

GREEN FUELS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2026

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors	Mr. Olajide O. Rosiji (Chairman)
	Mr. Arundeeep Sira - Indian (Managing Director)
	Mr. Anil Ahluwalia - Indian

Registered Office	2b Adewunmi Industrial Estate Kudirat Abiola Way Oregun, Ikeja, Lagos
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Company Registration No.	712993
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Company Secretaries	Nnenna Ejekam Associates 70A Itafaji Road, off Corporation Drive Dolphin Estate Ikoyi, Lagos
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Independent Auditors	OOP & Partners (Chartered Accountants) 58 Kudirat Abiola Way Oregun, Ikeja, Lagos
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Principal Bankers	Bank of Industry Limited Fidelity Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited Globus Bank Limited United Bank for Africa Plc Stanbic IBTC
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RESULT AT A GLANCE

	2026 N'000	2025 N'000	Increase/ (Decrease) %
Revenue	23,648,670	30,904,377	(23.5)
Profit before tax	770,587	7,686,579	(90.0)
Profit after tax	226,844	4,939,606	(95.4)
Share capital	150,000	150,000	-
Shareholders' funds	14,959,334	14,732,490	1.5
PER SHARE DATA:			
Earnings per share data (Naira)	1.51	32.93	(95.4)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are pleased to submit to the members of the Company their report together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026.

2. RESULTS

The profit after tax of the Company for the year was N226,844,000 (2025: N4,939,606,000).

3. LEGAL FORM

The Company was incorporated on 9th October 2007 with Registration Number RC. 712993.

4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is engaged in the business of production, distribution and marketing of compressed natural gas of all kinds.

5. NAMES OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026:

- Mr. Olajide O. Rosiji
- Mr. Anil Ahluwalia
- Mr. Arundeeep Sira

6. DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The interest of the Directors in the shares of the Company as at 31 March, 2026 is as follows:

	Number 2026	Number 2025
Chief Ola Rosiji	56,250,000	56,250,000
Mr. Anil Ahluwalia	56,250,000	56,250,000

7. SUMMARY OF SHAREHOLDINGS

	2026	2025
Chief Ola Rosiji	56,250,000	56,250,000
Mr. Anil Ahluwalia	56,250,000	56,250,000
Industrial Energy (Africa) Limited	<u>37,500,000</u>	<u>37,500,000</u>
	<u>150,000,000</u>	<u>150,000,000</u>

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D.)

8. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and are in compliance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. In doing so, they are required to ensure that:

- proper accounting records are maintained
- internal control procedures are instituted which, as far as possible, safeguard the assets, prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities
- applicable accounting standards are followed
- suitable accounting policies are adopted and consistently applied
- judgment and estimates made are reasonable and prudent; and
- the going concern basis is used, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In the opinion of the Directors, the market value of the Company's property, plant and equipment is not less than the value as shown in the Financial Statements.

10. AUDITORS

Messrs OOP & Partners (Chartered Accountants) have expressed their willingness to continue in office as Auditors to the Company in accordance with section 357(2) of the Companies Allied Matters Act, 2020. A resolution will be proposed authorizing the Directors to determine their remuneration.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

NNENNA EJEKAM ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES
LAGOS NIGERIA
12 August, 2026



NNENNA EJEKAM ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of Green Fuels Limited are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigerian Act ,2011 (as amended).

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

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provide relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with specific requirements of IFRSs are insufficient, to enable users understand the impact of particular transactions, and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance
- making an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

The Directors are also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Company
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with the legislation of Nigeria and IFRS
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities

Going Concern

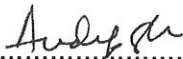
The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Company will not remain as a going concern in the year ahead.

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2026 were approved by the Directors on 12 August, 2026.



.....
Mr. Olajide O. Rosiji
Chairman

FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/554781



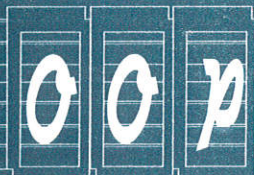
.....
Mr. Arundeepr Sira
Managing Director

FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/391181



.....
Mr. Sunil Saxena
Chief Financial Officer

FRC/2025/PRO/ANAN/001/696405



OOP & Partners

(formerly Omogoroye Okin Popoola & Co.)

(Chartered Accountants)

Head Office:

58, Kudirat Abiola Way(2nd Floor)
Oregun, Ikeja
Lagos State, Nigeria

Branch Office:

17, Olayiwola Street
New Oko-Oba, Abule Egba
Lagos State, Nigeria

Postal Address:

P. O. Box 6252
Ikeja, Lagos State
Nigeria

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF GREEN FUELS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of **Green Fuels Limited** which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March, 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2026, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended).

Basis for Opinion

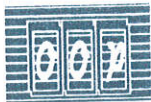
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended) and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

7(i)



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors
- conclude on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Management 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. From the matters communicated with the Management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2020

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, and so far as appears from our examination of those books, the Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

I.OMOGOROYE,FCA

FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000001191

for: OOP & Partners

(Chartered Accountants)

Lagos, Nigeria

12 August, 2026



STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
Revenue (Compressed Natural Gas)		23,648,670	30,904,377
Cost of sales	6	<u>(17,305,808)</u>	<u>(19,648,507)</u>
Gross profit		6,342,862	11,255,870
Operating expenses	7	(5,242,630)	(3,466,317)
Other Income	8	<u>208,244</u>	<u>420,381</u>
Operating profit		1,308,476	8,209,934
Finance expenses	9	<u>(537,889)</u>	<u>(523,355)</u>
Profit before tax	10	770,587	7,686,579
Taxation	12	<u>(543,743)</u>	<u>(2,746,973)</u>
(Loss)/Profit for the year		226,844	4,939,606
Other Comprehensive Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive profit		<u><u>226,844</u></u>	<u><u>4,939,606</u></u>
Earnings per share (Naira)		<u><u>1.51</u></u>	<u><u>32.93</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	13.	7,221,089	6,663,531
Intangible asset - Computer software (SAP)	25.	9,277	9,277
		<u>7,230,366</u>	<u>6,672,808</u>
Current assets			
Inventories (Spare parts)		815,373	204,179
Trade and other receivables	15.	17,299,265	17,977,186
Cash and cash equivalents	16.	870,828	282,169
		<u>18,985,466</u>	<u>18,463,534</u>
Total assets		<u>26,215,832</u>	<u>25,136,342</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for staff gratuity/others	14.	135,945	150,806
Term loans (secured) (due after one year)	20.	1,908,169	2,941,800
		<u>2,044,114</u>	<u>3,092,606</u>
Current liabilities			
Term loans (secured) (due within one year)	20.	1,032,083	2,024,982
Trade and other payables	21	6,456,996	2,497,135
Current tax liabilities	12	1,673,576	2,739,400
Deposit for shares		49,729	49,729
		<u>9,212,384</u>	<u>7,311,246</u>
Total liabilities		<u>11,256,498</u>	<u>10,403,852</u>
Net Assets		<u>14,959,334</u>	<u>14,732,490</u>
Equity			
Share capital	17.	150,000	150,000
Share premium	18.	1,350,000	1,350,000
Retained earnings	19.	13,459,334	13,232,490
Total equity		<u>14,959,334</u>	<u>14,732,490</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 August, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

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Mr. Olajide O. Rosiji
Chairman
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/554781

.....
Mr. Arundeeep Sira
Managing Director
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/391181

.....
Mr. Sunil Saxena
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2025/PRO/ANAN/001/696405

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Revenue Reserve N'000	Total Equity N'000
Balance at 1 April 2025	150,000	1,350,000	13,232,490	14,732,490
Profit for the year	-	-	226,844	226,844
Balance at 31 March 2026	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1,350,000</u>	<u>13,459,334</u>	<u>14,959,334</u>

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Revenue Reserve N'000	Total Equity N'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	150,000	1,350,000	8,292,884	9,792,884
Profit for the year	-	-	4,939,606	4,939,606
Balance at 31 March 2025	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1,350,000</u>	<u>13,232,490</u>	<u>14,732,490</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	770,587	7,686,579
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	816,900	715,599
Transfer of property, plant and equipment to related company	-	260,948
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,000)	-
Finance expense	537,889	523,353
Cash flows from operation before changes in working capital	<u>2,121,376</u>	<u>9,186,479</u>
Changes in working capital items:		
(Increase) in inventories	(611,194)	(52,580)
(Decrease)/Increase in staff gratuities	(14,861)	114,663
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other receivables	677,921	(5,887,024)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	3,959,861	(2,100,796)
	<u>6,133,103</u>	<u>1,260,742</u>
Income tax paid	(1,609,568)	(1,390,264)
Net cashflow from operating activities	<u>4,523,535</u>	<u>(129,523)</u>
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,374,458)	(1,599,142)
Purchase of computer software	-	-
Proceed from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,000	-
Net cashflow from investing activities	<u>(1,370,458)</u>	<u>(1,599,142)</u>
Financing activities		
Finance expense paid	(537,888)	(523,345)
Proceed from term loan	-	954,982
Repayment of term loan	(2,026,530)	(162,473)
Net cashflow from financing activities	<u>(2,564,418)</u>	<u>269,166</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	588,659	(1,459,499)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	282,169	1,741,668
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>870,828</u></u>	<u><u>282,169</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) Corporate information and principal activities

The company was incorporated in Nigeria on 9 October, 2007 with Registration Number RC712993. The Company is established to engage in the business of production, distribution and marketing of compressed natural gas. Its registered office is at 2b Adewunmi Industrial Estate, Kudirat Abiola Way, Oregun, Ikeja, Lagos.

2) Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), Standards Interpretation Committee (SIC), Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN, 2020 and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended)..

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 August, 2026.

b Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost concept except for certain financial instrument which were measured at fair value as noted in the accounting policies below.

c Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Nigerian Naira. The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira and all value are rounded up except where otherwise stated.

d Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3) New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued a number of new standards and amendments that are not yet mandatory for the current reporting period. The Company has not early adopted these standards and amendments.

The following standards and amendments have been issued but are not yet effective as at the reporting date:

IFRS 7

The IASB amended IFRS 7 to improve transparency over supplier finance arrangements (also known as reverse factoring or supply chain finance).

These disclosures help users understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk.

IFRS 9

Measurement of Financial Instruments, issued in 2024 and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after **1 January 2026** (early application permitted, subject to any local endorsement requirements). The amendments clarify existing requirements rather than fundamentally changing the standard.

IFRS 18

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and establishes revised requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements. The standard is intended to improve consistency in the presentation of financial performance across entities and enhance the usefulness of information provided to users of financial statements.

4) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. 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:

i) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of those assets may not be recoverable. In assessing whether a write-down of the carrying amount of a potentially impaired asset is required, the asset's carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Frequently, the recoverable amount of an asset proves to be the Company's estimated value in use.

The estimated future cash flows applied are based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and represent management's best estimates of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the cash flow generating assets.

ii) Legal proceedings

The Company reviews outstanding legal cases following developments in the legal proceedings at each reporting date in order to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its financial statements. Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of litigation, claim or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation, claim or assessment has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal advisers, experience on similar cases and any decision of the Company's management as to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or assessment.

5) Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's presentation currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions and exchange differences arising are included in the income statement of the reporting period.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are stated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are stated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction (i.e. not retranslated).

Foreign currency differences on loans and other borrowings are recognised as finance income and expenses. Other foreign currency differences as a result of transactions are recognised in the related items within the operating results.

The Company's transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Naira at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are converted to Naira at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. All differences arising there from are dealt with in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sales of goods and services, in the ordinary course of the company's activities and is stated net of value-added tax (VAT), rebates and discounts.

The Company generates revenue when the amount can be reliably measured and it is probable that future benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

(i) Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of compressed natural gas is recognized at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, after deducting VAT, excise duties and similar levies, when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Transfer of risks and rewards generally occurs when the products are either at the point of delivery or the point of receipt, depending on contractual terms.

(i) Other Income

These comprise gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment, gain from sale of scraps and impairment loss no longer required. Income arising from disposal of property plant and equipment and scraps is recognized at the time when proceeds from the disposal have been received by the Company. The profit on disposal is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets. The Company recognizes impairment no longer required as other income when the Company receives cash on an impaired receivables or when the value of an impaired investment increases and the investment is realizable.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost price less accumulated depreciation calculated from the date of commissioning and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost price is based on the purchase price and/or expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Items of property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work in progress. The cost of construction recognised includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ii) Subsequent costs

Modifications and capacity enhancing investments on any asset are capitalised as cost and amortised over the remaining life of the asset. Also, the cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The cost of the day-to-day servicing and maintenance of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognized as an expense in the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on items of property, plant and equipment to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. No depreciation is charged on items of property, plant and equipment until they are brought into use. Where property, plant and equipment consist of components with different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items.

The principal annual rates used to write down the cost of the assets are as follows:

Type of asset	%
Buildings	2
Plant and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	10
Motor vehicles	20
Office equipment	20
Furniture and fittings	20

The assets depreciable methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary. The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

iv) Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss component of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within 'Other income or operating expense' in the year that asset is derecognized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date 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 cost to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they have separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment is treated as a revaluation increase.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In estimating net realizable value, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimate were made.

(f) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent remeasurement of financial assets is determined by their designation that is revisited at each reporting date.

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The company's financial assets comprise of 'loans and receivables'.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether its financial assets have been impaired. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement where there is objective evidence of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially and subsequently recognised at cost. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalent.

iii) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for compressed natural gas supplied in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within 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 and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at invoice price where the effect of discounting is not material or at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or delinquency in payment, are the indicators that a trade and other receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within the administrative cost.

The amount of the impairment provision is the difference between the asset's nominal value and the recoverable value, which is the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Changes to this provision are recognised under administrative costs. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision for trade receivables.

iv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at their actual values in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

v) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

vi) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on the invoice price except for borrowings which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payable.

Financial liabilities are presented as if the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded. Other financial liabilities which contractually will be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

vii) Trade and other payables

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

viii) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the instrument. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period of repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. For the purposes of this financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and interest while the liability is outstanding

ix) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(f) Impairment of financial instrument

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after 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 or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal

payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For the loans and receivables category, 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. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the 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.

If found practical and expedient, the company 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.

(g) Prepayments

Prepayments are payments made in advance relating to the following year and are recognised and carried at original amount less amounts utilised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(h) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

expensed as the related services are provided. The company recognises wages, salaries, bonuses and other allowances for current employees in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the employees render such services. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short - term benefits if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act, 2004. Under the defined contributory scheme, the Company contributes 10 %, while its employees contribute 8% of their annual basic, housing and transport allowances to the scheme. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company retains no legal and constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Company's obligations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as administrative expenses (employee benefits) when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available.

(i) Taxation

i) Current income tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises current Tax is recognised in the statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 in force at the reporting date in Nigeria where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, but it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company is subject to the following types of current income tax:

-Company Income Tax - This relates to tax on revenue and profit generated by the Company during the year, to be taxed under the Nigeria Tax Act, 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-Development Levy - Development Levy of 4% of assessable profit of the Company has now replaced all other levies, e.g Tertiary Education Levy, National Information Levy, Police Trust Fund, etc.

- Effective Rate - Large Company (T/over above N50billion) and a member of multi-national group whose T/over is above N150billion must ensure their effective tax rate (ETR), is at least 15% of the 'net income'.

If the ETR falls below 15%, a top-up tax must be paid to reach the minimum threshold.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for: temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is provided for using the liability method, which represents taxation at the current rate of corporate tax on all timing differences between the accounting values and their corresponding tax written down values. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the amount will be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred 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 tax 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.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution in 2022 that henceforth, deferred tax should not be recognized in the Financial Statements of the Company.

(j) Related party transactions

Related parties include the related companies, the directors and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the company. Key management personnel are also considered related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company considers two parties to be related if, directly or indirectly one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Where there are related party transactions with the Company, the transactions are disclosed separately as to the type of relationship that exists with the company and the outstanding balances necessary to understand their effects on the financial position and the mode of settlement.

(k) Equity instruments

i) Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

ii) Reserves

Reserves include all current and prior period retained earnings.

iii) Dividend

Dividend on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the company. Dividends for the year that are

approved after the statement of financial position date are disclosed as an event after the statement of financial position.

(l) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized only if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. 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 recognized 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. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
6. Cost of sales		
Material consumed (Natural Gas)	13,867,416	15,614,040
Spare parts, consumables and maintenance	2,265,926	2,659,947
Depreciation	719,068	685,156
Salaries and wages	138,670	107,966
Delivery expenses	275,205	581,399
Service Purchase	39,524	-
	<u>17,305,808</u>	<u>19,648,507</u>
7. Operating expenses		
Staff cost	155,327	161,047
Staff gratuity	10,924	4,569
Insurance	203,779	192,007
Rent	2,000	2,000
IT System Support Expenses (Tally 9, Internet etc)	30,068	39,402
Subscriptions	261	3,316
Entertainment	28,795	28,035
Advertising & Business Promotion Expenses	139,959	216,913
Legal and professional fees	2,747,417	1,816,957
Postage and communication	5,483	8,953
Printing and stationery	10,296	13,149
Registration and renewal	105,859	143,634
Repair and maintenance	27,859	23,386
Security	55,557	15,198
Guesthouses and other expenses	94,312	120,740
Depreciation	97,832	30,443
Staff welfare	105,886	108,743
Transport and travelling	301,033	431,083
Training and development	18,538	56,788
Audit fee	6,000	5,000
Unrealised exchange loss	73,433	(23,879)
Bank charges	47,882	61,266
Provision for bad and doubtful debt (specific)	203,349	7,547
Bad debt written off (specific)	-	20
Export charges	26,975	-
Export - sales IM 4	168,425	-
Export - sales IM 8	93,429	-
Export sales - Agency fee	145,376	-
VAT on purchases (indirect expenses)	336,376	-
Donation	200	-
	<u>5,242,630</u>	<u>3,466,317</u>
8. Other income		
Other operating income	8,244	164,893
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,000	7,465
Service charge (Operations & Maintenance)	196,000	192,000
Interest on fixed deposits	-	56,023
	<u>208,244</u>	<u>420,381</u>
9. Finance expense		
Interest on term loans	537,889	523,354
	<u>537,889</u>	<u>523,354</u>
10. Profit for the year is stated at after charging/(crediting) the following:		
Staff cost and director's remuneration	399,884	377,756
Auditors' remuneration	6,000	5,000
Depreciation	816,900	715,598
Other income	(208,244)	(420,381)
Unrealised exchange loss	73,433	(23,879)

GREEN FUELS LIMITED
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

			2026 N'000	2025 N'000
11a	Staff costs and director's remuneration			
	Cost of sales		138,670	107,966
	Operating expenses		155,327	161,047
	Staff welfare		105,886	108,743
			<u>399,884</u>	<u>377,756</u>
11b	The average number of persons employed during the year (excluding directors) was as follows:			
	Management	Number	10	12
	Other staff		57	58
			<u>67</u>	<u>70</u>
		N		
	450,001 -	500,000	3	3
	500,001 -	800,000	2	7
	800,001 -	1,000,000	-	3
	1,000,001 -	2,000,000	14	24
	Above N2,000,000		48	33
			<u>67</u>	<u>70</u>
11c	Directors remuneration paid during the year is analysed as follows:			
	Fees		-	-
	Other emoluments:Executive Director		14,316	10,464
			<u>14,316</u>	<u>10,464</u>
	Chairman		Nil	Nil
	Highest paid Director		14,316	10,464
11d	Manager's Remuneration			
	Manager's Remuneration (Section 238 of CAMA 2020)		<u>67,208</u>	<u>49,399</u>
12	Taxation			
	i) Current tax expense			
	Company income tax		468,895	2,468,314
	Education tax		-	251,486
	Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy		-	384
	National Agency For Science & Engineering Infrastructure Levy		-	19,216
	4% Consolidated Development Levy		74,848	-
	Write-back of excess (Over)/Underprovision in prior years		-	7,572
			<u>543,743</u>	<u>2,746,973</u>
	Tax as per statement of profit or loss			
	ii) Current tax liabilities			
	Balance as at beginning of the year :			
	Company income tax		2,468,314	1,120,296
	Education tax		251,485	243,182
	Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy		384	377
	National Agency For Science & Engineering Infrastructure Levy		19,216	18,837
	under-provision in prior years brought forward		-	7,572
			<u>2,739,400</u>	<u>1,390,264</u>
	Payments during the year :			
	Company income tax		(1,338,482)	(1,120,296)
	Education tax		(251,485)	(243,182)
	Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy		(384)	(377)
	National Agency For Science & Engineering Infrastructure Levy		(19,216)	(18,837)
	Prior years Tax Audit per FIRS assessment paid		-	(7,572)
	Provisions for the year :			
	Company income tax		468,895	2,468,314
	Education tax		-	251,486
	Nigerian Police Trust Fund Levy		-	384
	National Agency For Science & Engineering Infrastructure Levy		-	19,216
	4% Consolidated Development Levy		74,848	-
	Balance at the end of the year		<u>1,673,576</u>	<u>2,739,400</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Compression Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment, F & F	Capital Work In Progress	Total
Cost	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
At 1 April 2025	160,288	686,109	7,054,245	4,288,299	92,749	150,544	419,049	12,851,283
Additions		169,136	14,500		328,100	40,635	822,087	1,374,458
Transfer from CWIP								
Transfer to Related Companies								
Disposal	-	-	0		(11,550)	-	-	(11,550)
At 31 March 2026	160,288	855,245	7,068,745	4,288,299	409,299	191,179	1,241,136	14,214,191
Depreciation								
At 1 April 2025	-	68,782	3,528,677	2,452,043	66,408	71,842	-	6,187,752
Charged	-	16,380	444,573	258,116	70,319	27,512	-	816,900
Transfer to Related Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(11,550)	-	-	(11,550)
At 31 March 2026	-	85,162	3,973,250	2,710,159	125,177	99,354	-	6,993,102
Carrying Amount								
At 31 March 2026	160,288	770,083	3,095,495	1,578,140	284,122	91,825	1,241,136	7,221,089
At 31 March 2025	160,288	617,327	3,525,568	1,836,256	26,342	78,702	419,049	6,663,531

	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
13.1. The depreciation charged for the year is included in:		
Cost of sales	719,068	685,156
Operating expenses	97,832	30,443
	<u>816,900</u>	<u>715,599</u>
14. Provisions		
14.1 Provision for staff gratuity		
Balance at the beginning of the year	39,900	36,143
Charge for the year	10,924	4,569
	<u>50,824</u>	<u>40,712</u>
Payment during the year	(436)	(812)
Balance at the end of the year	50,388	39,900
14.2 Other Provisions	85,557	110,906
	<u>135,945</u>	<u>150,806</u>
15. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	3,483,506	3,696,919
Allowance for doubtful debts	(239,831)	(36,482)
	<u>3,243,676</u>	<u>3,660,437</u>
Due from related companies (Note 22iii)	13,758,273	13,911,394
	<u>17,001,948</u>	<u>17,571,831</u>
Prepayments	138,287	288,552
Staff advances	15,341	7,300
Sundry debtors	143,689	109,503
	<u>17,299,265</u>	<u>17,977,186</u>
16. Cash and cash equivalent		
Cash balances	80	8,694
Bank balances	870,748	273,475
	<u>870,828</u>	<u>282,169</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
17(a) Share capital		
Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
150,000,000 ordinary shares of N1.00 each	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
17(b) Summary of shareholdings		
Chief Ola Rosiji	56,250	56,250
Mr. Anil Ahluwalia	56,250	56,250
Industrial Energy (Africa) Ltd	<u>37,500</u>	<u>37,500</u>
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
18 Share premium		
As at 31 March	<u>1,350,000</u>	<u>1,350,000</u>
19 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,232,490	8,292,529
Prior year adjustment	-	355
	<u>13,232,490</u>	<u>8,292,884</u>
Transfer from the income statement	226,844	4,939,606
Balance at the end of the year	<u>13,459,334</u>	<u>13,232,490</u>
20 Term loan (secured)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,966,782	4,174,267
Addition during the year	-	954,982
Repayment during the year	<u>(2,026,530)</u>	<u>(162,473)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	2,940,252	4,966,782
Due within one year	<u>(1,032,083)</u>	<u>(2,024,982)</u>
Due after more than one year	<u>1,908,169</u>	<u>2,941,800</u>
The bulk of this loan balance is N4.0 billion obtained from Bank of Industry in the previous year.		
21 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	4,597,794	2,197,753
Intercompany payables (Note 22iv)	<u>482,962</u>	<u>-</u>
	5,080,755	2,197,753
Customers' advances and deposits	850,738	374,277
Claim Settlement Account (21.1)	-	-
Sundry creditors and accrued liabilities	<u>525,503</u>	<u>(74,895)</u>
	<u>6,456,996</u>	<u>2,497,135</u>
The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost approximates fair value. Other payables and accruals are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within a year.		
21.1 Claim Settlement Account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	141,779
write-back to other income during the year	-	(141,779)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
22(i) Transactions with related parties		
Receivables from related parties	13,758,273	13,116,260
Payable to related parties	<u>(482,962)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>13,275,311</u>	<u>13,116,260</u>

ii). Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured. Related parties include the entities under common control with related Companies, directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert a significant influence is considered as related parties. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. During the year, the company made transactions to/from related companies. These transactions were conducted on an arms length basis in the ordinary course of business.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
iii). Intercompany Receivables		
Green Liquified Natural Gas Ltd (Surbordinated Project Funding)	12,477,512	12,500,526
Green Liquified Natural Gas Ltd (Current Account)	373,511	2,202
Green Liquified Natural Gas Ltd (Trading Account)	399,652	795,134
Greenewable Energy Ltd	193,375	155,519
Natural Gas Distribution Ltd (Current Account)	-	143,849
Green Energy Solution SA	1,382	1,382
Ecovolt Trading Ltd	312,841	312,784
	<u>13,758,273</u>	<u>13,911,394</u>
iv). Intercompany Payables		
Natural Gas Distribution Company Limited	482,962	-
	<u>482,962</u>	<u>-</u>

23 **Financial risk management**

General

Pursuant to a financial policy maintained by the Board of Directors, the Company uses several financial instruments in the ordinary course of business. The Company's financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk, consisting of: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly determined by the individual characteristics of each of the customers and the location of these customers. A large part of the company's trade receivables are due from corporate organisations. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. The maximum credit risk as per statement of financial position, without taking into account the aforementioned financial risk coverage instruments and policy, consists of the book values of the financial assets as stated below:

Trade and other receivables	17,001,948	17,977,186
Cash and cash equivalents	870,828	282,112
	<u>17,872,775</u>	<u>18,259,298</u>

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Banks with good reputation are accepted by the Company for business transactions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity projections including available credit facilities are incorporated in the regular management information reviewed by the Management team. The focus of the liquidity review is on the net financing capacity, being free cash plus available credit facilities in relation to the financial liabilities. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March 2026	Book value N'000	Contractual cashflow N'000	One year or less N'000	1-5 years N'000
Trade and other payables	6,456,996	6,456,996	6,456,996	-
Borrowings	2,940,252	2,940,252	1,032,083	1,908,169
Deposit for shares	49,729	49,729	49,729	-
	9,446,977	9,446,977	7,538,808	1,908,169

As at 31 March 2025	Book value N'000	Contractual cashflow N'000	One year or less N'000	1-5 years N'000
Trade and other payables	2,497,135	2,497,135	2,497,135	-
Borrowings	4,966,782	4,966,782	2,024,982	2,941,800
Deposit for shares	49,729	49,729	49,729	-
	7,513,646	7,513,646	4,571,846	2,941,800

Market risk

Market risk concerns the risk that the Company income or if held, the value of investments in financial instruments is adversely affected by changes in market prices, such as exchange rates and interest rates. The objective of managing market risks is to keep the market risk position within acceptable boundaries while achieving the best possible return.

Foreign exchange risk

The functional currency of the Company is the Nigerian Naira.

Foreign exchange risk arises when the company enter into transactions denominated in a currency other than their functional currency. The company's policy is, where possible, to allow entities to settle liabilities denominated in their functional currency with the cash generated from their own operations in that currency. Where entities have liabilities denominated in a currency other than their functional currency (and have insufficient reserves of that currency to settle them), cash is sort for from the open market and this exposes the company to severe foreign exchange risk.

In order to monitor the continuing effectiveness of this policy, the Board receives a monthly forecast, analysed by the major currencies held by the company, of liabilities due for settlement and expected cash reserves.

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk when it has obtained loan facility from foreign financial institutions, these transactions are usually done in dollars (\$). This causes a gain or loss during the conversion.

This is mainly attributable to the exposure to outstanding on US dollar cash and cash equivalent and payables at the end of the reporting period.

Capital management

The entity is focused on the delivering value for it shareholders whilst ensuring the entity is able to continue effectively as a going concern. Value adding opportunities to grow the business are continually assessed, although strict criteria are applied.

The policies for managing capital are to increase shareholder value by maximizing profit and cash. The policy is to set budgets and forecasts into the short and medium term that the entity ensures are achievable. The process for managing capital are regular reviews of financial data to ensure that the entity is tracking the targets set and to re-forecast as necessary based on the most up-to-date information while maintaining a sustainable generation of free cash flow in our operations to fund steady growth.

24 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31st March, 2026 (2025 - nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25 Intangible assets - SAP Computer Software

	2026	2025
Cost	N'000	N'000
At 1 April	9,277	9,277
Additions for the year	-	-
At 31 March	<u>9,277</u>	<u>9,277</u>
 Amortisation		
At 1 April	-	-
Amortised for the year**	-	-
At 31 March	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 Carrying amount		
At 31 March	<u>9,277</u>	<u>9,277</u>

** The software is yet to be fully installed; that is why it has not been amortised during the year.

26 Reclassification of figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in line with the presentation in the current year.

27 ICFR Waiver

The company was granted a waiver for Management Reporting on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in the 2026 Financial Statements by Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

Management will put in place a robust and sustainable ICFR framework in subsequent financial statements.

28 Events after the reporting date

There has been no material event after the reporting date that has not been taken into account in the preparation of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH,	2026 N'000	%	2025 N'000	%
Revenue	23,648,670		30,904,377	
Bought-in-materials and services	<u>(21,123,411)</u>		<u>(21,601,089)</u>	
Value added	<u><u>2,525,259</u></u>	<u>100</u>	<u><u>9,303,288</u></u>	<u>100</u>
Distributed as follows:				
Employees:				
Salaries and benefits	399,884	16	377,756	3
Providers of funds:				
Finance expenses	537,889	21	523,354	2
Government:				
Taxes	543,743	22	2,746,973	16
Retained in the business:				
Depreciation	816,900	32	715,599	8
Profit for the year	<u>226,844</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4,939,606</u>	<u>71</u>
	<u><u>2,525,259</u></u>	<u>100</u>	<u><u>9,303,288</u></u>	<u>100</u>

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Company has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth between employees, shareholders, government and that retained for the future creation of more wealth.

FIVE - YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026	2026 N'000	2025 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
ASSETS					
Non-current assets	7,230,366	6,672,808	6,050,216	4,691,896	2,880,817
Current assets	18,985,466	18,463,535	13,983,430	4,581,216	2,053,936
Total assets	<u>26,215,832</u>	<u>25,136,343</u>	<u>20,033,647</u>	<u>9,273,112</u>	<u>4,934,753</u>
EQUITY					
Total equity	<u>14,959,334</u>	<u>14,732,490</u>	<u>9,792,884</u>	<u>3,616,723</u>	<u>2,254,026</u>
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities	2,044,114	3,092,606	3,973,743	192,121	517,701
Current liabilities	9,212,384	7,311,247	6,267,019	5,464,269	2,163,026
Total liabilities	<u>11,256,498</u>	<u>10,403,853</u>	<u>10,240,762</u>	<u>5,656,389</u>	<u>2,680,727</u>
Total Liabilities and equity	<u>26,215,832</u>	<u>25,136,343</u>	<u>20,033,647</u>	<u>9,273,112</u>	<u>4,934,753</u>
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS					
Revenue	<u>23,648,670</u>	<u>30,904,377</u>	<u>24,182,179</u>	<u>9,303,601</u>	<u>5,226,247</u>
Profit /(Loss) before tax	<u>770,587</u>	<u>7,686,579</u>	<u>7,534,946</u>	<u>1,724,021</u>	<u>128,320</u>
Profit /(Loss) after tax	<u>226,844</u>	<u>4,939,606</u>	<u>6,176,008</u>	<u>1,362,697</u>	<u>24,780</u>
PER SHARE DATA					
Earnings per share data (Naira)	1.51	32.93	41.17	9.08	0.17

Note:

Earnings per share are based on profit after taxation and the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.