VITAFOAM NIGERIA PLC

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Vitafoam Nigeria Plc

Unaudited Consolidated and separate interim financial statements for the 6 months ended March 31, 2017

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Unaudited Consolidated And Separate Interim Financial Statements for the 6 months ended March 31, 2017

Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		Group				Company			
		6 Months to	**6 Months to**	**ths to 3 Mon**		**6 Months to**	**6 Months to**	**3 Months to**	**3 Months to**
		31-Mar-17	**31-Mar-16**	**31-Mar-17**	**31-Mar-16**	**31-Mar-17**	**31-Mar-16**	**31-Mar-17**	**31-Mar-16**
		N	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Revenue	3	10,567,395	8,047,622	5,181,827	3,536,005	9,051,912	6,715,302	4,555,137	2,938,903
Cost of Sales		-7,802,938	-5,479,439	(3,724,024)		-6,757,683	-4,568,079	-3,291,169	-1,939,200
Gross profit		2,764,457	2,568,183	1,457,803	1,203,975	2,294,229	2,147,223	1,263,968	999,703
Other income	5	73,064	60,838	39,697	26,602	63,978	56,925	34,137	33,431
Administrative expenses	15	-1,623,438	-1,766,032	-881,329	-900,421	-1,248,212	-1,324,374	-698,361	-643,826
Distribution expenses		-376,473	-392,997	-192,102	-213,109	-356,935	-337,559	-181,335	-177,796
Operating profit		837,610	469,992	424,069	117,047	753,060	542,215	418,409	211,512
Finance cost	4	-524,147	-432,253	-283,027	-243,810	-449,170	-309,201	-249,259	-153,190
Profit before taxation		313,463	37,739	141,042	-126,763	303,890	233,015	169,150	58,322
Taxation	4	-108,524	-87,346	-4,980	-23,329	-97,245	-74,565	-	-18,663
Profit for the 6 months		204,939	-49,607	136,062	-150,092	206,645	158,450	169,150	39,659
Exchange differences arising during the period	4	-123,774	-	-7,315	-7,315	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-123,774	-	-7,315	-7,315	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the 6 months		81,165	-49,607	128,747	-157,407	206,645	158,450	169,150	39,659
Profit attributable to:									
Equity holders of the parent		213,655	-38,254	278,668	-148,724	206,645	158,450	169,150	39,659
Non-controlling interests		-8,716	-11,353	-142,606	-1,368	-	-	-	-
		204,939	-49,607	136,062	-150,092	206,645	158,450	169,150	39,659
Earnings per share for profit from total operations attributable to equity holders of parent									
Basic and diluted		**25.02 k**	**(6.06)k**	**16.61 k**	**(18.33)k**	**25.23 k**	**19.35 k**	**20.65 k**	**4.84 k**

Unaudited Consolidated and separate interim financial statements for the 6 months ended March 31, 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2017

	Note(s)	Group		Company	
		Period to 31-Mar-17 N	Year ended 30 September 2016 N	Period to 31-Mar-17 N	Year ended 30 September 2016 N
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,469,570	3,828,622	2,308,600	2,443,814
Intangible assets		55,271	50,763	52,888	50,763
Investment property		346,150	353,168	346,150	353,168
Investments in subsidiaries		-	-	968,171	911,877
Available for sale financial assets	7	17,978	17,768	17,978	17,768
Deferred tax	8	14,207	-	-	-
		3,903,176	**4,250,321**	**3,693,787**	**3,777,390**
Current Assets					
Inventories	9	3,640,895	4,491,983	2,638,242	3,254,293
Trade and other receivables	10	1,628,595	1,815,474	3,380,620	3,614,806
Other assets	15	1,390,863	798,920	1,234,272	702,970
Current tax receivable		-	7,395	-	-
Cash and bank balances		136,673	284,211	185,482	179,053
		6,797,026	**7,397,983**	**7,438,616**	**7,751,122**
Non-current assets held for sale		1,697,065	1,697,065	1,570,043	1,570,043
Non-Current Assets		3,903,176	4,250,321	3,693,787	3,777,390
Current Assets		6,797,026	7,397,983	7,438,616	7,751,122
Non-current assets held for sale (assets of disposal groups)		1,697,065	1,697,065	1,570,043	1,570,043
Total Assets		**12,397,267**	**13,345,369**	**12,702,446**	**13,098,555**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent					
Share capital		521,035	521,035	521,035	521,035
Share premium		3	3	3	3
Reserves		493,640	493,640	526,341	526,341
Accumulated profit (loss)		2,574,907	2,565,726	3,421,087	3,327,844
		3,589,585	3,580,404	4,468,466	4,375,223
Non-controlling interest		- 80,661	- 71,945	-	-
		3,508,924	**3,508,459**	**4,468,466**	**4,375,223**
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Borrowings		921,236	1,096,162	231,822	165,354
Retirement benefit obligation		363,973	364,818	354,895	364,818
Deferred tax	8	423,220	400,490	423,216	423,216
		1,708,429	**1,861,470**	**1,009,933**	**953,388**
Current Liabilities					
Current tax payable		307,037	279,218	319,528	273,889
Trade and other payables	11	1,745,248	2,051,724	1,882,591	1,936,223
Borrowings	14	5,100,732	5,626,624	5,004,053	5,541,958
Deferred income		26,897	17,874	17,874	17,874
		7,179,914	**7,975,440**	**7,224,046**	**7,769,944**
Non-Current Liabilities		1,708,429	1,861,470	1,009,933	953,388
Current Liabilities		7,179,914	7,975,440	7,224,046	7,769,944
Total Liabilities		**8,888,343**	**9,836,910**	**8,233,979**	**8,723,332**
Equity		3,508,924	3,508,459	4,468,466	4,375,223
Liabilities		8,888,343	9,836,910	8,233,979	8,723,332
Total Equity and Liabilities	-	**12,397,267**	**13,345,369**	**12,702,445**	**13,098,555**

The unaudited consolidated and separate interim financial statements, were approved by the board on the 27 April, 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Group Managing Director
Mr Adeniyi A. Taiwo
FRC/2015/IOND/00000010639

Chief Financial Officer (AG.)
Joseph Alegbesogie
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003728

The accounting policies on pages 7 to 18 and the notes on pages 19 to 26 form an integral part of the unaudited consolidated and separate interim financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows

			Group				Company		
			March 2017		Sept 2016		March 2017		Sept 2016
	Note(s)		N. '000		N. '000		N. '000		N. '000
Cash flows from operating activities									
Cash generated from operations	17		1,150,269	-	1,719,231		1,148,728	-	1,340,417
Tax received (paid)		-	54,605	-	206,195	-	51,605	-	185,730
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities			1,095,664	-	1,925,426		1,097,123	-	1,526,147
Cash flows from investing activities									
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	-	42,220	-	290,650	-	2,623	-	76,964
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			92,272		12,242		14,618		11,689
Purchase of investment in subsidiary	-			-		-	56,294	-	349,389
Purchase of other intangible assets		-	4,508	-	19,672	-	2,125	-	19,672
Sale of other intangible assets			7,018		2,394		-		-
Sale of financial assets	-	-	210		-	-	210		-
Sale of Investment property							7,018		
Interest Income	-				68,257				68,257
Net cash used in investing activities			52,352	-	227,429	-	39,616	-	366,079
Cash flows from financing activities									
Shares issued to Vono shareholders					-				
Proceeds from borrowing			5,402,571		1,964,903		5,346,491		1,928,620
Repayment of borrowings		-	6,126,355		-	-	5,971,247		-
Dividends paid	-	-	143,417	-	299,700	-	113,402	-	245,700
Finance costs		-	524,147	-	895,059	-	449,170	-	774,418
Transfer to non controlling intrerest	-				383,112				-
Reserves arising from business combination	-				468,989		-		563,389
Share premium adjustment	-			-	759		-	-	759
Net cash produced by (used in) financing activities		-	1,391,348		1,621,486	-	1,187,328		1,471,132
Total movement for cash & cash equivalent for the year		-	243,332	-	531,369	-	129,821	-	421,094
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		-	1,614,158	-	1,082,789	-	1,709,650	-	1,288,556
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	17	-	1,857,490	-	1,614,158	-	1,839,471	-	1,709,650

The accounting policies on pages 7 to 18 and the notes on pages 19 to 26 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Fair value adjustment assets-available-for-sale reserve	Retained earnings	Total attributable to equity holders of the group / company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	N. '000	**N. '000**	**N. '000**	**N. '000**	**N. '000**	**N. '000**	**N. '000**	**N. '000**	**N. '000**
Group									
Balance at October 1, 2015	491,400	3	229,316	-	-37,048	3,092,017	3,775,688	-462,297	3,313,391
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-39,273	-39,273	7,240	-32,033
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-167,617	187,754	-	-186,560	-166,423	-	-166,423
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	-	-	-167,617	187,754	-	-225,833	-205,696	7,240	-198,456
Issue of shares	29,785	-	-	-	-	-	29,785	-	29,785
Repurchase of shares	-150	-	-	-	-	-	-150	-	-150
Business combination	-	-	-	281,235	-	-	281,235	-	281,235
* Changes in value of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405,420	405,420
* Share premium adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-759	-759	-	-759
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-299,700	-299,700	-22,308	-322,008
Balance at October 1, 2016	**521,035**	**3**	**61,699**	**468,989**	**-37,048**	**2,565,725**	**3,580,403**	**-71,945**	**3,508,458**
Profit for the 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	213,655	213,655	- 8,716	204,939
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	- 58,338	- 58,338		- 58,338
Dividends						- 146,135	- 146,135		- 146,135
Total comprehensive income for the 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	9,182	9,182	- 8,716	466
Balance at March 31, 2017	**521,035**	**3**	**61,699**	**468,989**	**- 37,048**	**2,574,907**	**3,589,585**	**- 80,661**	**3,508,924**

The accounting policies on pages 8 to 13 and the notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Unaudited Interim Consolidated and separate financial statements for the 6 months ended 31 March 2017

Separate statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Available-for-sale reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	N. '000	N. '000	N. '000	N. '000	N. '000	N. '000
Company						
Balance at October 1, 2015	491,400	3	-	-37,048	3,348,477	3,802,832
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	412,386	412,386
Other comprehensive income	-	-	187,754	-	-186,560	1,194
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	187,754	-	225,826	413,580
Issue of shares to Vono Products Plc	29,785	-	-	-	-	29,785
Business combination	-	-	375,635	-	-	375,635
Repurchase of shares	-150	-	-	-	-	-150
Share premium adjustment	-	-	-	-	-759	-759
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-245,700	-245,700
Balance at October 1, 2016	521,035	3	563,389	-37,048	3,327,844	4,375,223
Profit for the 6 month	-	-	-	-	206,645	206,645
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	- 113,402	-113,402
Total comprehensive income for the 6 months	-	-	-	-	93,243	93,243
Balance at March 31, 2017	521,035	3	563,389	-37,048	3,421,087	4,468,466

The accounting policies on pages 8 to 13 and the notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 General Information

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Vitafoam Nigeria Plc. and entities controlled by Vitafoam Nigeria Plc. (its subsidiaries), collectively called "the Group" made up to the end of each quarter of the year. The ultimate controlling party of the Group is the parent , Vitafoam Nigeria Plc.

Stand alone financial statements for Vitafoam Nigeria (the Company) have also been presented. The same accounting policies are used by both the Group and Company.

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on

1.2 Basis of Preparation and Adoption of IFRS

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) effective for the year ended 31st March 2017.

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

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption and historical cost convention as modified by the valuation of available-for-sale financial assets. The consolidated and separate interim financial statements are presented in Nigeria Naira and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand Naira (NGN'000), except where otherwise indicated.

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on .

1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

1.4 Consolidation

The interim financial statements of the subsidiaries used to prepare the interim consolidated and separate financial statements were prepared as of the parent Company’s reporting date.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group.

They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Company's subsidiaries' are listed below:

- Vitafoam Ghana Limited
- Vitafoam Sierra Leone Limited
- Vitapur Nigeria Limited
- Vitablom Nigeria Limited
- Vitavisco Nigeria Limited

Significant Accounting Policies

- Vono Products Plc.
- Vitagreen Nigeria Limited

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition- by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss. Inter-Company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from inter-Company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change in control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between the fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in the carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for retained interest in as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are re-classified to profit or loss.

1.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The interim consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in 'Naira', which is the Group's presentation currency.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured. 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 recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within ‘finance income or cost’. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within ‘other income or expenses’.

Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities for each period presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that period. Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates. Where Group companies have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency, the exchange differences arising on translation of these operations are recognized in other comprehensive income, otherwise, in the profit or loss.

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

a) assets and liabilities for each period presented are translated at the closing rate as at the end of that period;

b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a currency translation reserve.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods supplied in the normal course of business, stated net of trade discounts, change to returns, volume rebates, and value added tax.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company’s activities, as described below.

The Group bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer,the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

1.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of foam products or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. "

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cash balances with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.9 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method (product & packaging materials, work-in-progress,) and the weighted average cost basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses. Allowance is made for defective and slow moving items as appropriate. If carrying value exceeds net realizable amount, a write down is recognized. The write-down may be reversed in a subsequent period if the circumstances which caused it no longer exist.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

1.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss in the period they are incurred.

The Group allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized when replaced. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within ‘other income’ in the profit or loss.

The major categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Asset category	Useful lives (years)
Buildings	33
Plant and machinery	5
Motor vehicle	4
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5

Land is not depreciated. The Company currently does not have property, plant and equipment in work in progress. In the case where an asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference (impairment loss) is recorded as expense in profit or loss.

1.13 Impairment of assets

1.13.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

1.13.2 Impairment of financial assets

a. Assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

• Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;

• a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

• the Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

• it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

• the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

• observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:

1. Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and

2. National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.13 Impairment of assets (continued)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

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

b. Assets carried as available for sale

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below cost is also evidence that the asset is impaired.

If such evidence exists for available for sale financial assets, the cumulative loss -measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on thatfinancial asset previously recognized in profit or loss-is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated profit or loss.

1.14 Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

Loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.14.1 Financial assets

The Company's financial assets are classified into available for sale (AFS) and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

i Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS financial assets)

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. The Group's available-for sale assets comprise investments in equity securities . Available-for-sale investments are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from remeasurement are recognized in other comprehensive income .

When an available-for-sale investment is sold or impaired, the accumulated gains or losses are moved from accumulated other comprehensive income to the statement of comprehensive income and are included in "other gains and losses (net)". Available-for-sale investments are classified as non-current, unless an investment matures within twelve months, or management expects to dispose of it within twelve months. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income as dividend income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reasonably estimated are carried at cost.

ii Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Group's loans and receivables comprise trade receivables, staff debtors, Intercompany receivables and cash and cash equivalents, and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost less any impairment.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

1.14.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. There are no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

These include trade payables and bank borrowings. Trade payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade payables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Bank borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Offsetting financial Instruments

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

Derecognition

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments or settle obligations have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

1.15 Taxation

Current Income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at each reporting period end in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in whichapplicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on thebasis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at each report period end and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.16 Employee benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contributory schemes.

a) Defined Contributory scheme

The Company operates a pension scheme which is generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

In Nigeria, the Group, in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, operates a defined contribution pension scheme under which the Group contributes 10% and its employees each contribute 8% of the employees’ monthly basic salary, housing and transport allowances to the fund. In Sierra Leone and Ghana.

The Group also operates defined contribution schemes in accordance with the relevant local laws. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due.

The staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the Group's contributions are accrued and charged fully to the profit or loss account. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

b) Defined Benefits scheme

A defined benefit plan is a retirement benefit plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occurred, in other comprehensive income and cumulated in other reserves without recycling to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

Other Long term benefits

Other long term benefits - Long Service awards are paid to qualifying staff when earned. The Group's liability to staff is measured annually by independent actuaries using the projected credit unit method.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.17 Share capital

The Company has only one class of shares, ordinary shares. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. When new shares are issued, they are recorded as share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserve.

1.18 Dividend distribution

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

Unclaimed dividends which remain unclaimed for a period exceeding twelve (12) years from the date of declaration and which are no longer actionable by shareholders in accordance with section 385 of the Companies and Allied Matters Acts of Nigeria are written back to retained earnings.

1.19 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Group leases certain land and buildings. Leases of land and buildings where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases otherwise, they are operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. For finance leases, each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other longterm payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Property, plant & equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

1.20 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are deferred and credited to the profit or loss on a straight- line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

1.21 Segment Reporting

An Operating segment is a component of an entity

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

b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to maked ecisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and

c) for which discrete financial 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 Vitafoam Nigeria Plc.

1.22 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.23 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.24 Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property. Land held under operating leases is classified and accounted for by the Company as investment property when the definition of investment property would otherwise be met. The operating lease is accounted for as if it were a finance lease.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and (where applicable) borrowing costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at cost. Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured.

This is usually when all risks are transferred. Rental income represents income received from letting of properties. Income is recognised on an accrual basis and credited to the profit or loss.

1.25 Intangible assets

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

• it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;

• management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;

• there is an ability to use or sell the software product;

• it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;

• adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software

product are available; and

• the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of five years." Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

1.26 Comparatives

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

Where IAS 8 applies, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.27 Interests in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment.

The cost of an investment in a subsidiary is the aggregate of:
- the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the company; plus
- any costs directly attributable to the purchase of the subsidiary.

An adjustment to the cost of a business combination contingent on future events is included in the cost of the combination if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated and separate interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and separate interim financial statements are disclosed herein.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

2.1.1 Pension obligations

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for these benefits include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of employee benefit obligations.

The Group's actuaries determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the employee benefit obligations.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, the actuaries considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds (except where there is no deep market in such bonds, in which case the discount rate should be based on market yields on Government bonds) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related employee benefit obligation. Other key assumptions for employee benefit obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note .

2.1.2 Income Taxes

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 interim consolidated and separate financial statements will be sustained.

Significant Accounting Policies

2.1.3 Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when an available-for-sale equity investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

2.1.4 Useful lives and residual values

Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually in line with IAS 16 requirements.In performing this review,management considers the present conditions of the assets and the scrap values realizable on these assets at the time of disposal. No revisions were made to useful lives and residual values in current period as management deems these estimates appropriate.

2.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policy

Key judgements applied to the Group's accounting policies during the periods included in these consolidated and separate interim financial statements.

2.2.1 Impairment of Non-financial assets

IAS 36 requires an assessment of indicators of impairment at least at each period end. Where no indicators exist as at review date, the standard precludes the need for any further impairment testing's. The Directors reviewed all indicators as at each period and conclude that no non-financial assets (e.g. property plant and equipment) were impaired.

2.2.2 Consolidation of Vono Products Plc.

Under IFRS 10, entities are required to re-assess the control of an entity when facts and circumstances change. Vitafoam Nigeria Plc. carried out a control re-assessment and concluded that it has control of Vono Products Plc. even though Vitafoam holds only 47% of equity shares in Vono Products Plc.

In line with IFRS 10, Vono products has been consolidated during the period.

2.2.3 Investment in subsidiary - Vitapur Nigeria Limited

Even though Vitafoam holds only 40% of equity shares in Vitapur Nigeria Limited, the Directors believe that Vitafoam has "more than" significant influence and controls the financial and operating policies of Vitapur Nigeria Limited. This key judgement forms the basis for the consolidation of the Vitapur's financial statements.

2.2.4 Functional currency of Vitafoam Sierra Leone

IAS 21 requires that the functional currency of an entity should reflect the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the entity. Prior to June 2014, the functional currency of Vitafoam Sierra Leone was the Nigerian Naira.

From July 2014, there was a change in the underlying events and conditions that was relevant to the subsidiary. Following this event, the functional currency changed to the Sierra Leonean 'Leone'. The effect of this change has been reflected prospectively from the date of change in these financial statements in line with IAS 21.

2.2.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Group reviews its impairment of financial assets for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable, or at least at the reporting date, when there is an indication that the asset might be impaired.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated And Separate Interim Financial Statements

	Group				Company			
	6 Months to 31, Mar. '17	6 Months to 31, Mar. '16	3 Months to 31, Mar. '17	3 Months to 31, Mar. '16	6 Months to 31, Mar. '17	6 Months to 31, Mar. '16	3 Months to 31, Mar. '17	3 Months to 31, Mar. '16
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3. Revenue								
Local	10,567,270	8,047,622	5,181,702	3,536,130	9,051,912	6,715,302	4,555,137	2,938,903
Rendering of services	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10,567,395	8,047,622	5,181,827	3,536,130	9,051,912	6,715,302	4,555,137	2,938,903

The company's primary geographical segment is Nigeria. Over 99.9% of the sales of the company are made in Nigeria. Also, the Company's products have identical risks and returns. No further business or geographical segment information is therefore reported.

4. Finance cost								
Interest on Term Loan	130,489	92,520	67,058	35,087	65,899	66,182	35,856	22,046
Interest on Commercial papers	204,127	200,012	122,368	121,193	202,760	143,074	123,013	76,148
Interest on Overdraft	189,530	139,721	93,601	87,530	180,511	99,946	90,390	54,996
	524,146	**432,253**	**283,027**	**243,810**	**449,170**	**309,202**	**249,259**	**153,190**
5. Other income								
Profit and loss on sale of assets		312		162		312		162
Investment income	13,535	1,221	185	185	13,535	1,221	185	185
Sale of scrap items	35,074	32,948	17,856	14,762	28,282	32,948	13,491	12,786
Rental income	21,998	20,298	20,298	10,298	22,160	20,298	20,460	20,298
Other income	2,456	6,059	1,357	1,195	-	2,146	-	-
	73,063	**60,838**	**39,696**	**26,602**	**63,977**	**56,925**	**34,136**	**33,431**

6. Property, plant and equipment - Group

	Freehold Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Furniture and Fixtures N'000	Motor Vehicle N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
Balance at October 1, 2015	319,072	3,668,163	2,270,060	341,986	577,439	7,176,720
Additions	9,580	32,714	123,799	39,294	85,263	290,650
Adjustments	-32,097	-	-	-	-	-32,097
Reclassification	-8,444	8,444	3,072	-3,072	-	-
Reclassifications to held for sale	0	-566,091	-128,379	-27,066	-62,308	-783,844
Disposal	0	-	-7,501	-350	-84,421	-92,272
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0	36,855	6,244	1,215	2,559	46,873
Transfer	0	-	-113,585	-	-	-113,585
Balance at Sept. 30. 2016	288,111	3,180,085	2,153,710	352,007	518,532	6,492,445
Balance at Oct. 1, 2016	288,111	3,180,085	2,153,710	352,007	518,532	6,492,445
Addition	-	65	31,665	3,625	6,865	42,220
Disposal	-	-	-	-1,251	-17,776	-19,027
Adjustments	- 17,886	17,886	-39,452	2,262	-3,945	-41,135
Reclassification	-	-	150,730	2,953	-	153,683
Translation effect	-	-251,247	-40,224	-7,652	-7,163	-306,286
Balance at March 31, 2017	270,225	2,946,789	2,256,429	351,944	496,513	6,321,900
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at October 1, 2015	-	452,104	1,575,264	230,204	406,665	2,664,237
Charge for the year	-	65,695	167,046	30,293	54,860	317,894
Reclassification to held for sale	-	-120,151	-52,000	-17,282	-29,530	-218,963
Disposal	-	-	-7,500	-344	-60,689	-68,533
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	987	-	-	-	987
Transfer	-	-	-27,634	274	-274	-27,634
reclassification	-	-	1,773	-1,773	-	0
Adjustments	-	0	-7,537	-	-	-7,537
Effect of foreign currency exchange	-	-	1,230	521	1,621	3,372
Balance at Sept. 30. 2016		398,635	1,650,642	241,893	372,653	2,663,823
Balance at October 1, 2016		398,635	1,650,642	241,893	372,653	2,663,823
Charge for the year	-	45,190	100,374	18,662	33,735	197,961
Disposal	-	-	-	- 695	- 11,826	-12,521
Ajustments	-	-	- 4,120	4,281	3	164
Reclassification	-	-	52,756	-	-	52,756
Effect of foreign currency exchange diff	-	- 16,616	- 22,520	- 6,456	- 4,263	- 49,855
Balance at March 31, 2017	**-**	**427,209**	**1,777,132**	**257,685**	**390,302**	**2,852,328**
Carrying amount						
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**270,225**	**2,519,578**	**479,297**	**94,260**	**106,210**	**3,469,570**
Balance at Sept. 30. 2016	**288,111**	**2,781,450**	**503,068**	**110,114**	**145,879**	**3,828,622**

6. Property, plant & equipment - Company

	Freehold Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant and machinery N'000	Furniture and fixutres N'000	Motor Vehicle N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
Balance at October 1, 2015	299,822	2,147,122	1,621,759	266,293	444,616	4,779,612
Addition	2,500	4,056	15,836	4,382	50,190	76,964
Disposal	-	-	-7,501	-	-80,531	-88,032
Transfer	-	-	-	293	-293	-
Write-off	-32,097	-	-	-	-	-32,097
Balance at Sept. 30, 2016	**270,225**	**2,151,178**	**1,630,094**	**270,968**	**413,982**	**4,736,447**
Addition	-	65	783	1,775	0	2,623
Disposals					- 14,618	-14,618
Balance at March 31, 2017	**270,225**	**2,151,243**	**1,630,877**	**272,743**	**399,364**	**4,724,452**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at October 1, 2015	-	281,311	1,305,902	188,550	337,571	2,113,334
Charge for the period	-	57,433	123,763	24,451	38,387	244,034
Disposal	-	-	-7,500	-	-57,235	-64,735
Transfer	-	-	-	274	-274	-
Balance at 31st March, 2016	-	338,744	1,422,165	213,275	318,449	2,292,633
Balance at October 1, 2016	-	338,744	1,422,165	213,275	318,449	2,292,633
Charge for the period	-	32,594	64,510	12,828	22,694	132,626
Disposal	-	-	-	-	- 9,407.89	-9,408
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	-	371,338	1,486,675	226,103	331,735	2,415,851
Carrying amount						
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**270,225**	**1,779,904**	**144,203**	**46,640**	**67,628**	**2,308,600**
Balance as at September 30, 2016	**270,225**	**1,812,434**	**207,929**	**57,693**	**95,533**	**2,443,814**

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated And Separate Interim Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
	Period to	Year ended 30 September		Year ended 30 September
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	N	N	N	N
7. Available for-sale financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
Quoted Security	7,978	7,768	7,978	7,768
Unquoted securities	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	17,978	**17,768**	**17,978**	**17,768**
Non-current assets				
Available-for-sale				
Non-current assets				
Current assets	17,978	17,768	17,978	17,768
	17,978	17,768	17,978	17,768

The Group has not reclassified any financial assets from cost or amortised cost to fair value, or from fair value to cost or amortised cost during the current or prior 6 months.

8, Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability				
Property plant and equipment	423,220	363,233	423,216	385,959
Deferred tax asset				
Other deferred tax asset	14,207	14,207 -		

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Deferred tax liability	423,220	400,490	423,216	423,216
Deferred tax asset	14,207	-	-	-
Total net deferred tax asset	**437,427**	**400,490**	**423,216**	**423,216**

9. Inventories				
Finished goods - cost	823,319	972,315	567,991	688,512
Raw materials - cost	2,114,713	2,715,422	1,522,870	2,050,300
Work in progress - cost	353,889	366,928	236,444	198,157
Spare parts and consumables - cost	365,683	385,972	324,647	331,033
Goods in transit	-	68,055	-	-
Inventories (write-downs)	- 16,709	- 16,709	- 13,709	- 13,709
	3,640,895	**4,491,983**	**2,638,243**	**3,254,293**

10. Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	1,696,710	1,807,780	1,071,307	1,366,075
Prepayments	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	179,051	230,011	178,858	130,631
Staff Debtors	9,158	19,206	3,625	12,851
Receivables from related parties (Note 16)	-	-	2,340,996	2,278,585
Impairment of receivables	- 256,324	- 241,523	- 214,360	- 173,336
	1,628,595	**1,815,474**	**3,380,426**	**3,614,806**

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated And Separate Interim Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
	Period to 31-Mar-17 N	Year ended 30 September 2016 N	Period to 31-Mar-17 N	Year ended 30 September 2016 N
11. Trade and other payables				
Trade payables	681,847	605,936	475,664	732,365
Dealers Securities' Deposit	172,845	92,696	172,845	92,002
Dividends Unclaimed	316,171	271,339	316,171	271,339
Other payables	287,714	772,246	750,592	639,772
Accrued expenses	286,671	193,126	167,319	95,513
Withholding tax payable	-	27,648	-	31,294
Employed benefits payable	-	88,733	-	73,938
	1,745,248	2,051,724	1,882,591	1,936,223
All trade payables are due within twelve (12) months.				
12. Cash and bank balances				
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash	50,543	25,860	36,488	15,016
Bank Balances	39,687	211,907	102,551	117,593
Fixed deposits	46,444	46,444	46,444	46,444
	136,673	284,211	185,483	179,053
Bank overdraft	-1,994,163	-1,898,369	-2,024,954	-1,888,703
	-1,857,490	**-1,614,158**	**-1,839,471**	**-1,709,650**
Current assets	136,673	284,211	185,483	179,053
Current liabilities	-1,994,163	-1,898,369	-2,024,954	-1,888,703
	-1,857,490	**-1,614,158**	**-1,839,471**	**-1,709,650**
13. Share capital				
Authorised				
2,400,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
Issued				
Ordinary shares (50 kobo)	521,035	521,035	521,035	521,035
Share premium	3	3	3	3
	521,038	521,038	521,038	521,038

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated And Separate Interim Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
	Period to 31-Mar-17	Year ended 30 Sept. 2016	Period to 31-Mar-17	Year ended 30 Sept. 2016
	N	**N**	**N**	**N**
14. Borrowings				
Non Current				
Finance lease Obligation	99,752	-	-	-
Government Grant	13,202	-	13,202	-
Bank borrowings	808,282	1,096,161	218,620	165,354
Total	**921,236**	**1,096,161**	**231,822**	**165,354**
Current				
Government grants	13,319	-	13,319	-
Bank overdrafts	1,994,163	1,898,369	2,024,954	1,888,703
Commercial papers	2,240,603	3,127,816	2,240,603	3,127,816
Bank borrowings	852,646	600,439	725,177	525,439
	5,100,731	5,626,624	5,004,053	5,541,958
	6,021,967	**6,722,785**	**5,235,875**	**5,707,312**

15. Administrative expenses

	Group				**Company**			
	6 Months to 31-Mar-17	**6 Months to 31-Mar-16**	**3 Months to 31-Mar-17**	**3 Months to 31-Mar-16**	**6 Months to 31-Mar-17**	**6 Months to 31-Mar-16**	**3 Months to 31-Mar-17**	**3 Months to 31-Mar-16**
	N	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Administration and management expense	22,693	21,768	19,558	2,476	20,026	16,324	18,448	1,770
Advertising	54,399	93,772	34,752	76,058	43,108	77,820	18,637	54,383
Auditors remuneration	12,520	14,426	11,754	4,385	11,164	10,818	11,164	3,135
Bank charges	69,828	10,352	33,448	13,895	52,686	7,405	31,813	8,730
Cleaning and sanitation	9,618	7,641	5,056	3,188	6,591	5,730	3,507	2,280
Commission paid	7,740	8,479	7,740	7,740	-	-	-	-
Exchange loss	37,336	-	37,336	-	37,336	-	37,336	-
Consulting and professional fees	36,001	41,749	19,177	21,218	24,945	31,309	13,413	15,171
Amortisation	7,031	8,963	3,521	4,659	7,031	6,721	3,521	3,331
Depreciation	177,199	177,748	97,133	92,346	140,287	133,296	77,749	66,030
Donations	4,429	4,962	869	3,958	3,555	3,721	1,365	2,830
Employee costs	735,511	882,416	350,972	434,893	570,021	659,619	285,089	319,524
Entertainment	10,235	6,833	3,662	4,465	8,528	6,124	2,931	3,193
Contingences	3,501	1,903	300	1,083	2,557	1,427	73	774
Merger scheme expenses	-	20,015	-	2,203	-	15,010	-	1,575
Fines and penalties	15,407	26,162	12,366	14,855	15,157	19,977	11,310	11,827
Insurance	16,315	16,794	6,837	7,670	12,253	12,594	5,144	5,484
Rent and rates	51,614	29,392	22,641	14,530	15,534	22,041	6,283	10,390
Magazines, books and periodicals	1,152	1,347	555	792	992	1,010	463	566
Motor vehicle expenses	11,132	7,211	4,932	4,480	6,962	5,408	2,623	3,203
Printing and stationery	7,609	9,919	4,251	4,706	6,405	7,438	3,532	3,365
Uniform and Protective clothing	568	2,077	316	1,942	552	1,558	299	1,388
Repairs and maintenance	130,194	147,220	95,864	63,336	108,517	110,402	75,067	45,287
Research and development costs	9,850	1,030	7,936	1,081	5,622	773	5,622	773
Security	23,413	17,655	11,752	8,642	16,982	15,358	8,586	3,819
Subscriptions	3,499	3,054	1,086	1,846	2,964	2,290	551	654
Telephone and postages	22,620	36,470	13,974	11,879	16,897	26,209	11,324	8,494
Transport expenses	7,701	10,925	3,509	5,935	5,371	8,193	2,762	4,243
Travel - local	16,150	36,246	10,107	22,955	14,186	27,181	9,164	16,413
Travel - overseas	12,160	25,335	2,875	22,747	3,489	18,999	735	16,265
Electricity and other utilities	106,013	94,168	57,050	40,458	88,494	69,619	49,850	28,929
	1,623,438	**1,766,032**	**881,329**	**900,421**	**1,248,212**	**1,324,374**	**698,361**	**643,826**

	Group		Company	
	31 Mar **2017** **N. '000**	30 Sept. **2016** **N. '000**	31 Mar **2017** **N. '000**	30 Sept. **2016** **N. '000**
15. Other assets				
Other assets represents various forms of prepayments. They are as follows:				
Prepaid rent	140,690	94,318	61,296	50,679
Prepaid insurance	21,360	10,157	18,802	8,543
Prepaid advertisement	47,285	6,374	20,531	6,000
Prepaid subscription	10,437	872	10,437	872
Advance payment for forex	1,122,267	581,466	1,122,267	581,466
Other prepayments	48,824	105,733	939	55,410
	1,390,862	798,920	1,234,271	702,970
16. Receivables from related parties-				
Vitapur Nig Ltd (Curr. Acct)			860,192	810,103
Vitablom Nig Ltd (Curr. Acct)			227,406	261,940
Vitavisco Nig Ltd (Curr. Acct)			67,261	90,588
Vitagreen Nig Ltd (Curr. Acct)			250,346	248,070
Vitafoam Ghana Ltd (Curr. Acct)			413,361	405,498
Vitafoam S/Leone Ltd (Curr. Acct)			467,933	424,949
Vitaparts Nig. Limited			135	25
Vono Furniture Products Ltd Current			54,363	37,412
			2,340,997	2,278,585
17. Cash generated from (used in) operations				
Profit before taxation	313,463	61,198	303,890	522,757
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	177,199	349,018	140,287	275,161
(Profit) loss on sale of assets		11,497		11,608
Adjustment on property, plant and equipment	- 41,138	632,881		32,096
Gain/loss on exchange difference	- 36,457	- 167,617		-
Finance costs	524,147	895,059	449,170	774,418
Interest received		- 68,257		- 68,257
Fair value adjustments		- 2,654		- 2,654
Vono tax liability assumed		28,749		28,749
Movements in retirement benefit assets and	- 845	- 13,136	- 9,923	8,661
liabilities				-
Held for sale assets		- 1,696,146		- 1,570,043
Share issued to Vono Shareholders		29,635		29,635
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	851,088	- 27,371	616,051	- 220,825
Trade and other receivables	186,879	1,011,144	234,187	1,081,800
Prepayments	- 591,943	- 630,438	- 531,302	- 562,325
Trade and other payables	- 232,124	- 2,075,530	- 53,632	- 1,699,072
Current tax				
Government grant		- 57,264		17,874
	1,150,269	- 1,719,231	1,148,728	- 1,340,417