



BUA Cement Plc  
RC 119 3879



# Unaudited Financial Statements FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

# CONTENTS

---

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies	1
----------------------------------------------	---

---

Statement of Shareholding Structure and Free Float	10
----------------------------------------------------	----

---

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	11
------------------------------------------------------------	----

---

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (3rd Quarter)	12
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

---

Statement of Financial Position	13
---------------------------------	----

---

Statement of Changes in Equity	14
--------------------------------	----

---

Statement of Cash Flows	15
-------------------------	----

---

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	16
---------------------------------------------	----

---

# Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of its Financial Statements.

## 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and relevant International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB).

These Financial Statements were prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies applied in the presentation of the Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been applied to all the periods presented, except for the adoption of new accounting policies.

## 2. REVENUE

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax, excise duties, returns, customer discounts, and other sales related discounts.

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised in profit or loss when the contract has been approved by both parties, rights have been clearly identified, payment terms have been defined, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability has been ascertained as probable. Collectability of customers payment is ascertained from the customers historical records, guarantees provided, and advance payments made, if any.

The five steps recognition process for revenue is listed below:

- identify the contract with a customer
- identify the performance obligation in the contract
- determine the transaction price
- allocate the price to the performance obligation
- recognise revenue.

## 3. COST OF GOODS SOLD

These are the costs of internally produced goods sold. The cost of internally produced goods includes directly attributable costs such as the costs of direct materials, direct labor, and energy costs, as well as production overheads, including depreciation of production facilities. The costs of goods sold include write-downs of inventories, where necessary.

## 4. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Comprises the cost of marketing, cost of organising the sales process and distribution.

## 5. FOREIGN CURRENCY

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

economic environment in which they operate ('the functional currency'). The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is the Nigerian Naira (₦).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of foreign currency transactions, and from the translation of exchange rates of monetary assets and denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognised in the foreign exchange gain or loss in profit or loss.

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments represent the Company's financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. These instruments are typically held for liquidity, investment, trading, or hedging purposes. All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction cost, except those carried at fair value through profit or loss where transaction cost is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments are recognised (derecognised) on the date the Company commits to purchase (sell) the instruments (trade date accounting).

Financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and certain other assets. Financial liabilities include term loans, bank overdraft, trade, and certain other liabilities. The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company has not classified any of its financial assets as held to maturity.

#### Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial instruments are measured either at fair value or amortised cost, depending on their classifications below. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

#### Financial assets

##### i. Trade and Other Receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers, but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty of default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

For trade receivables which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

### ii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

#### Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost.

The Company assesses on each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that trade and other receivables are impaired. Trade and other receivables are impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after initial recognition, and that loss event has a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the receivables that can be estimated reliably. Criteria used by the Company in determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment include:

- known cash flow difficulties experienced by the customer
- a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in repayment for goods and service
- breach of credit terms or conditions and
- it is becoming probable that the customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

### Financial Liabilities

These include the following items:

#### i. Bank Borrowings

Bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of any transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised costs; 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.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such a time when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### ii. Trade Payables and Other Short-term Monetary Liabilities

These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

### Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration paid or received, unless the fair value is evidenced either by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging or based on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models whose variables include only data from observable markets.

When such valuation models with only observable market data as inputs or the comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument indicate that the fair value differs from the transaction price, the initial difference will be recognised in the profit or loss immediately. The Company does not have any financial instruments (derivatives, etc.) that warrant such valuation method.

### Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows on the financial asset, such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e., when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same party on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts being recognised in profit or loss.

### Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right is not contingent on future events and is enforceable in the normal course of business, and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

## 7. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company operates two defined benefit schemes for its employees: Defined Contribution Scheme and Defined Benefit Scheme. The defined pension contribution plan is based on a percentage of pensionable earnings funded through contributions from the Company (10%) and employees (8%). The Fund is administered by pension fund administrators. Contributions to this plan are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit schemes also referred to as employee end of service gratuities are regarded as post-employment benefits.

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

### 8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

#### Licences

Licences are shown at historical cost. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

#### Software

Cost associated with acquiring software programs are capitalised at historical cost. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

#### Exploration assets

Exploration assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The accumulated capitalised costs from exploration assets are amortised using straight-line method.

The Company also amortises other intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
Exploration asset	7-40
Licences	2-5
Software	3

### 9. CURRENT TAXATION

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

### 10. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax is recognised where the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position differs from its tax base. Recognition of deferred tax is restricted to those instances where it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the difference can be utilised. The amount of the asset or liability is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax liabilities / (assets) are settled / (recovered).

### 11. DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividend is approved by the Company's shareholders at the AGM or when paid.

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

### 12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. Depreciation of assets commences when assets are available for use. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using straight-line method over their expected useful economic life as follows:

	<b><u>Useful life (years)</u></b>
Land	Not depreciable
Quarry Equipment	6 - 25
Buildings	30 - 50
Plant and Machinery	3 - 40
Furniture and Fittings	5
Tools and Laboratory Equipment	5
Trucks	4
Computer and Office Equipment	5
Motor Vehicles	4
Construction Work in Progress	Not depreciable

These assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at the end of the reporting year.

Property, plant, and equipment 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 the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost to sell and value in use. Impairment losses and reversal of previously recognised impairment losses are recognised within administrative expenses in profit or loss.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefit is expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within other income or other expenses (net in profit or loss).



## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

Quarry exploration and evaluation expenditures are accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting. Costs are accumulated on a quarry-by-quarry basis. Geological and geophysical costs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with quarry and exploration are capitalised until the determination of minable reserves is evaluated. If it is determined that commercial discovery has been achieved, these costs are charged as expenses.

Capitalisation is made with property, plants and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the expenditure. Once commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to development tangible or intangible assets. No depreciation and/or amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation period.

### 13. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for any obsolescence and damage determined by the Management. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition which are computed as follows:

- Raw materials, spare parts, and consumables: Actual costs include transportation, handling charges and other related costs
- Work in progress and finished goods: Cost of direct materials, direct labor and other direct cost-plus attributable overheads based on standard costing
- Finished Goods: Direct cost, plus all production overheads.

Inventories are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated cost to sell.

Allowance is made for excessive, obsolete, and slow-moving items. Write-downs to net realisable value and inventory losses are expensed in the period in which the write-downs or losses occur.

### 14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties include:

- Entities over which the Company exercises significant influence
- Shareholders and key management personnel of the Company
- Close family members of key management personnel
- Post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the Company or of any entity that is a related party of the Company.

Key management personnel comprise the Board of Directors and key members of the Management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company.

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

The Company enters into transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Prices for transactions with related parties are determined using the current market price or admissible valuation method.

### 15. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the statement of financial position date.

### 16. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when the Company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring that has been communicated to affected parties. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

### 17. BORROWING COSTS CAPITALISED

Borrowing costs that relate to qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use or sale and which are not measured at fair value, are capitalised. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss.

### 18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost comprising of the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

The Right-of-use and lease liability are presented separately from other non-lease assets and liability in the statement of financial position.

### 19. LEASES

The Company primarily leases buildings used as offices and warehouses. The lease terms are typically for fixed periods ranging from 1 to 2 years but may have extension options as described below. On renewal of the lease, the terms may be renegotiated.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts them as a single lease component. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions including extension and

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

termination options. The lease agreement does not impose any covenants; however, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

### 20. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The latter, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as BUA Cement Leadership Team, which comprises of the Board of Directors and other Executive Officers.

### 21. GOVERNMENT GRANT

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value, where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match the with the cost that they are intended to compensate.

### 22. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures with notes have been restated to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

### 23. SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers' Rules), BUA Cement maintains a Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees, and all individuals categorised as insiders as to their dealing in the Company's securities. The policy is periodically reviewed by the Board and updated. The Company has made specific inquiries from all its directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period under review.

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies contd.

### FREE FLOAT COMPUTATION

Company Name:	BUA CEMENT PLC			
Year End:	December			
Reporting Period:	Q3 2024		Q3 2023	
Share Price at end of reporting period:	₦110.00		₦85.50	
	30-Sep-2024		30-Sep-2023	
Description	Units	Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)	Units	Percentage (In relation to Issued Share Capital)
<b>Issued Share Capital</b>	<b>33,864,354,060</b>	100%	<b>33,864,354,060</b>	100%
<b>Details of Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)</b>				
Rabiu Alhaji Abdulsamad	18,974,995,225	56.03	19,019,995,225	56.17
BUA Industries Limited	13,462,681,069	39.75	13,462,681,069	39.75
<b>Total Substantial Shareholdings</b>	<b>32,437,676,294</b>	<b>95.79</b>	<b>32,482,676,294</b>	<b>95.92</b>
<b>Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests</b>				
Rabiu Alhaji Abdulsamad - Indirect	645,540,918	1.91	645,565,918	1.91
Binji Yusuf H- Direct	1,056,663	0.00	827,093	0.00
Jacques Piekarski- Direct	-	-	820,000	0.00
Chikezie Dickson Ajaero - Direct	450,000	0.00	-	-
Kabiru Isyaku Rabiu- Direct	820,000	0.00	820,000	0.00
Kenneth Chimaobi Madukwe- Direct	845,450	0.00	845,450	0.00
Finn Arnoldsen- Direct	820,000	0.00	820,000	0.00
Shehu Abubakar- Direct	1,000,000	0.00	1,000,000	0.00
Khairat A. Gwadabe	-	-	-	-
Ganiat Adetutu Siyanbola	103,000	0.00	-	-
<b>Total Directors' Shareholdings</b>	<b>650,636,031</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>650,698,461</b>	<b>1.93</b>
<b>Free Float in Units and Percentage</b>	<b>776,041,735</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>730,979,305</b>	<b>2.15</b>
<b>Free Float in Value</b>	<b>85,364,590,850</b>		<b>62,498,730,577</b>	

#### Declaration:

BUA Cement Plc with a free float value of ₦85,364,590,850 as at 30 September 2024 is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

# Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

		UNAUDITED YTD Sept 2024	UNAUDITED YTD Sept 2023
	Notes	N	N
Revenue	2	583,405,357,516	335,862,906,092
Cost of Sales	3	(402,590,983,849)	(186,438,508,836)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>180,814,373,667</b>	<b>149,424,397,256</b>
Other Income	4	217,309,474	1,116,737,526
Selling and Distribution Costs	5	(26,691,857,591)	(20,928,998,457)
Administrative Expenses	6	(16,511,147,748)	(9,929,196,992)
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>137,828,677,802</b>	<b>119,682,939,333</b>
Net Interest Expense	7	(17,373,557,118)	(6,999,828,207)
Net Exchange Gain / (Loss)	7b	(57,437,316,252)	(26,934,840,151)
Minimum Tax	8a	(1,262,815,652)	-
<b>Profit Before Taxes</b>		<b>61,754,988,780</b>	<b>85,748,270,975</b>
Income and Deferred Taxes	8a	(12,784,753,804)	(9,683,116,581)
<b>Profit After Taxes</b>		<b>48,970,234,976</b>	<b>76,065,154,394</b>
<b>Basic Earnings Per Share (Kobo)</b>	17	<b>145</b>	<b>225</b>

# Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

		UNAUDITED Q3 Sept 2024	UNAUDITED Q3 Sept 2023
	Notes	N	N
Revenue		219,462,331,870	114,796,377,888
Cost of Sales		(147,935,326,400)	(71,494,635,064)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>71,527,005,470</b>	<b>43,301,742,824</b>
Other Income		80,308,298	133,394,224
Selling and Distribution Costs		(10,410,284,375)	(6,895,356,572)
Administrative Expenses		(5,324,456,211)	(3,796,842,210)
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>55,872,573,182</b>	<b>32,742,938,266</b>
Net Interest Expense		(16,296,443,768)	1,378,091,531
Net Exchange Gain / (Loss)		(17,459,186,735)	(24,797,459,280)
Minimum Tax		(490,172,050)	-
<b>Profit Before Taxes</b>		<b>21,626,770,629</b>	<b>9,323,570,517</b>
Income and Deferred Taxes		(6,910,251,805)	3,125,392,601
<b>Profit After Taxes</b>		<b>14,716,518,824</b>	<b>12,448,963,118</b>
Basic Earnings Per Share (Kobo)	17	43	37



# Statement of Financial Position

## AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

		UNAUDITED 30 Sept 2024	AUDITED 31 Dec 2023
ASSETS	Notes	N	N
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant, and Equipment	9	1,100,978,690,249	803,502,888,000
Right of Use Assets	11a	94,311,200	115,627,000
Intangible Assets	10	13,398,235,873	12,821,664,000
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>1,114,471,237,322</b>	<b>816,440,179,000</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	12	148,311,505,685	85,805,780,000
Trade Receivables	13a	159,690,198	63,615,000
Prepayments and Other Receivables	13b	114,072,278,312	84,994,536,000
Due from Related Companies	21	1,439,748,642	3,304,738,000
Cash and Short Term Deposits	14	185,193,462,689	225,077,529,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>449,176,685,526</b>	<b>399,246,198,000</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,563,647,922,848</b>	<b>1,215,686,377,000</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share Capital	15	16,932,177,000	16,932,177,000
Retained Earnings	p. 14	150,760,139,856	169,518,613,000
Reorganization Reserve	15.2	200,004,179,000	200,004,179,000
Actuarial Reserves	15.3	(1,230,819,000)	(1,230,819,000)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>366,465,676,856</b>	<b>385,224,150,000</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Long Term Borrowing	16a	489,520,596,110	295,467,446,000
Debt Security Issued (bond)	16c	101,938,465,203	114,124,633,000
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	8c	24,689,315,632	13,783,316,000
Government Grant	22	1,996,272,000	1,996,272,000
Employee Benefit Liability	18a	4,566,086,322	4,572,204,000
Provision for Decommissioning Liabilities	20b	18,885,749,370	23,480,729,000
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>641,596,484,637</b>	<b>453,424,600,000</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Lease Liabilities	11b	73,507,318	73,867,000
Trade and Other Payables	19a	292,060,391,080	81,964,317,000
Contract Liabilities	19b	44,047,058,006	105,115,874,000
Income Tax Liability	8b	15,443,025,172	13,564,271,000
Short Term Borrowings	16b	119,661,723,497	122,689,462,000
Due to Related Company	21	80,780,759,808	51,118,269,000
Government Grant	22	862,495,000	862,495,000
Provision for Decommissioning Liabilities	20b	2,656,801,476	1,649,072,000
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>555,585,761,355</b>	<b>377,037,627,000</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>1,197,182,245,992</b>	<b>830,462,227,000</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>1,563,647,922,848</b>	<b>1,215,686,377,000</b>

The financial statements and notes on pages 11 - 28 were approved by the Board of Directors on Thursday, October 24, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



**CHIKE AJAERO**  
Chief Finance Officer  
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000010408



**ENGR. BINJI YUSUF**  
Managing Director/CEO  
FRC/2013/NSE/00000001746

# Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Share Capital	Reorganization Reserve	Reserve On Actuarial Valuation Of Define Benefit Plan	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Balance at 1 Jan. 2024</b>	<b>16,932,177,000</b>	<b>200,004,179,000</b>	<b>(1,230,819,000)</b>	<b>169,518,613,000</b>	<b>385,224,150,000</b>
Merger Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	48,970,234,976	48,970,234,976
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners</b>					
Dividend declared and paid to shareholders	-	-	-	(67,728,708,120)	(67,728,708,120)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2024</b>	<b>16,932,177,000</b>	<b>200,004,179,000</b>	<b>(1,230,819,000)</b>	<b>150,760,139,856</b>	<b>366,465,676,856</b>
<b>Balance at 1 Jan. 2023</b>	<b>16,932,177,000</b>	<b>200,004,179,000</b>	<b>(707,868,000)</b>	<b>194,884,054,000</b>	<b>411,112,542,000</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	-	69,454,750,000	69,454,750,000
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(522,951,000)	-	(522,951,000)
<b>Transactions with owners</b>					
Issue of shares for business combination	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(94,820,191,000)	(94,820,191,000)
<b>Balance at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	<b>16,932,177,000</b>	<b>200,004,179,000</b>	<b>(1,230,819,000)</b>	<b>169,518,613,000</b>	<b>385,224,150,000</b>

# Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	UNAUDITED 30 Sept 2024	AUDITED 31 Dec 2023
	N	N
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>		
Profit before income tax	61,754,988,780	67,228,176,000
<b>Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</b>		
Depreciation and impairment of PPE	24,008,702,117	24,986,201,000
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	452,288,897	411,112,000
Depreciation of right of use asset	83,232,198	96,695,000
Write of trade receivables	-	3,238,000
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss	57,437,316,252	69,956,047,000
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on cash & equivalents	(101,578,486,033)	(43,890,346,000)
Decommissioning liabilities adjustment	(9,941,122)	-
Finance income	14,653,514,707	(12,882,124,000)
Finance cost	32,027,071,825	19,936,889,000
Minimum tax	1,262,815,652	414,299,000
Net Impairment loss on financial assets	-	45,000
Current service cost-defined benefit plan	391,063,500	338,639,000
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	-	746,239,000
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	(522,951,000)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge on actuarial loss	-	(224,122,000)
Planned participant contribution	-	(286,092,000)
Amortisation of government grants	-	(862,495,000)
<b>Operating cash flow before working capital changes</b>	<b>90,482,566,773</b>	<b>125,449,451,000</b>
<b>Working Capital Adjustments:</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(96,075,198)	(49,328,000)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(62,505,725,685)	(33,337,490,000)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments and other receivables	(29,077,742,312)	(4,304,150,000)
(Increase)/Decrease in due from related parties	1,864,989,358	13,242,854,000
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	199,055,199,390	(15,016,489,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in due to related parties	29,662,490,808	51,118,269,000
Increase/(Decrease) in customer contracts	(61,068,815,994)	12,949,372,000
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>168,316,887,140</b>	<b>150,052,489,000</b>
Defined benefit paid during the year	(686,218,428)	(380,904,000)
Tax paid	-	(2,068,880,000)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>167,630,668,712</b>	<b>147,602,705,000</b>
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(204,073,314,459)	(110,907,768,000)
Interest received	(14,653,514,707)	12,882,124,000
Intangible assets	(1,028,860,770)	(6,093,873,000)
Transfer of property, plant and equipment	-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(219,755,689,936)</b>	<b>(104,119,517,000)</b>
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Increase in/repayment of lease liability	(68,212,000)	(116,688,000)
Interest payment on overdrafts	-	(2,318,651,000)
Dividend paid to equity holders	(67,728,708,120)	(94,820,191,000)
Unclaimed dividends received	-	24,615,000
Increase in borrowings	121,690,727,599	325,322,449,000
Principal repayment of borrowings	(93,441,373,892)	(93,746,240,000)
Interest repayment of borrowings	(31,102,464,340)	(36,062,945,000)
Interest repayment on debt security	(4,312,500,000)	(8,625,000,000)
Principal repayment on debt security	(14,375,000,000)	-
Unrealized exchange gains	-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>	<b>(89,337,530,120)</b>	<b>89,657,349,000</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(141,462,551,344)</b>	<b>133,140,537,000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	225,077,528,000	48,046,647,000
Effect of exchange rate difference	101,578,486,033	43,890,344,000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at End (Note 12)</b>	<b>185,193,462,689</b>	<b>225,077,528,000</b>

# Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

## FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	YTD 30 Sept 2024	YTD 30 Sept 2023
	N	N
<b>2. NET REVENUE</b>		
Sale of Cement	583,405,357,516	335,862,906,092
<b>3. COST OF SALES</b>		
Materials	142,965,358,256	63,414,578,381
Consumables	6,740,841,900	3,633,856,418
Energy cost	196,651,651,639	82,340,360,314
Staff cost	8,628,163,078	4,485,889,184
Repair and maintenance	15,540,988,761	9,366,540,466
Depreciation	17,610,085,292	14,391,099,577
Stock movement	(53,347,570,502)	(13,646,539,216)
Operations, maintenance and technical fees	64,256,257,739	20,094,697,128
Other production expenses	3,545,207,686	2,358,026,584
	<b>402,590,983,849</b>	<b>186,438,508,836</b>
<b>4. OTHER INCOME</b>		
Sundry income	205,429,474	223,073,937
Insurance claims	11,880,000	893,663,589
	<b>217,309,474</b>	<b>1,116,737,526</b>
<b>5. SELLING &amp; DISTRIBUTION COSTS</b>		
Marketing expenses & other overheads	417,405,607	119,363,877
Advertisement and promotion	23,344,211	378,183,589
Cement handling charges	792,709,401	579,556,005
Printing and stationery	35,228,504	16,885,737
Distribution costs	18,578,780,000	14,869,393,994
Depreciation	5,853,676,000	3,960,733,304
Salaries, wages & benefits	918,325,625	536,690,218
Others	72,388,243	468,191,733
	<b>26,691,857,591</b>	<b>20,928,998,457</b>
<b>6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
Depreciation	659,269,031	822,492,210
Staff cost	4,105,514,045	2,513,850,625
Medical	189,784,183	144,890,421
Board of Directors expenses	560,573,000	306,134,006
Repair and maintenance	457,072,866	173,460,857
Bank charges	728,066,811	379,761,846
Security expenses	1,468,630,638	866,788,499
Registration, listing & debt issue fees	1,772,873,000	261,023,149
Corporate social responsibility	1,487,726,707	916,444,629
Legal and other professional fees	371,911,000	517,191,933
Donation and public relation	490,873,000	526,531,497
Audit fees	162,887,700	121,316,820
Energy consumption	289,205,466	268,327,251
Vehicle running expenses	198,359,152	137,634,923
Insurance	42,742,000	161,240,358
Annual General Meeting	165,901,893	103,435,852
Tenements rates and business Permits	131,611,923	232,607,533
Other admin. expenses	3,228,145,333	1,476,064,583
	<b>16,511,147,748</b>	<b>9,929,196,992</b>

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

### FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	YTD 30 Sept 2024	YTD 30 Sept 2023
	N	N
<b>7. NET FINANCE COST</b>		
Interest expense	32,027,071,825	15,294,055,655
Interest income	(14,653,514,707)	(8,294,227,448)
	<b>17,373,557,118</b>	<b>6,999,828,207</b>
<b>7(b) Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)</b>		
Net foreign exchange loss on borrowings/cash	101,566,670,527	26,934,840,151
Foreign exchange loss capitalised	(53,907,413,313)	
Net loss on other foreign exchange transactions	9,778,059,038	
	<b>57,437,316,252</b>	<b>26,934,840,151</b>
<b>8a. INCOME TAX CHARGE</b>		
The major components of income tax expense for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2023 are:		
As Per Income Statement:		
Current Income Tax Charge:		
Minimum tax	1,262,815,652	-
Companies Income Tax	-	9,130,547,433
Education Tax	1,875,603,282	2,011,174,210
Police Trust Fund	3,150,890	4,287,414
	1,878,754,172	11,146,009,057
Deferred Tax charge / (credit)	10,905,999,632	(1,462,892,476)
<b>Total All Taxes</b>	<b>12,784,753,804</b>	<b>9,683,116,581</b>
<b>8b. Current Income Tax Liabilities</b>		
As at Beginning,	13,564,271,000	2,170,341,000
Provision for the period	1,875,603,282	13,459,428,000
Police Trust Fund	3,150,890	3,382,000
	15,443,025,172	15,633,151,000
<b>Less:</b> Payment during the period	-	(2,068,880,000)
As at End,	15,443,025,172	13,564,271,000
<b>8c. Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>		
<b>As at Beginning,</b>	13,783,316,000	29,696,822,000
Deferred tax charge/ (credit) for the period	10,905,999,632	(15,689,384,000)
Deferred tax charge - OCI	-	(224,122,000)
<b>As at End,</b>	<b>24,689,315,632</b>	<b>13,783,316,000</b>

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

### FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

#### 9. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

COST / VALUATION	LAND	BUILDING	PLANT & MACHINERY	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	QUARRY EQUIPMENTS	TOOLS, COMPUTERS, LABORATORY, OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	MOTOR VEHICLE	TRUCKS	LINE 5	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2024</b>	1,383,379,000	61,371,127,000	561,745,063,000	983,632,000	23,696,579,000	1,994,372,000	3,683,458,000	37,796,544,000	123,923,511,571	100,549,815,429	917,127,481,000
Addition	13,779,500	80,686,816,663	157,821,597,736	166,218,195	-	281,339,317	1,526,713,750	-	175,628,355,530	118,981,831,725	535,106,652,416
Disposals/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(207,388,037,335)	(207,388,037,335)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Estimates	-	-	-	-	(6,234,109,508)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,234,109,508)
<b>Balance at 30 Sept. 2024</b>	<b>1,397,158,500</b>	<b>142,057,943,663</b>	<b>719,566,660,736</b>	<b>1,149,850,195</b>	<b>17,462,469,492</b>	<b>2,275,711,317</b>	<b>5,210,171,750</b>	<b>37,796,544,000</b>	<b>299,551,867,101</b>	<b>12,143,609,819</b>	<b>1,238,611,986,573</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2023</b>	909,998,000	61,262,237,000	558,674,460,000	868,726,000	12,924,403,000	1,653,436,000	3,070,242,000	32,807,396,000	123,923,511,571	85,486,515,000	881,580,924,571
Addition	473,381,000	108,890,000	3,070,603,000	114,906,000	-	340,936,000	613,216,000	5,034,790,000	-	138,986,812,000	148,743,534,000
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,642,000)	-	-	(45,642,000)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123,923,511,571)	(123,923,511,571)	(123,923,511,571)
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Estimates	-	-	-	-	10,772,176,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,772,176,000
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	<b>1,383,379,000</b>	<b>61,371,127,000</b>	<b>561,745,063,000</b>	<b>983,632,000</b>	<b>23,696,579,000</b>	<b>1,994,372,000</b>	<b>3,683,458,000</b>	<b>37,796,544,000</b>	<b>123,923,511,571</b>	<b>100,549,815,429</b>	<b>917,127,481,000</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>											
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2024</b>	-	7,987,345,895	81,669,052,355	551,924,020	4,646,561,829	1,140,548,316	2,004,297,157	15,624,864,635	-	-	113,624,594,207
Charge for the period	-	1,507,840,537	12,406,854,243	101,696,784	1,776,688,744	200,418,592	587,827,916	3,613,666,197	3,813,709,104	-	24,008,702,117
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 Sept. 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,495,186,432</b>	<b>94,075,906,598</b>	<b>653,620,804</b>	<b>6,423,250,573</b>	<b>1,340,966,908</b>	<b>2,592,125,073</b>	<b>19,238,530,832</b>	<b>3,813,709,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137,633,296,324</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2023</b>	-	6,770,722,000	64,923,484,000	449,312,000	3,702,832,000	870,837,000	1,466,974,000	10,459,898,000	-	-	88,644,059,000
Charge for the period	-	1,228,327,000	16,768,394,000	102,564,000	943,732,000	230,926,000	541,303,000	5,170,955,000	-	-	24,986,201,000
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,667,000)	-	-	(5,667,000)
<b>Balance as at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,999,049,000</b>	<b>81,691,878,000</b>	<b>551,876,000</b>	<b>4,646,564,000</b>	<b>1,101,763,000</b>	<b>2,008,277,000</b>	<b>15,625,186,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113,624,593,000</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>											
<b>Balance at 30 Sept. 2024</b>	<b>1,397,158,500</b>	<b>132,562,757,231</b>	<b>625,490,754,138</b>	<b>496,229,391</b>	<b>11,039,218,919</b>	<b>934,744,409</b>	<b>2,618,046,677</b>	<b>18,558,013,168</b>	<b>295,738,157,997</b>	<b>12,143,609,819</b>	<b>1,100,978,690,249</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	<b>1,383,379,000</b>	<b>53,372,078,000</b>	<b>480,053,185,000</b>	<b>431,756,000</b>	<b>19,050,015,000</b>	<b>892,609,000</b>	<b>1,675,181,000</b>	<b>22,171,358,000</b>	<b>123,923,511,571</b>	<b>100,549,815,429</b>	<b>803,502,888,000</b>

9.2

Depreciation charged during the year are included in:

	30-Sep-24 N	FY 2023 N
Cost of Sales	17,610,085,292	18,920,415,000
Administrative Expenses	544,940,825	577,640,000
Selling & Distribution Expenses	5,853,676,000	5,488,146,000
	<b>24,008,702,117</b>	<b>24,986,201,000</b>



## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	LICENCES	EXPLORATION ASSET	SOFTWARE	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2024</b>	3,025,000	14,093,483,000	109,724,000	14,206,232,000
Additions	-	1,028,860,770	-	1,028,860,770
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 Sept. 2024</b>	<b>3,025,000</b>	<b>15,122,343,770</b>	<b>109,724,000</b>	<b>15,235,092,770</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2023</b>	3,025,000	7,999,611,000	109,724,000	8,112,360,000
Additions	-	6,093,872,000	-	6,093,872,000
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
Write offs	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	<b>3,025,000</b>	<b>14,093,483,000</b>	<b>109,724,000</b>	<b>14,206,232,000</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>				
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2024</b>	3,025,000	1,287,558,000	93,985,000	1,384,568,000
Amortisation	-	339,154,897	113,134,000	452,288,897
<b>Balance as at 30 Sept. 2024</b>	<b>3,025,000</b>	<b>1,626,712,897</b>	<b>207,119,000</b>	<b>1,836,856,897</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 Jan. 2023</b>	3,025,000	909,973,000	60,458,000	973,456,000
Amortisation	-	337,585,000	33,527,000	411,112,000
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
Write offs	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	<b>3,025,000</b>	<b>1,287,558,000</b>	<b>93,985,000</b>	<b>1,384,568,000</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
<b>Balance as at 30 Sept. 2024</b>	-	<b>13,495,630,873</b>	<b>(97,395,000)</b>	<b>13,398,235,873</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 Dec. 2023</b>	-	<b>12,805,925,000</b>	<b>15,739,000</b>	<b>12,821,664,000</b>

Intangible assets represent cost of quarry deposits, software licence.

### Software Licence

The software licence relates to cost of licence on software used by the Company which is for the period of 5 years. Software licence is shown at amortised cost. The licence have been acquired with the option to renew at the end of the period.

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	30 Sept 2024	31 Dec 23
	N	N
<b>11a. RIGHTS OF USE ASSETS</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>115,627,000</b>	<b>89,141,000</b>
Additions	61,916,398	123,179,000
Depreciation of right of use assets	(83,232,198)	(96,693,000)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>94,311,200</b>	<b>115,627,000</b>
<b>11b. Leases Liabilities</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>73,867,000</b>	<b>55,788,000</b>
Additions	61,916,398	123,179,000
Interest expenses	5,935,920	11,588,000
Payments	(68,212,000)	(116,688,000)
	<b>73,507,318</b>	<b>73,867,000</b>
<b>12. INVENTORIES</b>		
Fuel	14,567,476,000	13,595,140,000
Engineering Spares	34,555,438,000	26,863,351,000
Packing materials	1,117,249,000	2,832,703,000
Raw materials	37,753,252,000	21,469,783,000
Goods in transit	1,146,559,000	592,644,000
Work in progress	44,603,190,000	19,844,642,000
Finished goods	8,334,428,000	607,517,000
	<b>148,311,505,685</b>	<b>85,805,780,000</b>

There is no write-down of inventories recognised as an expense during the period. None of the inventories of the Company were pledged as security for loans as at the reporting date.

<b>13a. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>		
Trade receivables	159,760,198	63,685,000
Less: loss allowance	(70,000)	(70,000)
	<b>159,690,198</b>	<b>63,615,000</b>

All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The Company strictly deals on cash and carry basis, with the exception of three corporate clients in the construction industry who have a corporate guaranteed bond in place, with spelt out pre-agreed credit terms. Trade receivables are not interest bearing.

The average credit period of the Company's sales is 30 days. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all receivables are received within the pre-agreed credit terms.

<b>13b. Prepayment and Other Assets</b>		
Other prepayments (*)	61,773,005,092	47,239,935,000
Prepayment for engineering and construction work	51,488,876,168	37,297,056,000
Advance to staff	810,397,052	457,545,000
	<b>114,072,278,312</b>	<b>84,994,536,000</b>

\*Other prepayments relate to advance payments made to vendors for supply of products and spares.

# Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

## 14. CASH AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	30 Sept 24	31 Dec 23
	N	N
Cash in Hand	15,879,686	8,212,000
Cash in Bank	29,330,133,783	72,367,813,000
Fixed Deposits	155,847,449,220	152,701,504,000
	<b>185,193,462,689</b>	<b>225,077,529,000</b>

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between 1 day to 3 months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The Company has not pledged its short-term deposits in order to fulfil collateral requirements with any bank. Cash and bank equivalent is exclusive of overdraft balance.

## 15. SHARE CAPITAL

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>15.1a Authorised</b>		
40,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50k each	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
<b>15.1b Issued and fully paid</b>		
33,864,354,864 Ordinary shares of 50k each	16,932,177,000	16,932,177,000

### 15.1c Share Capital

In accounting for the merger between BUA Cement PLC and Cement Company of Northern Nigeria (CCNN) PLC in 2019, the balances in these financial statements, including share capital were presented as though the merger took effect from when both entities came under common control. As a result, the changes in the share capital of BUA Cement, with respect to the business combination were applied retrospectively in the 2018 and 2019 financial statements.

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>15.2. Reorganisation Reserve</b>		
At the beginning and at the end of the period	200,004,179,000	200,004,179,000

Reorganisation reserve consists of the Company's merger transactions with entities under common control.

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>15.3. Other Reserves</b>		
<b>Reserve on Actuarial Valuation of Defined Benefit Plan</b>		
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>(1,230,819,000)</b>	<b>(707,868,000)</b>
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	(522,951,000)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(1,230,819,000)</b>	<b>(1,230,819,000)</b>

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

<b>16. BORROWINGS</b>	<b>30-Sep-24</b>	<b>31-Dec-23</b>
	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>16a. Long Term Loans</b>		
Bank loans	489,520,596,110	295,467,446,000
<b>16b Short term facilities</b>		
Short term Loans	119,661,723,497	122,689,462,000
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>609,182,319,606</b>	<b>418,156,908,000</b>
<b>16c. Debt Security Issued</b>		
Bond Series 1	101,938,465,203	113,932,939,000

The above borrowings are further classified based on average interest rate, maturity and provider of funds:

	<b>Average Interest Rate</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
Coronation Merchant - Bank Facility	SOFR+15%	31 December 2024	1,176,728,589	2,508,367,000
Union Bank - Trade and Clean line Facilities	SOFR+10%	20 December 2024	505,050,160	4,543,453,000
Fidelity Bank - Import Finance Facility	16%	28 August 2024	-	2,680,461,000
Fidelity Bank - RSSF loan (10 years)	5%/9%	30 September 2030	258,585,814	2,159,104,000
Union Bank - RSSF loan (10 years)	5%/9%	11 June 2030	54,913,397	1,155,944,000
FBN Quest Merchant Bank	SOFR+8%	18 February 2025	-	945,662,000
First Bank of Nigeria - Short term loan	27%	-	9,751,054,815	14,232,617,000
First Bank of Nigeria - Import Finance Facility	SOFR+10%	31 October 2024	92,073,295,131	86,807,597,000
Providus Bank - Import Finance Facility	SOFR+11%	31 October 2024	494,946,994	2,866,606,000
Sterling Bank	SOFR+9.5%	14 February 2024	1,705,991,925	4,535,550,000
FCMB - Import Finance Facility	20%	30 November 2023	-	11,000
IFC Syndicated loan (10 years)	SOFR+5.5%	April 2033	13,641,156,671	254,090,000
			<b>119,661,723,497</b>	<b>122,689,462,000</b>
First Bank of Nigeria - Term loan	27%	13 October 2025	11,403,105,851	3,150,570,000
IFC Syndicated loan (10 years)	SOFR+5.5%	April 2033	449,003,667,236	263,843,030,000
Fidelity Bank - RSSF loan (10 years)	5%/9%	30 September 2030	14,528,388,409	13,307,586,000
Union Bank - RSSF loan (10 years)	5%/9%	11 June 2030	14,585,434,614	15,166,260,000
			<b>489,520,596,110</b>	<b>295,467,446,000</b>
			<b>609,182,319,606</b>	<b>418,156,908,000</b>

# Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

## FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

### Movement in borrowings are analysed as follows:

#### Period Ended 30 Sept. 2024

Opening amount as at 1 January 2024	418,156,908,145
Net additional borrowings	25,144,568,533
Repayments of borrowings	(93,441,373,893)
Interest expense	60,670,936,192
Interest capitalised	67,094,640,728
Interest repayments	(74,168,734,557)
Foreign exchange loss expensed	149,174,714,564
Foreign exchange loss capitalised	56,550,659,894

#### Closing amount as at 30 Sept. 2024

**609,182,319,606**

#### Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### Opening amount as at 1 January 2023

Opening amount as at 1 January 2023	125,435,470,000
Additional drawdowns in the year	231,469,510,000
Modification gain	-
Principal repayments	(93,746,240,000)
Interest expense	9,260,191,000
Interest capitalised	29,600,504,000
Interest repayment	(36,062,945,000)
Foreign exchange loss expensed	144,014,731,000
Foreign exchange loss capitalised	8,185,687,000

#### Closing amount as at 31 December 2023

**418,156,908,000**

### 16d: Capitalised interest and exchange loss adjusted from value of Property, Plant and Equipment

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
Additions in the period	327,718,615,081	148,743,534,000
Capitalised interest cost	(123,645,300,622)	(37,786,191,000)
	<b>204,073,314,459</b>	<b>110,957,343,000</b>

# Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

## FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

### 16. Borrowings (contd.)

#### First Bank of Nigeria - Term Loans and overdraft

The facilities were for part finance of construction of cement plant, importation of spare parts and raw materials. All the facilities were secured with a debenture on the fixed and floating assets of BUA Cement PLC

#### Union Bank - Trade Line - Cash backed

The facility was obtained as a trade line facility for the importation of machines and equipment. It is a US\$28.4 million facility covered by an All Asset Debenture on the assets of the Company.

#### Union Bank - Trade Line - Clean Line

The facility was obtained as a trade clean line facility for the importation of raw materials for cement production. It is a US\$6million facility covered by an All Asset Debenture of the Company

#### Coronation Merchant Bank & First City Monument Bank - IFF- Forex

This is a clean line facility for offshore payment of letters of credit for future settlement.

#### Fidelity Bank and Union Bank - Real Sector Support Fund - Term Loans

These facilities are ₦20 billion loans each for financing of capacity expansion. The loans are for 10 years, inclusive of moratorium of 2 years on principal. It is covered by an All Assets Debenture on the assets of BUA Cement PLC. This is a CBN intervention facility through commercial banks.

#### Fidelity - Import Finance line - Clean line

This is a \$5 million cleanline facility for offshore payment of LCs for payment of raw materials and spares.

#### Sterling Bank - Trade Line - Clean line

This is a \$5 million cleanline facility for offshore payment of LCs for payment of raw materials (gypsum) and spares importation.

#### Providus Bank - Clean line

This is a cleanline facility for offshore future payment of LCs for raw materials (gypsum) and spares importation.

#### BUA Cement Series 1 Bond

The Company issued a ₦115 billion semi-annual coupon bond at the rate of 7.5% per annum. The effective date of the bond is 30 December 2020. The Bond proceeds were used to reimburse the shareholder loan and for working capital finance.

#### IFC loan

The Company secured a \$500m loan from IFC approved in September 2022. The tenure of the loan is 10 years, with a 2 1/2 years grace period, and interest of 6 months SOFR + 5.5% - the first tranche of \$300m was disbursed in April 2023.

### 17. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of reporting period.

	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-23
	N	N
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	48,970,234,976	76,065,154,394
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	33,864,354,864	33,864,354,864
Basic Earning Per Ordinary Shares (Kobo)	145	225



## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

### FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

17. Earnings Per Share (Contd.)	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-23
	N	N
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	14,716,518,824	12,448,963,118
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	33,864,354,864	33,864,354,864
Basic Earning Per Ordinary Shares (Kobo)	43	37

18a. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
Present value of defined benefit plan	4,566,086,322	4,572,204,000
<b>Reconciliation of change in defined benefit obligation</b>		
<b>Defined benefit obligation opening</b>	<b>4,572,204,000</b>	<b>3,954,979,000</b>
Current service cost	391,063,500	338,639,000
Interest cost	289,127,760	199,344,000
Defined benefit plan amendment(employee cost)	-	-
Plan participants' contribution	17,623,000	(286,092,000)
Actuarial (gains)/losses - Change in assumption - Net of tax	-	(45,370,000)
Actuarial (gains)/losses - Experience adjustment- Net of tax	-	791,609,000
Benefit Payment	(703,841,428)	(380,905,000)
<b>As at Ending</b>	<b>4,566,086,322</b>	<b>4,572,204,000</b>

Included in bank balance is ₦2,734,554,852 set aside in an End of Service Benefit account with Access Bank & Keystone Bank to meet the retirement commitments of the Company. The unfunded status of the Defined Benefit for the period in view is:

Defined benefit liability	4,566,086,322	4,572,204,000
Plan asset with banks	(2,898,632,288)	(2,730,810,483)
	<b>1,667,454,034</b>	<b>1,841,393,517</b>

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

### FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>18b. Amounts Recognised In OCI</b>		
<b>Actuarial loss/(gain) on defined benefit plan:</b>		
- Change in assumption	-	(45,370,000)
- Change in experience adjustment	-	791,609,000
	-	<b>746,239,000</b>
Deferred tax credit	-	(223,288,000)
Amount recognised in OCI (net of tax)	-	522,951,000

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2004, with contributions based on the sum of employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowance in the ratio of 8% by the employee and 10% by the employer.

The Company's contributions to this scheme is charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate. Contributions to the scheme are managed by appointed pension managers on behalf of the beneficiary staff in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act. Consequently, the Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions, if the funds do not hold sufficient assets to meet the related obligations to employees.

The Company also has a retirement benefits policy (unfunded) for all its full-time employees who have served the Company for a minimum of 5 years and above. The Company has a post-retirement programme for any employee who has attained the terminal age limit of 60 years.

The above tables summarise the movement in the retirement benefit as recognised in the income statement and the funded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial position.

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>19a. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>		
Trade payables (*)	245,366,524,137	54,028,818,000
Other payables and accrued expenses	6,482,198,623	4,382,578,000
Unclaimed dividend	714,151,263	714,151,000
Accrual, provision and other liabilities	856,556,282	279,131,000
Statutory obligations	38,640,960,775	22,145,340,000
	<b>292,060,391,080</b>	<b>81,550,018,000</b>

\* Trade payables include ₦3.3bn retention charge payable on EPC contract of Sokoto line 4.

#### 19b. Contract Liabilities

The Company has recognised the following liabilities relating to contract with customers:

<b>Customers deposits</b>	<b>44,047,058,006</b>	<b>105,115,874,000</b>
---------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

# Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>19c. Changes in trade payables in the statement of cash flows is as follows:</b>		
Movement in trade payables and other payables	210,096,074,080	2,898,030,000
Effect of unrealised exchange loss	(9,778,059,038)	(17,475,605,000)
Movement in unclaimed dividend received	-	(24,615,000)
Minimum Tax	(1,262,815,652)	(414,299,000)
	<b>199,055,199,390</b>	<b>(15,016,489,000)</b>
<b>20. PROVISION FOR DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES (REHABILITATION)</b>		
<b>Opening balance as at January 1,</b>	<b>25,129,800,000</b>	<b>12,698,952,000</b>
Additional provision made:		
Increase/(Decrease) as a result of change in estimate	(6,251,250,630)	10,772,176,000
Recultivation cost	7,200,000	9,600,000
Unwinding of interest	2,656,801,476	1,649,072,000
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>21,542,550,846</b>	<b>25,129,800,000</b>
<b>20b. Provision for decommissioning liabilities</b>		
Current	2,656,801,476	1,649,072,000
Non-current	18,885,749,370	23,480,728,000
	<b>21,542,550,846</b>	<b>25,129,800,000</b>

## Provision for decommissioning liabilities

Quarry decommissioning provisions relates to the expected cost of reclaiming excavated quarry sites into habitable settlements for farming, local villagers settlement and other uses. It also includes provision for other environmental issues.

## 21. RELATED PARTIES

Names of related companies	Relationship
Bua International Ltd	Sister company
PW Nigeria	Sister company

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>Due from Related Companies</b>		
PW Nigeria	1,439,748,642	3,304,738,000
<b>Due to Related Companies</b>		
BUA International Ltd	80,780,759,808	51,118,269,000

The receivables from related parties represents outstanding balance on equipment loan granted to related party. Due to related party represents the LCs established through related party to finance the operations of the Company.

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	30-Sep-24	31-Dec-23
	N	N
<b>22. GOVERNMENT GRANT</b>		
Current	862,495,000	862,495,000
Non Current	1,996,272,000	1,996,272,000
	<b>2,858,767,000</b>	<b>2,858,767,000</b>
<b>Movement in Government Grants is analysed below:</b>		
<b>Balance as at January 1,</b>	<b>2,858,767,000</b>	<b>3,721,262,000</b>
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount recognised in the P&L	-	(862,495,000)
	<b>2,858,767,000</b>	<b>2,858,767,000</b>

Government grants have been estimated from N40 billion Real Sector Support Fund provided by the Central Bank of Nigeria through listed commercial banks at rates of between 5% to 9%.



**HEADQUARTERS**

BUA Towers, PC 32, Churchgate Street  
P. O. Box 70106, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.  
T. +234 1 461 0669-70

**OKPELLA FACTORY**

KM 164, Benin-Okene Expressway  
Okpella, Edo State, Nigeria.  
T. 234 (0) 807 714 8104

**SOKOTO FACTORY**

KM 10, Kalambaina Road, Sokoto  
Sokoto State, Nigeria.  
T. +234 (0) 808 666 4470 - 71

[info@buacement.com](mailto:info@buacement.com) | [www.buacement.com](http://www.buacement.com)