid their retirement benefit at the point of exit hence the recognition as a current liability as it is payable on demand. The amounts stated in the financial statement as at 2013 were based on actuarial valuation carried out in 2013. For the purpose of comparison the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost stated in the books up till 30 September 2013 were measured using the Project Unit Credit Method.

The last actuarial valuation was carried out in 2013 using the staff payroll of 30 September 2013.

Movement in gratuity	**GROUP**	**GROUP**	**COMPANY**	**COMPANY**
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Balance as at 1 January	712,047	762,567	712,047	762,567
Benefits paid from plan	(30,224)	(50,520)	(30,224)	(50,520)
Balance as at 31 December	**681,823**	**712,047**	**681,823**	**712,047**

Defined contribution plan

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement plan for all qualifying employees. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of trustees.

The employees contribute 8% of their gross salary (basic, housing and transport) while the Group contributes 10% on behalf of the employees to the same plan.

29 Trade and other payables	**GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000**	**GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000**
Trade payables	52,342,010	13,608,716	52,099,309	12,973,474
Dividend Payable	1,674,316	1,634,780	1,674,316	1,634,780
Accruals and sundry creditors	11,760,606	34,276,333	11,730,899	34,109,875
Other credit balances	8,348,833	6,605,632	8,338,314	6,571,090
Due to related parties (Note 35)	24,551,766	20,001,610	24,795,916	19,328,586
	98,677,531	**76,127,070**	**98,638,754**	**74,617,806**

30 Financial liabilities	**GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000**	**GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000**	**COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000**
Letters of Credit	399,120,312	411,735,373	399,089,041	410,980,512
Borrowings (Note 30.1)	146,321,819	531,563	146,321,819	531,563
Commercial paper (30.2)	95,855,046	-	95,855,046	-
Credit advance from Dangote Petroleum and Petrochemical Limited	3,659,480	-	3,659,480	-
Bank overdraft	72,550,865	-	72,550,865	-
	717,507,521	**412,266,936**	**717,476,251**	**411,512,075**
Non-current liabilities	37,253,788	246,109	37,253,788	246,109
Current liabilities	680,253,733	412,020,827	680,222,463	411,265,966
	717,507,521	**412,266,936**	**717,476,251**	**411,512,075**
30.1 Movement of borrowings				
Opening balance	531,563	775,282	531,563	775,282
Addition during the year	157,190,472	-	157,190,472	-
Accrued interest on bank loan (Note 10)	7,254,901	111,192	7,254,901	111,192
Interest payment on bank loans	(7,513,968)	(67,473)	(7,513,968)	(67,473)
Principal repayment	(11,141,149)	(287,438)	(11,141,149)	(287,438)
Closing balance	**146,321,819**	**531,563**	**146,321,819**	**531,563**
Non-current liabilities	37,253,788	246,109	37,253,788	246,109
Current liabilities	109,068,030	285,454	109,068,030	285,454
	146,321,819	**531,563**	**146,321,819**	**531,563**

Details of borrowings

In 2016, the Group received a 10-year agric loan of N2 Billion from Zenith Bank Plc, towards the expansion of its agricultural activities with two years moratorium on principal, at an interest of 9% per annum payable quarterly. The interest rate was reduced to 5% in Q2 2020 as part of COVID 19 palliative. However, it was subsequently reviewed back to 9% in Q3 2022. It is secured on fixed and floating assets of Dangote Sugar Refinery, Numan operations. The total assets of Dangote Numan for 2024 is N368,527,831,000 (2023 120,330,222,000)

In 2024, the company used the following sources: Commercial papers, term loans and bank overdrafts, to finance its expanding working capital requirements.

30.2 Commercial papers	**GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000**	**GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000**	**GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000**	**GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000**
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Addition	176,761,864	-	176,761,864	-
Discount and charges	31,031,993	-	31,031,993	-
Repayment	(111,938,811)	-	(111,938,811)	-
Closing balance	**95,855,046**	**-**	**95,855,046**	**-**

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
31 Contract liabilities				
Opening balance as at 1 January	17,792,296	6,161,493	17,792,296	6,161,493
Net movement	(5,760,343)	11,630,803	(5,760,343)	11,630,803
Closing balance as at 31 December	**12,031,953**	**17,792,296**	**12,031,953**	**17,792,296**

32 Lease liabilities	5,295,371	200,208	5,404,231	145,880

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Lease liabilities				
Opening balance as at 1 January	200,208	981,142	145,880	933,022
Additions	65,427	-	37,740	-
Modifications/reassessments during the year	4,218,796	100,719	4,411,886	100,719
Interest expense (note 10)	476,406	51,102	474,191	51,102
Exchange difference	560,785	865,286	560,785	859,078
Payments made during the year	(226,251)	(1,798,041)	(226,251)	(1,798,041)
Closing balance as at 31 December	**5,295,371**	**200,208**	**5,404,231**	**145,880**
Current	2,741,881	116,260	2,732,220	61,932
Non-current	2,553,490	83,948	2,672,011	83,948
	5,295,371	**200,208**	**5,404,231**	**145,880**

The exchange difference on lease liability is arising from revaluation of USD denominated lease balance from a related party, Greenview Development Nigeria Limited.

32.1.0 Principal payment of lease interest per cashflow is derived as below:

Payments made during the year	(226,251)	(1,798,041)	(226,251)	(1,798,041)
Interest expense	476,406	51,102	474,191	51,102
	250,155	**(1,746,939)**	**247,940**	**(1,746,939)**

32.1.1 Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Depreciation charge on right of use assets				
Land	128,615	53,123	128,615	53,123
Buildings	1,759,356	788,267	1,907,540	742,676
	1,887,971	**841,390**	**2,036,155**	**795,799**
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	476,406	51,102	474,191	51,102
Foreign exchange difference	560,785	865,286	560,785	859,078
Expense related to short term leases (included in administrative expenses)	2,410	-	2,410	-

32.1.2 Liquidity risk (maturity analysis of lease liabilities)

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Lease liability - Undiscounted cashflows				
0-3 months	19,911	60,994	8,800	60,994
3-12 months	3,013,114	74,532	3,002,003	74,532
1-2 years	2,683,311	85,514	2,683,311	85,514
	5,716,336	**221,040**	**5,694,114**	**221,040**

32.1.3 Leases where the group is a lessor

The Group has leased two of its buildings and a staff quarter to a related party and employees respectively. These are classified as operating leases.

Lease rental recognised in profit or loss as rental income in which the group acts as a lessor is as shown below:

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Other income				
Rental income on operating lease (Note 11)	275,452	188,064	275,452	188,064

33 Risk management

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Group is made up of equity comprising issued capital, share premium and retained earnings. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group’s risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Group on an annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The Group monitors capital utilising a number of measures, including the gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is calculated as net borrowings (total borrowings less cash) divided by shareholders' equity.

i. Debt is defined as both current and non-current borrowings.

ii. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as ‘equity' as shown in the as at 31 December 2024 plus net debt.

The gearing ratio at 2024 and 2023 respectively were as follows:

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Total borrowings				
Borrowings (Note 28)	146,321,819	531,563	146,321,819	531,563
Less: Cash and cash equivalent (Note 24)	(108,166,527)	(204,762,703)	(108,005,605)	(204,677,479)
Net borrowings/(cash)	38,155,292	(204,231,140)	38,316,214	(204,145,916)
Total Equity	212,227,672	79,245,786	179,695,466	81,809,910
Gearing ratio	18.0%	-257.7%	21.3%	-249.5%

Financial risk management

The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group’s financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the board. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group’s operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Liquidity risk management

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

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. To manage liquidity risk, our allocation of Letters of Credit on raw sugar and spares/chemicals are spread over dedicated banks. Therefore, the establishment of these Letters of Credit which are commitments by the banks provide security to our funds placed on deposit accounts. In other words our funds placed are substantially tied to our obligations on raw sugar and spares.

33 Risk management (continued)

Group

At 31 December 2024	**Less than one year N'000**	**More than one year N'000**	**Total N'000**
Borrowings (Note 30)	109,068,030	37,253,788	146,321,819
Letters of credit (Note 30)	399,120,312	-	399,120,312
Lease liability (Note 32.1.2)	3,033,025	2,683,311	5,716,336
Bank overdraft (Note 30)	72,550,865	-	72,550,865
Trade and other payables (Note 29)	85,242,609	-	85,242,609
	669,014,841	**39,937,099**	**708,951,941**
At 31 December 2023			
Borrowings (Note 30)	285,454	246,109	531,563
Letters of credit (Note 30)	411,735,373	-	411,735,373
Lease liability (Note 32.1.2)	135,526	85,514	221,040
Trade and other payables (Note 29)	40,215,958	-	40,215,958
	452,372,310	**331,623**	**452,703,933**

Company

At 31 December 2024	**Less than one year N'000**	**More than one year N'000**	**Total N'000**
Borrowings (Note 30)	109,068,030	37,253,788	146,321,819
Letters of credit (Note 30)	399,089,041	-	399,089,041
Lease liability (Note 32.1.2)	3,010,803	2,683,311	5,694,114
Bank overdraft (Note 30)	72,550,865	-	72,550,865
Trade and other payables (Note 29)	85,233,539	-	85,233,539
	668,952,277	**39,937,099**	**708,889,377**
At 31 December 2023			
Borrowings (Note 30)	285,454	246,109	531,563
Letters of credit (Note 30)	410,980,514	-	410,980,514
Lease liability (Note 32.1.2)	135,526	85,514	221,040
Trade and other payables (Note 29)	38,873,150	-	38,873,150
	450,274,644	**331,623**	**450,606,267**

Financial liabilities that can be repaid at any time have been assigned to the earliest possible time period. It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Credit risk

In order to minimise credit risk, the group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial institutions. The Group has a credit management committee that is responsible for carrying out preliminary credit checks, review and approval of bank guarantees to credit customers. A credit controller also monitors trade receivable balances and resolves credit related matters.

Before accepting any new customer to buy on credit, the customer must have purchased goods on cash basis for a minimum period of six months in order to test the financial capability of the customer. Based on good credit rating by the credit committee of the Company, the customer may be allowed to migrate to credit purchases after the presentation of an acceptable bank guarantee which must be valid for one year.

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the group reviews the recoverable amount of each trade debt and debt investment on an individual basis at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts

Concentration of risk

53% of the trade receivables are due from a single customer whose credit history is good. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are otherwise diverse including both corporate entities and lots of individual end users. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for corporate and individual customers.

33 Risk management (continued)

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with its corporate treasury policy that spells out counterparty limits, lists of financial institutions that the Group deals with and the maximum tenure of fixed term funds. Surplus funds are spread amongst these institutions and funds must be within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Corporate Treasurer periodically and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through the potential counterparty's failure.

Maximum exposure to credit risks

The carrying value of the Group's financial assets represents its maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Financial instrument	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Trade receivables (Note 23)	20,542,348	5,475,854	20,542,348	5,475,854
Other receivables (Note 23)	19,373,851	17,055,826	19,373,072	17,050,870
Deposit for open Letters of Credit with the banks -other financial assets (Note 23)	39,353,280	99,821,153	39,341,695	99,783,327
Amount due from related party (Note 23)	6,517,637	5,328,683	6,517,637	5,328,683
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 24)	108,166,527	204,762,703	108,005,605	204,677,479
	193,953,643	**332,444,219**	**193,780,357**	**332,316,213**

Excluded from the other receivables balance shown above are the VAT, advance to vendors, withholding tax receivables and NDCC receivables as these are not financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The company's financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9 expected credit loss model are:

- Trade receivables
- Amount due from related parties
- Staff loans and;
- Cash and cash equivalent.

a) Trade receivables
The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the expected credit losses (ECL) which calculates a lifetime expected loss allowance (ECL) for all trade receivables. Trade receivables represent the amount receivable from third-party customers for the sale of goods. The expected credit loss rate for this receivable is determined using a provision matrix approach.

The provision matrix approach is based on the historical credit loss experience observed according to the behaviour of customers over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted for forward-looking estimates of relevant macroeconomic variables. The macroeconomic variables considered include inflation and gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate.

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2024 for Group and Company are as follows:

Age of trade receivables	0-30 days N'000	31-60 days N'000	61-90 days N'000	91-365 days N'000	Over 365 days N'000	Total N'000
Gross carrying amount	20,601,270	137,400	-	-	-	20,738,670
Default rate	0.9%	6.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Lifetime ECL	(187,382)	(8,940)	-	-	-	(196,322)
Total	**20,413,888**	**128,460**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,542,348**

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2023 for Group and Company are as follows:

Age of trade receivables	0-30 days N'000	31-60 days N'000	61-90 days N'000	91-365 days N'000	Over 365 days N'000	Total N'000
Gross carrying amount	4,232,788	1,168,108	361,336	105,514	43,458	5,911,204
Default rate	1%	10%	51%	55%	100%	
Lifetime ECL	(34,520)	(113,975)	(185,031)	(58,366)	(43,458)	(435,350)
Total	**4,198,268**	**1,054,133**	**176,305**	**47,148**	**-**	**5,475,854**

33 Risk management (continued)

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods or services, in the ordinary course of the Company's activities and it is stated net of value added tax (VAT), rebates and returns. A valid contract is recognised as revenue after;

- The contract is approved by the parties.
- Collectability is probable.

b) Amounts due from related parties

Amounts due from related parties arises from both sales made to sister companies and expenses incurred on behalf of related parties that are expected to be reimbursed.

Amounts due from related parties that are related to trade have no significant financing component, therefore, the provision matrix approach has been applied in determining the expected credit loss on these receivables.

The general approach has been adopted for recognizing expected credit loss on amounts due from related parties that arise as a result of expense incurred on behalf of related parties that are expected to be reimbursed as they do not meet the criteria for applying the simplified approach.

i) Amounts due from related parties (trade related)

The provision matrix approach is based on the historical credit loss experience observed according to the behavior of customers over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted for forward-looking estimates of relevant macroeconomic variables. The macroeconomic variables considered include inflation and gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate.

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2024 for Group and Company are as follows:

Age of receivables	**0-30 days**	**31-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**91-365 days**	**Over 365 days**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Gross carrying amount	136,180	-	-	-	-	136,180
Default rate	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%	
Lifetime ECL	(1,239)	-	-	-	-	(1,240)
Total	**134,941**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**134,940**

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2023 for Group and Company are as follows:

Age of receivables	**0-30 days**	**31-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**91-365 days**	**Over 365 days**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Gross carrying amount	146,228	-	-	39,439	-	185,667
Default rate	35.64%	39.06%	43.65%	69.17%	100%	-
Lifetime ECL	(52,117)	-	-	(27,280)	-	(79,397)
Total	**94,111**	**-**	**-**	**12,159**	**-**	**106,270**

ii) Amounts due from related parties (non-trade related)

This requires a three-stage approach in recognising the expected loss allowance for amounts due from related parties. The ECL recognised for the period is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2024 for Group and Company are as follows:

December 31 2024

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Gross EAD*	4,658,145	-	-	4,658,145
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	(767,613)	-	-	(767,613)
Net EAD	**3,890,532**	**-**	**-**	**3,890,532**

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

33 Risk management (continued)

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2023 for Group and Company are as follows:

December 31 2023

	Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000	Total N'000
Gross EAD*	4,658,145	-	-	4,658,145
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	(767,613)	-	-	(767,613)
Net EAD	**3,890,532**	**-**	**-**	**3,890,532**

The parameters used to determine impairment for amounts due from related parties that are not related to trade are shown below. For all receivables presented in the table, the respective 12-month Probability of Default (PD) equate the Lifetime PD for stage 2 as the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk arising from the receivables is less than 12 months.

	Amounts due from related parties (non-trade related)
Probability of Default (PD)	The rating of each related party receivable is used to determine the PD. All facilities have been assigned a C rating with an associated year 1 PD of 25.98%
Loss Given Default (LGD)	The LGD was applied on unsecured exposures. The LGD was determined using the Moody's average corporate debt recovery rate of 75.80%.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	EAD is an estimation of the extent to which a financial entity may be exposed to a counterparty in the event of a default and at the time of the counterparty's default. The EAD at every point in time is the balance from the previous month accumulated with interest and deducted for contractual repayments.
Forward Looking Information	In incorporating forward looking information, macroeconomic variables - GDP growth rate and inflation rate were considered to determine how default rates should move over time.
Probability weightings	The Z score was used to calculate the probability of having a best, downturn and optimistic scenarios by comparing Nigeria GDP growth rate and brent crude oil price from 2010 - 2024. 34% weight was assigned to upturn, 40% for downturn and 27% for base case.

The Company considers both quantitative and qualitative indicators (staging criteria) in classifying its related party receivables into the relevant stages for impairment calculation.

Impairment of related party receivables are recognised in three stages based on certain criteria such as:

1. Days past due
2. Credit rating at origination
3. Current credit rating

ü Stage 1: This stage includes receivables at origination and receivables that do not have indications of a significant increase in credit risk.

ü Stage 2: This stage includes receivables that have been assessed to have a significant increase in credit risk using the above mentioned criteria and other qualitative indicators such as the increase in political risk concerns or other micro-economic factors and the risk of legal action, sanction or other regulatory penalties that may impair future financial performance.

ü Stage 3: This stage includes financial assets that have been assessed as being in default (e.g. receivables that are more than 90 days past due) or that have a clear indication that the imposition of financial or legal penalties and/or sanctions will make the full recovery of indebtedness highly improbable.

33 Risk management (continued)

c) Staff loans

The company provides interest free loans to its employees. The Company applies the IFRS 9 general model for measuring expected credit losses (ECL). This requires a three-stage approach in recognising the expected loss allowance for staff loans.

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

The following analysis provides further detail about the calculation of ECLs related to these assets. The Company considers the model and the assumptions used in calculating these ECLs as key sources of estimation uncertainty. See notes 3 and 23.2 for further details.

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2024 for Group and Company are as follows:

December 31 2024	**Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000**	**Total N'000**
Gross EAD*	310,623	-	667	311,290
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	(43,550)	-	(364)	(43,914)
Net EAD	**267,073**	**-**	**303**	**267,376**

The expected loss rates as at 31 December 2023 for Group and Company are as follows:

December 31 2023	**Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000**	**Total N'000**
Gross EAD*	369,055	-	-	369,055
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	(37,752)	-	-	(37,752)
Net EAD	**331,303**	**-**	**-**	**331,303**

The parameters used to determine impairment for employee loan and advances are shown below.

	Staff Loans
Probability of Default (PD)	The rating of each related party receivable is used to determine the PD. All facilities have been assigned a C rating with an associated year 1 PD of 25.98%
Loss Given Default (LGD)	The LGD was applied on unsecured exposures. The LGD was determined as 55% for all staff loans.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	EAD is an estimation of the extent to which a financial entity may be exposed to a counterparty in the event of a default and at the time of the counterparty's default. The EAD at every point in time is the balance from the previous month accumulated with interest and deducted for contractual repayments.
Forward Looking Information	In incorporating forward looking information, macroeconomic variables - GDP growth rate and inflation rate were considered to determine how default rates should move over time.
Probability weightings	The Z score was used to calculate the probability of having a best, downturn and optimistic scenarios by comparing Nigeria GDP growth rate and brent crude oil price from 2010 - 2024. 34% weight was assigned to upturn, 40% for downturn and 27% for base case.

33 Risk management (continued)

d) Cash and cash equivalents
The Company also assessed the cash and cash equivalents to determine their expected credit losses. Based on this assessment, they identified the expected losses on cash as at as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 to be insignificant, as the loss rate is deemed immaterial. Cash are assessed to be in stage 1.

e) Deposit for Open Letters of Credit with the banks
The Company also assessed its deposits for open letters of credit with banks to determine their expected credit losses. Based on this assessment, they identified the expected losses on this financial asset as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 to be insignificant, as the loss rate is deemed immaterial. Deposit for open Letters of Credit with the banks are assessed to be in stage 1.

Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits
*Counterparties with external credit rating (Fitch)*****

	GROUP	GROUP	COMPANY	COMPANY
	31/12/2024 N'000	**31/12/2023 N'000**	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**
BBB-	-	22,040,975	-	22,038,833
BB-	3,715	1,365	3,715	1,365
B-	21,084,975	104,921,889	20,977,046	104,891,740
B	7,920,080	-	7,920,021	-
B+	643,643	4,556,422	643,642	4,556,422
BBB	13,508,648	40,621,037	13,455,715	40,568,104
BBB+	264,898	1,130,002	264,898	1,130,002
A	370,672	2,276,135	370,672	2,276,135
A-	6,201,357	-	6,201,357	-
A+	2,214,608	2,375,241	2,214,608	2,375,241
AA	53,242,711	22,084,852	53,242,711	22,084,852
AA-	2,711,220	-	2,711,220	-
AAA	-	4,754,785	-	4,754,785
No rating	-	-	-	-
	108,166,527	**204,762,703**	**108,005,605**	**204,677,479**

****B+, B and B-: Highly speculative, indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

BBB: Good credit quality, denotes expectations of default risk are currently low, The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

A & A-: High credit quality, denotes expectations of low default risk, capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong, but may more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

AAA: Highest credit quality, denotes the lowest expectations of default risk, exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments.

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates on its borrowings. The Group pays fixed interest on its borrowings. The company actively monitors interest rate exposures on its investment portfolio and borrowings so as to minimise the effect of interest rate fluctuations on the income statement. The risk on borrowings is managed by the company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. All loans, cash and cash equivalent are fixed interest based and therefore the company does not have any exposure to the risk of changes in market rates.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

33 Risk management (continued)

Foreign currency risk management

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is limited to foreign currency purchases of operating materials (e.g. finished equipment and other inventory items) and trade receivables that are denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange exposure is monitored by the Group's treasury unit.

The Naira carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Company	**Euro (€) N'000**	**GBP (£) N'000**	**USD ($) N'000**	**Euro (€) N'000**	**GBP (£) N'000**	**USD ($) N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,884,584	-	8,495	2,608,960
Letters of Credit	-	-	(394,209,069)	(1,334,125)	(1,844,831)	(320,725,867)
Trade payables	(692,907)	(272,936)	(58,120)	(240,995)	(1,936,449)	(25,125,939)
Amount due from/(to) related parties	530	(1,183)	(346)	(533,258)	1,576,430	(112,737)
Net exposure	**(692,377)**	**(274,119)**	**(388,382,951)**	**(2,108,378)**	**(2,196,355)**	**(343,355,583)**
Group						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,884,584	-	8,495	2,609,174
Letters of Credit	-	-	(394,209,069)	(1,334,125)	(1,844,831)	(321,450,674)
Trade payables	(692,907)	(272,936)	(57,918)	(241,036)	(1,936,603)	(25,165,723)
Amount due from/(to) related parties	530	(1,183)	(346)	(533,258)	1,576,430	(112,737)
Net exposure	**(692,377)**	**(274,119)**	**(388,382,749)**	**(2,108,419)**	**(2,196,509)**	**(344,119,960)**

The Group’s exposure to foreign currency risk is largely concentrated in the US Dollar. The Group reviews its foreign currency exposure, including commitments on an ongoing basis. The Company expects its foreign exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposure.

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
	N	**N**	**N**	**N**
Euro (€)	1,288.42	740.15	1,588.30	988.53
GBP (£)	1,530.82	847.68	1,920.87	1,140.77
USD ($)	1,250.40	706.45	1,549.00	951.79

Sensitivity analysis on foreign currency

A Thirty Nine percent (39%) weakening of the Naira against the Dollar,Euro and GBP at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 39%*) would have decreased the profit before tax and retained earning by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group and Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. There are challenges faced in sourcing for adequate quantity of foreign currencies from the official markets resulting in slowdown of business operations when foreign currencies required to purchase production materials are not available. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Effect of 39% increase on profit before tax			
	GROUP	**GROUP**	**COMPANY**	**COMPANY**
	31/12/2024	**31/12/2023**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Euro (€)	(332,877)	(1,098,233)	(332,877)	(1,098,212)
GBP (£)	(134,146)	(1,152,826)	(134,146)	(1,152,745)
USD ($)	(187,641,427)	(180,816,165)	(187,641,525)	(180,414,526)

33 Risk management (continued)

33.1 Fair Value Information

Group
31 December, 2024
Amounts in (N'000)

	Carrying amount				Fair Value			
	Fair value - through - PL	**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**	**Fair value through-OCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables	-	85,787,116	-	85,787,116	-	85,787,116	-	85,787,116
Cash and cash equivalents	-	108,166,527	-	108,166,527	108,166,527	-	-	108,166,527
	-	**193,953,643**	**-**	**193,953,643**	**108,166,527**	**85,787,116**	**-**	**193,953,643**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Financial liabilities	-	617,961,724	-	617,961,724	-	617,961,724	-	617,961,724
Trade and other payables	-	98,677,531	-	98,677,531	-	98,677,531	-	98,677,531
Lease liabilties	-	5,295,371	-	5,295,371	-	5,295,371	-	5,295,371
	-	**721,934,626**	**-**	**721,934,626**	**-**	**721,934,626**	**-**	**721,934,626**

Group
31 December, 2023
Amounts in (N'000)

	Fair value - through - PL	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Fair value through-OCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables	-	131,804,186	-	131,804,186	-	131,804,186	-	131,804,186
Cash and cash equivalents	-	204,762,703	-	204,762,703	204,762,703	-	-	204,762,703
	-	**336,566,889**	**-**	**336,566,889**	**204,762,703**	**131,804,186**	**-**	**336,566,889**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Borrowings	-	285,454	-	285,454	-	285,454	-	285,454
Trade and other payables	-	487,862,445	-	487,862,445	-	487,862,445	-	487,862,445
Lease liabilties	-	200,208	-	200,208	-	200,208	-	200,208
	-	**488,348,107**	**-**	**488,348,107**	**-**	**488,348,107**	**-**	**488,348,107**

34.1 Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	85,787,116	127,681,516	85,774,752	127,638,734
Cash and cash equivalents	108,166,527	204,762,703	108,005,605	204,677,479
	193,953,643	**332,444,219**	**193,780,357**	**332,316,213**

34.2 Financial liabilities by category

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities	617,961,724	412,266,936	717,476,251	411,512,075
Lease liabilities	5,295,371	200,208	5,404,231	145,880
Trade and other payables	98,677,531	76,127,070	98,638,754	74,617,806
	721,934,626	**488,594,214**	**821,519,236**	**486,275,761**

35 Related party information

35.1 Related parties and Nature of relationship and transactions

Related parties	Nature of relationship and transactions
NASCON Allied Industries Plc	Fellow subsidiary from which the Company purchases raw salt as input in the production process
Bluestar Shipping Lines Limited	Fellow subsidiary Company that provides clearing and stevedoring
Dangote Taraba Sugar Limited	Subsidiary- Backward integrated project
Dangote Adamawa Sugar Limited	Subsidiary- Backward integrated project
Nasarawa Sugar Company Limited	Subsidiary- Backward integrated project
Dangote Sugar (Ghana) Limited	Fully owned sunsidiary
Dangote Global Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary- Payment for foreign procurements
Dangote Oil and Gas Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary - Supply of AGO and LPFO
Dangote Industries Limited	Parent company that provides management support and receives 7.5% of total reimbursables as management fees
Greenview International Corp.	Ultimate parent company
Dancom Technologies Limited	Fellow subsidiary - Supply of IT services
AG Dangote construction Limited	Entity under common control
Dangote Rice Limited	Entity under common control
Dangote Petroleum and Petrochemical Limited	Entity under common control
MHF Properties Limited	Fellow subsidiary - Property rentals.
Greenview Development Nig. Limited	Fellow subsidiary - Property rentals.
Kura Holdings Limited	Fellow subsidiary - Travel services
Aliko Dangote Foundation	Under common control- Incures expenses on each other's behalf
Dangote Sinotruk West Africa Limited	Fellow subsidiary- Supply of fleet trucks
Dangote Cement Plc	Fellow subsidiary - exchange of diesel and LPFO
Dangote Fertiliser Limited	Fellow subsidiary- Supply of fleet trucks
Dangote Packaging Limited	Fellow subsidiary- Supplies empty for bagging of finished sugar.

35 Related party information (continued)

35.2 Related party transactions and balances

		GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
i)	**Sales of goods and services**				
	Dangote Fertiliser Limited	-	800	-	800
	Dangote Industries Limited	597,889	163,991	597,889	163,991
	Bluestar Shipping Lines Limited	-	431	-	431
	NASCON Allied Industries Plc	1,037,538	486,079	1,037,538	486,079
	Greenview Development Nig. Limited	303,755	-	303,755	-
	Aliko Dangote Foundation	900,523	214,092	900,523	214,092
	Dangote Cement Plc	343,588	74,885	343,588	74,885
		3,183,294	**940,278**	**3,183,294**	**940,278**

		GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
ii)	**Purchase of goods and services**				
	Dangote Cement Plc	4,087,455	8,011,427	4,087,455	8,011,427
	Greenview Development Nig. Limited	9,972,977	4,687,429	9,972,977	4,687,429
	Dangote Packaging Limited	3,918,139	3,893,980	3,918,139	3,893,980
	Kura Holdings Limited	176,811	50,117	176,811	50,117
	Bluestar Shipping Lines Limited	1,530,914	731,751	1,530,914	731,751
	Dangote Oil and Gas Company Limited	6,928,661	1,145	6,928,661	1,145
	Dangote Global Services Limited	963,802	587,139	963,802	587,139
	NASCON Allied Industries Plc	872,277	455,808	872,277	455,808
	Dancom Technologies Limited	153,880	74,014	153,880	74,014
	Dangote petroleum and petrochemical Limited	51,420,198		51,420,198	
	MHF Properties Limited	77,341	2,071	77,341	2,071
	Dangote Sinotruk West Africa Limited	177,750	64,622	177,750	64,622
	Dangote Fertilizer Limited				
	Dangote Industries Limited	2,399,836	794,603	2,399,836	794,603
		82,680,040	**19,354,106**	**82,680,040**	**19,354,106**
iii)	**Rental services**				
	Dangote Adamawa Sugar	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
	NASCON Allied Industries Limited	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000
		157,500,000	**157,500,000**	**157,500,000**	**157,500,000**
iv)	**Management fees**				
	Dangote Industries Limited	2,435,625	1,465,659	2,435,625	1,465,659
		2,435,625	**1,465,659**	**2,435,625**	**1,465,659**

35 Related party information (continued)

	GROUP	GROUP	COMPANY	COMPANY
iv) **Amount owed by related parties**	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**	**31/12/2024 N'000**	**31/12/2023 N'000**
Dangote Global Services Limited	-	614,158	-	614,158
Dangote Sugar (Ghana) Limited	166	-	166	-
NASCON Allied Industries Plc	354,898	209,735	354,898	209,735
Greenview Development Nig. Limited	-	1,407,175	-	1,407,175
Dangote Oil and Gas Company Limited	-	458,176	-	458,176
Dangote petroleum and petrochemical Limited	4,585,158	-	4,585,158	-
Kura Holdings Limited	241	1,792	241	1,792
MHF Properties Limited	309	309	309	309
Dangote Fertilizer Limited	97,807	-	97,807	-
AG Dangote Construction Limited	959,130	959,130	959,130	959,130
Aliko Dangote Foundation	51,150	72,000	51,150	72,000
Dangote Cement Plc	2,829,162	2,453,217	2,829,162	2,453,217
Dangote Industries Limited	-	-		-
Gross amount due from related parties (Note 23)	**8,878,021**	**6,175,692**	**8,878,021**	**6,175,692**
Allowance for impaired -related parties Trade(Note 23.2)	(40,869)	(79,396)	(40,869)	(79,396)
Allowance for impaired -related parties Non-Trade(Note 23.2)	(2,319,515)	(767,613)	(2,319,515)	(767,613)
Net amount due from related parties	**6,517,637**	**5,328,683**	**6,517,637**	**5,328,683**

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
v) **Amount owed to related parties**				
Dangote Cement Plc	6,844,627	12,055,635	6,620,659	11,385,841
Dangote Packaging Limited	1,575,513	632,036	1,575,513	632,036
Dangote Global Services Limited	739,174	-	739,174	-
Dangote Oil and Gas Company Limited	1,323,588	-	1,323,588	-
Dangote Sugar (Ghana) Limited	-	-	471,348	-
Dangote Fertiliser Limited	-	176,812	-	176,812
Bluestar Shipping Lines Limited	262,046	24,327	262,046	24,327
Greenview Development Nig. Limited	3,759,088	-	3,759,088	-
Dancom Technologies Limited	69,761	32,124	66,530	28,894
Dangote Sinotruk West Africa Limited	1,602	452	1,602	452
Dangote Industries Limited	9,976,367	7,080,224	9,976,367	7,080,224
	24,551,766	**20,001,610**	**24,795,916**	**19,328,586**
vi) **Interest on intercompany loan**				
Dangote Cement Plc	-	117,462.38	-	117,462.38

35 Related party information (continued)

35.3 Sales of goods to related parties were made at the Company's usual market price without any discount to reflect the quantity of goods sold to related parties.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

Dangote Industries Limited (DIL) in recognition of the requirement of transfer pricing regulations that all transactions between connected taxable persons shall be carried out in a manner that is consistent with arm's length principle has come up with basis of computing its management fees and royalty taking into cognizance certain principles.

Royalty payments are made in addition to management fees and is payable at the rate of 0.5% of the total revenue.

35.4 Advance from related parties

	Group and Company 31/12/2024 N'000	Group and Company 31/12/2023 N'000
Advance from Dangote Petroleum and Petrochemical Limited	3,659,480	-
Related party loans	**3,659,480**	**-**

35.5 Key Management Personnel

List of Directors of Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc

1	Alh. Aliko Dangote (GCON)	Chairman
2	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	Board Member (Group Managing Director/CEO)
3	Ms. Mariya Aliko-Dangote	Board Member (Executive Director)
4	Mr. Olakunle Alake	Board Member (Director)
5	Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo	Board Member (Director)
6	Ms. Bennedikter Molokwu	Board Member (Director)
7	Dr. Konyinsola Ajayi (SAN)	Board Member (Director)
8	Alh. Abdu Dantata	Board Member (Director)
9	Ms. Maryam Bashir	Board Member (Director)
10	Mrs. Yabawa Lawan-Wabi (mni)	Independent Non-Executive Director
11	Mr. Arnold Ekpe	Independent Non-Executive Director

List of key management personnel

		2024	2023
1	Group Managing Director/CEO	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi	Mr. Ravindra Singhvi
2	Executive Director, Operations	Ms. Mariya Aliko- Dangote	Ms. Mariya Aliko- Dangote
3	Group Chief Finance Officer	Mr. Oscar Mbeche	Mr. Oscar Mbeche
4	Divisional General Manager, DSR Numan Operations	Mr. Chinnaya Sylvian	Mr. Chinnaya Sylvian
5	Chief Finance Officer	Dr. Isiaka Bello	Dr. Isiaka Bello
6	Company Secretary/Legal Adviser	Mrs. Temitope Hassan	Mrs. Temitope Hassan
7	GGM Operational Services, DSR Numan Operations	Mr Bello Dan-Musa Abdullahi	Mr Bello Dan-Musa Abdullahi
8	General Manager, Human Resources and Admin.	Mr. Hassan Salisu	Mr. Hassan Salisu
9	General Manager, Sales and marketing	Mr. Saddiq Bello	Mr. Saddiq Bello
10	Head Reinery Operations	Nil	Mr. Christopher Okoh
11	Chief Internal Auditor	Mr.Babafemi Gbadewole	Mr.Babafemi Gbadewole
12	Head, HSSE/Sustainability	Mr. Itoro Unaam	Mr. Itoro Unaam
13	Head, Corporate Affairs	Ms. Ngozi Ngene	Ms. Ngozi Ngene
14	Head, Risk Management	Mr. Ayokunle Ushie	Mr. Ayokunle Ushie
15	Head Quality Assurance	Mr Aderemi Adepoju	Mr Aderemi Adepoju
16	Head, DSR Logistics and Transport	Mr. Rasheed Azeez	Mr. Olusegun Idowu
17	Head, Social Performance	Mrs. Adenike Olaoye	Nil
18	Head, Supply Chain	Nil	Mr. Ganiyu Bakare
19	Head, Internal Control	Mr. Godfrey Ojo	Mr. Godfrey Ojo
20	Head of Procurement	Mr. Patrick Okolie	Nil
21	Head, Material Management	Mr. Oluyemi Ogunyemi	Nil

35 Related parties (Cont'd)

35.6 Compensation to key management personnel

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Short-term employee benefits	2,113,402	1,882,261	2,113,402	1,882,261
	2,113,402	**1,882,261**	**2,113,402**	**1,882,261**

36 Employee costs

The following items are included within employee benefits expenses:

Direct employee costs (note 7)	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000
Basic	4,601,293	3,569,217	4,601,293	3,569,217
Medical claims	253,813	184,057	253,813	184,057
Leave allowance	354,199	287,765	354,199	287,765
Short term benefits	2,085,921	1,558,170	2,085,921	1,558,170
Other short term costs	1,432,347	1,428,973	1,432,347	1,428,973
Pension	404,069	312,622	404,069	312,622
Termination benefits	-	448	-	448
	9,131,642	**7,341,252**	**9,131,642**	**7,341,252**

Indirect employee costs (note 8)	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000
Basic	1,454,026	1,282,398	1,454,026	1,282,398
Medical claims and allowance	100,354	57,236	100,354	57,236
NSITF and ITF levies	124,681	185,113	124,681	185,113
Short term benefits	3,121,637	2,415,016	3,121,637	2,415,016
Other short term costs	1,192,833	1,176,923	1,192,833	1,176,923
Pension	234,090	191,595	234,090	191,595
	6,227,621	**5,308,281**	**6,227,621**	**5,308,281**

Total employee costs				
Direct employee cost	9,131,642	7,341,252	9,131,642	7,341,252
Indirect employee cost	6,227,621	5,308,281	6,227,621	5,308,281
	15,359,263	**12,649,533**	**15,359,263**	**12,649,533**

Average number of persons employed during the year was:

	31/12/2024 Number	31/12/2023 Number	31/12/2024 Number	31/12/2023 Number
Management	160	159	152	148
Senior staff	644	588	634	574
Junior staff	2,174	2209	2,154	2176
	2,978	**2,956**	**2,940**	**2,898**

36 Employee costs (continued)

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

	GROUP 2024 Number	GROUP 2023 Number	COMPANY 2024 Number	COMPANY 2023 Number
N200,000 - N600,000	-	-	-	-
N600,001 - N700,000	-	-	-	-
N700,001 - N800,000	-	-	-	-
N800,001 - N900,000	336	366	336	366
N900,001 - N1,000,000	94	131	94	131
N1,000,001 - N2,000,000	477	869	464	836
N2,000,001 - N3,000,000	801	398	790	388
N3,000,001 - N4,000,000	387	361	383	358
N4,000,001 - N5,000,000	240	191	238	187
N5,000,001 - N6,000,000	137	130	134	130
N6,000,001 - N7,000,000	89	118	88	117
N7,000,001 - N8,000,000	82	75	82	75
N8,000,001 - N9,000,000	72	64	72	64
N9,000,001 - N10,000,000	27	48	27	48
N10,000,001 and above	236	205	232	198
	2,978	**2,956**	**2,940**	**2,898**

37 Directors' emoluments

	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000
Fees	20,000	16,000	20,000	16,000
Salaries	165,996	165,996	165,996	165,996
Others	921,515	579,386	921,515	579,386
	1,107,511	**761,382**	**1,107,511**	**761,382**
Emoluments of the highest paid Director	165,996	165,996	165,996	165,996

The number of Directors excluding the chairman with gross emoluments within the bands stated below were:

N'000	31/12/2024 Number	31/12/2023 Number	31/12/2024 Number	31/12/2023 Number
0 - 19,000	9	9	9	9
32,000 and above	1	1	1	1
	10	**10**	**10**	**10**

38 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2024, there were no capital commitments (2023: nil).

39 Contingent assets and Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 (2023: nil).

40 Free Float Computation

Company Name:	Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc
Board Listed:	Main Board
Year End:	December
Reporting Period:	Period Ended 31 December 2024 (Q4)
Share Price at end of reporting period:	N32.50 (2023:N57.00)

Shareholding structure/Free Float Status

Description	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Unit	**Percentage**	**Unit**	**Percentage**
Issued Share Capital	12,146,878,241	100%	12,146,878,241	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above):				
Dangote Industries limited	8,122,446,281	66.87%	8,122,446,281	66.87%
Dangote Aliko	653,095,014	5.38%	653,095,014	5.38%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	**8,775,541,295**	**72.25%**	**8,775,541,295**	**72.25%**
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interest:				
Mr. Olakunle Alake (Direct)	7,194,000	0.06%	7,194,000	0.06%
Ms Benedicta Molokwu (Direct)	1,483,400	0.01%	1,483,400	0.01%
Alhaji Abdu Dantata (Direct)	1,044,400	0.01%	1,044,400	0.01%
Mr. Uzoma Nwankwo (Direct)	384,692	0.00%	384,692	0.00%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	**10,106,492**	**0.08%**	**10,106,492**	**0.08%**
Free Float in Units and Percentage	**3,361,230,454**	**27.67%**	**3,361,230,454**	**27.67%**
Free Float in Value (N)	**109,239,989,755**		**191,590,135,878**	

Declaration:

(A) Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC with a free float percentage of 27.67% and value of N109,239,989,755 as at 31 December 2024, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

(B) Dangote Sugar Refinery PLC with a free float value of N191,590,135,878.00 as at 31 December 2023, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

41 Securities Trading Policy

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of The Exchange 2015 (Issuers' Rule), Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc maintains a Security Trading Policy (Policy) which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders in relation to their dealings in the Company's shares. The Policy undergoes periodic review by the Board and is updated accordingly. The Company has made specific inquiries of all its directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the Policy during the period.

Other National Disclosures

Statement of value added

		2024 N'000	2024 %	2023 N'000	2023 %
GROUP					
Value Added					
Revenue	5	665,689,763		441,452,953	
Bought - in materials and services		(627,274,043)		(347,082,764)	
Fair Value adjustment	17	10,099,566		9,495,990	
Other income	9,11	9,825,563		11,792,895	
		58,340,849	**100**	**115,659,074**	**100**
Value Distributed					
To Pay Employees					
Salaries, wages, medical and other benefits	36	15,359,263		12,649,533	
		15,359,263	**26**	**12,649,533**	**11**
To Pay Providers of Capital					
Finance costs	10	301,277,687		201,663,325	
		301,277,687	**516**	**201,663,325**	**174**
To Pay Government					
Income tax	12	3,377,543		11,221,570	
		3,377,543	**6**	**11,221,570**	**10**
To be retained in the business for expansion and future wealth creation:					
Value reinvested					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	16	12,598,078		10,268,323	
Deferred tax	12.1	(81,654,904)		(46,383,368)	
		(69,056,826)	**(118)**	**(36,115,045)**	**(31)**
Value retained					
Retained loss	26	(192,599,314)		(73,742,701)	
Non-controlling interest	27	(17,504)		(17,608)	
		(192,616,818)	**(330)**	**(73,760,309)**	**(64)**
Total Value Distributed		**58,340,849**	**100**	**115,659,074**	**100**

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

“Value added” is the measure of wealth the Group has created in its operations by “adding value” to the cost of products and services. The statement below summarises the total wealth created and shows how it was shared by employees and other parties who contributed to its creation. Also set out below is the amount retained and re-invested in the Group for the replacement of assets and the further development of operations.

Other National Disclosures

Statement of value added

	Note	2024 N'000	2024 %	2023 N'000	2023 %
COMPANY					
Value Added					
Revenue	5	665,689,763		441,452,953	
Bought - in materials and services		(626,603,184)		(347,035,872)	
Fair Value adjustment	17	10,099,566		9,495,990	
Other income	9,11	9,673,637		11,792,779	
		58,859,782	**100**	**115,705,850**	**100**
Value Distributed					
To Pay Employees					
Salaries, wages, medical and other benefits	36	15,359,263		12,649,533	
		15,359,263	**26**	**12,649,533**	**11**
To Pay Providers of Capital					
Finance costs	10	301,088,518		200,972,519	
		301,088,518	**512**	**200,972,519**	**174**
To Pay Government					
Income tax	12	3,377,543		11,221,570	
		3,377,543	**6**	**11,221,570**	**10**
To be retained in the business for expansion and future wealth creation:					
Value reinvested					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	16	11,555,811		9,245,056	
Deferred tax	12	(81,654,904)		(46,383,368)	
		(70,099,093)	**(119)**	**(37,138,312)**	**(32)**
Value retained					
Retained loss	26	(190,866,449)		(71,999,460)	
Non-controlling interest	27	-		-	
		(190,866,449)	**(324)**	**(71,999,460)**	**(62)**
Total Value Distributed		**58,859,782**	**100**	**115,705,850**	**100**

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

“Value added” is the measure of wealth the Group has created in its operations by “adding value” to the cost of products and services. The statement below summarises the total wealth created and shows how it was shared by employees and other parties who contributed to its creation. Also set out below is the amount retained and re-invested in the Group for the replacement of assets and the further development of operations.

Five Year Financial Summary

	GROUP 31/12/2024 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2023 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2022 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2021 N'000	GROUP 31/12/2020 N'000
Group as at December 31, 2023					
Assets					
Non-current assets	624,876,212	200,228,105	157,761,632	144,678,056	101,733,526
Current assets	425,087,875	399,693,177	333,804,092	213,959,067	175,430,221
Assets of disposal groups held for sale	868,642	868,642	868,642	868,642	868,642
Total assets	**1,050,832,729**	**600,789,924**	**492,434,366**	**359,505,765**	**278,032,389**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	39,807,278	330,057	13,769,637	12,331,269	11,271,389
Current liabilities	798,797,779	521,214,081	307,438,317	218,543,345	142,049,293
Total liabilities	**838,605,057**	**521,544,138**	**321,207,954**	**230,874,614**	**153,320,682**
Equity					
Share capital and premium	12,393,963	12,393,963	12,393,963	12,393,963	12,393,963
Retained earning	(125,717,093)	66,882,221	158,845,239	116,253,935	112,328,413
Non-controlling interest	(47,902)	(30,398)	(12,790)	(16,747)	(10,669)
Total equity	**(113,371,032)**	**79,245,786**	**171,226,412**	**128,631,151**	**124,711,707**
Total equity and liabilities	**725,234,025**	**600,789,924**	**492,434,366**	**359,505,765**	**278,032,389**
Profit and loss account					
Revenue	665,689,763	441,452,953	403,245,988	276,054,781	214,297,747
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	**(270,894,179)**	**(108,922,107)**	82,302,820	34,021,212	**45,622,319**
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(192,616,818)**	**(73,760,309)**	54,742,135	22,052,291	**29,775,243**
Per share data (Naira)					
(Loss)/Earnings per share (Basic and diluted	(15.86)	(6.07)	4.51	1.82	2.45
Net assets per share	17.47	6.52	14.10	10.59	10.27

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

Five Year Financial Summary

	COMPANY 31/12/2024 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2023 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2022 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2021 N'000	COMPANY 31/12/2020 N'000
Company as at December 31, 2023					
Assets					
Non-current assets	594,038,124	201,655,443	158,018,083	141,210,336	118,569,794
Current assets	423,437,505	398,516,439	332,083,111	207,303,891	139,842,108
Assets of disposal groups held for sale	868,642	868,642	868,642	868,642	868,642
Total assets	**1,018,344,271**	**601,040,525**	**490,969,836**	**349,382,869**	**259,280,544**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities	39,925,799	330,057	13,769,637	12,331,269	11,225,370
Current liabilities	798,723,006	518,900,557	305,170,514	207,221,431	122,752,272
Total liabilities	**838,648,805**	**519,230,614**	**318,940,151**	**219,552,700**	**133,977,642**
Equity					
Share capital and premium	12,393,963	12,393,963	12,393,963	12,393,963	12,393,963
Retained earning	(121,450,502)	69,415,947	159,635,722	117,436,206	112,908,939
Total equity	**(109,056,539)**	**81,809,910**	**172,029,685**	**129,830,169**	**125,302,902**
Total equity and liabilities	**729,592,266**	**601,040,524**	**490,969,836**	**349,382,869**	**259,280,544**
Profit and loss account					
Revenue	665,689,763	441,452,953	403,245,988	276,054,781	206,360,656
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	**(269,143,810)**	**(107,161,258)**	**81,907,076**	**34,629,037**	**46,938,948**
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(190,866,449)**	**(71,999,460)**	**54,346,391**	**22,660,116**	**31,370,659**
Per share data (Naira)					
(Loss)/Earnings per share (Basic and diluted)	(15.71)	(5.93)	4.47	1.87	2.58
Net assets per share	14.79	6.74	14.16	10.69	10.32

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