MULTIVERSE MINING AND EXPLORATION PLC.

RC. 454678

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Olukayode Aina & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
2, Sophie Kuye Street
Gbagada Phase 1
Lagos.

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

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MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, (CAP C20), Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Company:

(a) Keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, (CAP C20), Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

(b) Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and

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

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, (CAP C20), Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

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

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Ayedun Fasina	**John Bede Anthonio**
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO	Chairman
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004147	FRC/2013/NIAECHI/00000004145

Multiverse Mining
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RC. 454678

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERS OF MULTIVERSE MINING AND EXPLORATION PLC

In accordance with the provisions of Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matter Act 1990, we have:

a). Reviewed the scope and planning of the audit which were adequate in our opinion

b). Reviewed the Auditors' Memorandum of Recommendations Accounting Policies and Internal Controls together with Management responses

c). Ascertained that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company for year ended 31st December, 2018 is in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices

d). Received the External Auditors' management letter and reply thereon from the Management is Satisfactory.

In our opinion, the scope and planning of the audit for the year ended 31st December, 2018 was adequate and the Management Responses to the Auditor's findings were satisfactory.

Mr. John Isesele
Chairman, Audit Committee
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008988

Dated March 21, 2019

Members of the Audit Committee

1). Mr. John Isesele
2). Mr. Peter Eyanuku
3). Mr. Ayodele Oluwasusi
4). Mr. Mamman Buka Zargana

OAACO
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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF MULTIVERSE MINING AND EXPLORATION PLC

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MULTIVERSE MINING AND EXPLORATION PLC which comprise statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and of 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 CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, the Financial Reporting Council Act 2011, Investment and Security Act 2007 and Nigerian Stock Exchange Rules and Regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Nigerian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria Professional Code of Coduct and Guide for Accountants (ICAN CODE) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICAN code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Nigeria. The ICAN Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis of our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 28 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of N312,069,000 during the year ended December 31, 2018, and as at that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by N3,525,034,000. As stated in Note 28, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 28, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Audit Committee. The key audit matters do not necessarily reflect all matters discussed. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matter is explained below:

Decline in Quarry Operations

The company over the years experienced low price for its quarry product albeit high cost of input occasioned by the worsening exchange rate.Consequently, it progressively shifted its business focus from direct quarry operations to partnership with reputable technical partners with adequate knowledge of the business and capital to support the quarry operations.

Mine Operations

The company has de-emphasised its quarry operations and has focused fully in its mining operations which is fully export based. It is reported by management that the mining is presently at production stage with estimated reserve of 2.4 million MT of lead & Zinc ore of average of 20% purity (East-China Metallurgical Institute of Geology and Exploration Report 2017). The company cashflow will improve once the mine goes into full production.

Kayode Aina, *MSC, FCA, CFA (Founding/Managing Partner)*

Our Audit Procedures that addressed this Risk

We questioned management's assessment as to whether indicators of impairment exist for specific assets specifically in relation to the quarry in Alaguntan, Ogun State, and Abuni lead- zinc mines operations in Nassarawa State, both in Nigeria. Specific indicators were identified. We obtained and reviewed the valuation models including business plan used to determine the value in use for the mines operations and the fair value less costs of disposal of the relevant assets at the quarry operations.

We also analysed the assumptions made by management in relation to these models, including the discount and foreign exchange rates used, expected production plans, commitment of off-takers for the purchase of the lead-zinc, capital expenditure, and operating costs forecasts, prices of the lead in the international market by comparison to recent analyst forecast commodity price data, reference to third party documentation where available, review of Ores and Mineral Resources reports, consultation with operational management and consideration of sensitivity analyses.

We concluded that the assumptions had been determined and applied on a consistent basis and in line with accepted market practice and no impairments were required from the work performed.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information, comprising the Chairman's Statement, Directors' Report, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, Corporate Governance Report, Report of the Audit Committee, Corporate Profile and Strategy, Financial Highlights, Results at a glance, Board of Directors Pictures, Notice of Annual General Meeting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Report of the Committees of the Board, Share Capital History and other National Disclosures included in the annual report of the Company, which does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information, therefore we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed on the other information which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and other information we will receive after this date, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also have responsibilities to:

(1) identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's 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.

(2) 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 entity's internal control.

(3) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(4) conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

(5) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Furthermore, we communicated to the audit committee regarding, among other matters, our planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that were identified during our audit.

We informed the audit committee that we complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our audit report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

(1) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(2) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the entity so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

(3) The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income agree with the books of account.

Julius Olukayode Aina
FRC12013/ICAN/00000004390
For:Olukayode Aina & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
Lagos, Nigeria

March 26, 2019

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
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MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

REPORT AT A GLANCE

	2018 ₦'000	2017 ₦'000
Revenue	6,740	6,236
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	(306,734)	(427,315)
Taxation	(5,335)	(5,871)
Profit/(Loss) After Taxation	(312,069)	(433,186)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Net of Tax	(312,069)	(433,186)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(312,069)	(433,186)
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Ordinary Share	(0.07)	(10)

Dated this 25th day of March, 2019

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

EQUITY UNION LIMITED
(Corporate Secretaries, Nominees)

EQUITY UNION LIMITED
(Corporate Secretaries, Nominees)

Yetunde Martins
FRC/2013/NBA/00000003399
Equity Union Limited
Company Secretaries
Lagos, Nigeria.

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2018

	NOTES	2018 ₦'000	2017 N'000
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	5	6,740	6,236
Cost of Sales		(5,267)	(12,809)
Gross (Loss)/Profit		1,473	(6,573)
Impairment on Exploration & Evaluation Assets	7	-	-
Other Income	6	44,738	43,009
Administrative Expenses		(145,062)	(110,947)
Operating Loss		(98,850)	(74,510)
Finance Cost	8	(207,884)	(352,804)
Loss Before Income Tax		(306,734)	(427,314)
Taxation	9.1	(5,335)	(5,871)
Loss After Tax for the Year	10	(312,069)	(433,186)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax		**(312,069)**	**(433,186)**
Loss for the Year Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(312,069)	(433,186)
		(312,069)	**(433,186)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(312,069)	(433,186)
		(312,069)	**(433,186)**
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Ordinary Share (kobo)	11.1	(0.07)	(10)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2018

	NOTE	2018	2017
		₦'000	₦'000
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Mine Properties	12	1,690,349	1,647,396
Property, Plant & Equipment	13	2,692,569	2,806,312
Total Non-current Assets		4,382,918	4,453,708
Current Assets			
Inventories	14	29,385	29,385
Trade and Other Receivables	15	3,052	38,399
Cash & Cash Equivalents	16	3,731	4,982
Total Current Assets		36,168	72,766
Total Assets		**4,419,086**	**4,526,474**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's Equity			
Issued Capital	17	2,130,969	2,130,969
Share Premium	18	1,242,082	1,242,082
Retained Loss	19	(2,518,213)	(2,206,144)
Total Shareholder's Equity		854,838	1,166,907
Non-current Liabilities			
Loans	21	-	162,105
Provisions	22	3,046	2,769
Total Non-current Liabilities		3,046	164,874

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Cont'd) AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2018

	NOTE	2018	2017
		₦'000	₦'000
Current Liabilities			
Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings	21	2,978,982	2,617,863
Trade Payables and Other Payables	23	574,514	570,958
Income Tax Payable	9.2	7,706	5,871
Total Current Liabilities		3,561,202	3,194,692
Total Liabilities		3,564,248	3,359,567
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		**4,419,086**	**4,526,474**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25th March 2019.

Signed on its behalf by:

Ayedun Fasina
Managing Director
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004147

John Bede Anthonio
Chairman
FRC/2013/NIAECHI/00000004145

Solomon Fasinu
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004146

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Losses	Total Equity
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Restated Balance	2,130,969	1,242,082	(1,772,958)	1,600,093
Share of Capital Reserve from Joint Operations	-	-	-	-
Other Transfer	-	-	-	-
Loss for the Year	-	-	(433,186)	(433,186)
Balance at 31 December 2017	2,130,969	1,242,082	(2,206,144)	1,166,907
Correction of Prior Year Error	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance	2,130,969	1,242,082	(2,206,144)	1,166,907
Loss for the Year	-	-	(312,069)	(312,069)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**2,130,969**	**1,242,082**	**(2,518,213)**	**854,838**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

	NOTES	2018	2017
		₦'000	₦'000
Cash Receipt from Customers		6,740	49,245
Cash Paid to Suppliers, Employees and Operating Expenses		(60,768)	(108,609)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	24	**(54,028)**	(59,364)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Expenditures on Mine Properties	13	(3,546)	(10,233)
Expenditures on Property, Plant and Equipment	14	(975)	(70)
Proceeds on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		20,500	61,600
Proceeds from Quarry Operations		44,738	24,180
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		60,717	75,477
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Interest Paid		(8,500)	(15,500)
Net Cash (used in)/from Financing Activities		(8,500)	(15,500)
Net Cash Flows from Operations		(1,811)	613
Bank Balance at 1 January		4,982	4,369
Bank Balance at 31 December	17	**3,171**	**4,982**
Represented By:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		**3,171**	**4,982**

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2018

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Multiverse Mining & Exploration Plc was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company, on 20th June 2002. It commenced business on 1st April 2005 and was converted to a Public Limited Liability Company on 18th April 2008. The Company's share was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange on 8th October, 2008.

The Company is engaged in the business of exploring, extracting, prospecting, boring, refining, drilling for, producing, and quarry mining of stones and other extractive solid minerals (mainly Lead and Zinc) into different configuration and classification.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The financial statements is also prepared in the manner required by the Company and Allied Matters Act, and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act and Investment and Security Act 2007.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Nigerian Naira. Except as indicated, the financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

These financial statements comprise:

- Statement of comprehensive Income
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements.

2.1 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Changes in these assumptions may materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

(a) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement to determine whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of resource is itself an estimation process that involves varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified (i.e., measured, indicated or inferred). The estimates directly impact when the Company defers exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalised is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

(b) Mine Rehabilitation Provision

The Company assesses its mine rehabilitation provision at each reporting date. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate amount payable.

These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Interests in Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company incorporates its interest in joint operations as follows:

i. its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
ii. its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
iii. its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
iv. its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
v. its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

If there is a change in facts and circumstances upon which the joint arrangement is previously classified, the Company shall reassess whether the type of joint arrangement has changed.

(b) Mineral Exploration, Evaluation and Development Expenditure

(i) Pre-licence Costs

Pre-licence costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(ii) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

- Researching and analysing historical exploration data
- Gathering exploration data through geophysical studies
- Exploratory drilling and sampling
- Determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource
- Surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements
- Conducting market and finance studies

Licence costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged to profit or loss as incurred, unless the directors conclude that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realised. These costs include materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

In evaluating whether the expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalised, several different sources of information are used. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed. Costs expensed during this phase are included in "exploration and evaluation expenditure expensed" in profit or loss.

(c) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative Financial Assets

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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

The Company has only loans and receivables as the non-derivative financial assets. Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call and fixed deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Share Capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Share Issue Costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

Dividend on Ordinary Shares

Dividends on the Company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Company's shareholders.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment and Mine Properties

(i) **Initial Recognition**

Upon completion of the mine construction phase, the assets are transferred into "Property, plant and equipment" or "Mine properties". Items of property, plant and equipment and producing mine are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation obligation, and for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalised value of a finance lease is also included in property, plant and equipment.

Mine properties also consist of the fair value attributable to mineral reserves and the portion of mineral resources considered being probable of economic extraction at the time of an acquisition. When a mine construction project moves into the production phase, the capitalisation of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development.

(ii) Depreciation

Mobile mine equipment, is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

-	Site Buildings	20 years
-	Plant and Machinery	5 to 15 years
-	Site Cost	20 years
-	Furniture and Fittings	5 years
-	Motor Vehicles	4 years
-	Computer & IT Equipment	5 years
-	Workshop Tools and Sundry Equipment	10 years
-	Electrical Project	10 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any 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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation/amortisation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

(iii) Major Maintenance and Repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated and is now written off is replaced, and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company through an extended life, the expenditure is capitalised.

Where part of the asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced asset(s) which is immediately written off. All other day-to-day maintenance and repairs costs are expensed as incurred.

(e) Impairment

i. Financial Assets (Including Receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired.

A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for any impairment by accompanying together receivables and held to- maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

ii. Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, such as property plant and equipment, investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. In addition, capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are assessed for impairment upon demonstrating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a project.

Impairment is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash.

In flows that are independent of those generated from other assets or company of assets, in which case, the individual assets are grouped together into CGUs for impairment purposes. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of the asset, or company of assets, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount and such loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(f) Employee Benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plans

A Defined Contribution Plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Employees are entitled to join the Scheme on confirmation of employment. Employees and the Company's contributions are 8% and 10% respectively on employee's certain emolument as defined by the Pension Reform Act 2014 as amended.

ii. Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(g) Provisions

(i) A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(ii) **Rehabilitation Provision**

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore mining and other operations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re- vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the mining operations location. When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred as a result of the development/construction of the mine. Any rehabilitation obligations that arise through the production of inventory are expensed when the inventory item is recognised in cost of goods sold. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in profit or loss as part of finance costs. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs are recognised as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. Costs related to restoration of site damage (subsequent to start of commercial production) that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and recognised in profit or loss as extraction progresses.

Changes to estimated future costs are recognised in the statement of financial position by either increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation liability and asset to which it relates if the initial estimate was originally recognised as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to profit or loss.

If, the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Company considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

If, for mature mines, the estimate for the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provisions exceeds the recoverable value that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(h) Revenue

Revenue represents fair value of amounts received or receivable by the entity for the sales of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the entity's activities during the period and is stated net of value-added tax (VAT), returns, rebates and discounts.

(i) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised. The timing of the transfers of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are sold under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate units of account is based on the relative fair values of each unit. If the fair value of the delivered item is not reliably measurable, then revenue is allocated based on the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the fair value of the undelivered item.

(i) Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

(j) Finance Costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and impairment losses recognised on financial assets, Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(k) Income Tax

(i) Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(ii) Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

Where carrying amounts of assets carried at fair value are adjusted up or down for financial reporting purposes, tax base is not affected. Thus, revaluation or fair value will lead to temporary differences on these assets which will affect deferred tax. In Nigeria, however, fair valuation of equity instruments and certain debt instruments will not give rise to deferred tax.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from (1) a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity or (2) a business combination. Deferred tax is charged or credited outside profit or loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss.

(l) Earnings Per Share

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

(m) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to those that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets include the cost of developing mining properties and constructing new facilities. Borrowing costs related to qualifying assets are capitalized up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use.

The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred net of any investment income earned on the investment of those borrowings. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the period. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

4 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS STANDARDS

4.1 New and Revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations in Issue But Not Yet Effective

The following revisions to accounting standards and pronouncements that are applicable to the company were issued but are not yet effective. Where IFRSs listed below permit early adoption, the company has elected not to apply them in the preparation of these financial statements

Standard	Content	Effective Year
IFRS 16	Leases	1-Jan-19

Commentaries on these new standards/amendments are provided below:

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

The issue of IFRS 9 completed the process of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This standard provides full guidance for the classification, recognition and measurement, impairment, hedge accounting and de-recognition of financial instruments.

This standard introduces a new approach to the classification of financial assets, which is driven by the business model in which the asset is held and their cash flow characteristics. The standard allows financial assets to be categorised as "fair value through other comprehensive" in certain circumstance which is irrevocable. The requirements for financial liabilities were largely carried forward unchanged from IAS 39.

The standard introduces a single impairment model to all financial instruments, based on "expected loss" instead of "incurred loss" under IAS 39, for the measurement of impairment loss on financial assets.

The standard also provides requirements for hedging accounting that aligns the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of an entity, in addition to enhanced disclosures which will provide better information about risk management and the effect if hedging accounting on the financial statement.

IFRS 9 carries forward the de-recognition requirements of financial assets and liabilities from IAS 39.

The standard will affect the manner with which the Company calculates and recognise impairment loss including its timing and also the classification of its financial assets. However, it is yet to assess the impact on the financial statement and do not intend to apply it earlier than the mandatory effective date.

IFRS 15- Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard provides comprehensive model for all entities in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It replaced the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations.

The core principle of the standard is that an entity should recognise revenue to show the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition which are as follows:

1. Identification of the contract with a customer;
2. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determination of the transaction price;
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
5. Recognition of revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

An entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance is now added to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, the standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improved guidance for multiple-element arrangements.

The Company is yet to assess the impact on the financial statement and do not intend to apply it earlier than the mandatory effective date.

IFRS 16 - Leases

This is a new standard which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of leases for both parties to a contract i.e. the customer (lessee) and the supplier (Lessor).

It replaces the previous leases standard, IAS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. Some of the highlights are as follows:

1) Carry forward of the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and account for those two types of leases differently.

2) Lessee will now recognize assets and liabilities for all leases i.e. no more operating leases, with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value e.g. lease of a personal computer; and depreciate the lease assets. Interest is calculated on all lease liabilities and recognized in the income statement.

3) Separation of lease components from service components of the contract and applies lease accounting to only for lease components. But also, include an option for lessee to account for both components as a single lease, instead of separating those components.

   Early application is permitted if IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is applied. Management are yet to assess the impact on this standard and does not intend to adopt same earlier than the effective date.

IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative (Statement of Cash Flows)

This require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

The amendments are intended to provide information to help investors better understand changes in a company's debt.

		2018	2017
5	**REVENUE**	**₦'000**	**N'000**
	Sales of Granites	6,740	6,236
		6,740	6,236

Revenue from granites relate to the Company's share of the joint operation's sales of granites.

		2018	2017
6	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Profit on Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
	Income from Other Operations	44,738	43,009
		44,738	43,009
7	**IMPAIRMENTS**		
	Exploration & Evaluation Assets	-	-
8	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Interest on Bank Loans and Overdrafts	207,884	352,368
	Other Interest Expenses	-	184
	Unwinding of Discount on Rehabilitation Provision	-	252
	Total Interest Expense	207,884	352,804
9	**TAXATION**		
9.1	**As per Profit or Loss:**		
	Current Tax		
	Income Tax Based on Minimum Tax	5,335	5,871
		5,335	5,871
	Deferred Tax:		
	Deferred Tax Written Back for Current Year	-	-
		-	-
	Total Income Tax Expense Recognised in the Current Year	5,335	5,871

		2018	2017
		₦'000	N'000
9.2	**As Per Statement of Financial Position**		
	Current Income Tax		
	At 1 January	5,871	17,409
	Provision During the Year	5,335	5,871
	Paid During the Year	(3,500)	(1,000)
	Write Back	-	(16,409)
	At 31 December	7,706	5,871

Deferred Tax

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	2018	2017
At 1 January	-	922,812
Reversal	-	(922,812)
At December 31	-	-

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax liabilities as presented in the Statement of Financial Position:

2018	**Opening Balance**	**Reversal**	**Closing Balance**
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-
	-	-	-
2017			
Property, Plant and Equipment	922,812	(922,812)	-
	922,812	(922,812)	-

		2018	2017
10	**LOSS FOR THE YEAR**		
	Loss for the Year is arrived at after Charging/(Crediting):	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Depreciation	91,785	100,110
	(Loss)/Profit on Disposal of PPE	2,414	354
	Auditors' Fee	3,000	3,000
	Directors' Remuneration	21,600	21,600
	Directors' Fee	1,540	1,540

11 EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

11.1 Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share

Earnings from Continuing Operations	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Loss for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Company	(312,069)	(433,186)
Number of Shares		
Number of Ordinary Shares for the purpose of Basic Earnings per Share	4,261,939	4,261,939
Earnings Per Share (Kobo) - Basic	(0.07)	(10)

The denominator for the purpose of calculating basic earnings per share is based on issued and paid ordinary shares of 50 kobo each.

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12	MINE PROPERTIES	2018 ₦'000	2017 N'000	Total
		Mine Site Under Construction	Quarry Site	
	COST	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At 1 January 2017	1,544,380	29,986	1,574,366
	Additions	73,030	-	73,030
	At 31 December 2017	1,617,410	29,986	1,647,396
	Additions	42,953	-	42,953
	At 31 December 2018	1,660,363	29,986	1,690,349

12.1 **Impairment Testing of Mine Properties**

An impairment test was not performed during the year under review.

12.2 The quary site not yet operational, have no depletion or impaired, thine site under construction is yet to result under production estimates.

		2018	2017
12.3	Additions to Mine Site under Construction	₦'000	₦'000
	Non Cash Element	39,407	62,896
	Cash Element	3,546	10,134
		42,953	73,030

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

13 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Plant & Machinery	Site Cost	Site Building	Motor Vehicle	Computer & IT Equipment	Total
COST	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
At 1 January 2017	3,650,874	250,067	7,132	83,719	11,984	4,003,776
Additions	-	-	-	-	70	70
Disposal	(163,252)	-	-	-	-	(163,252)
At 31 December 2017	3,487,622	250,067	7,132	83,719	12,054	3,840,594
Additions	-	975	-	-	-	975
Disposal	(335,056)	-	-	-	-	(335,056)
At 31 December 2018	3,152,566	251,042	7,132	83,719	12,054	3,506,513
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2017	868,794	68,267	2,890	83,709	11,810	1,035,470
Charge for the Year	87,191	12,504	356	-	58	100,109
Disposal	(101,298)	-	-	-	-	(101,298)
At 31 December 2017	854,687	80,771	3,246	83,709	11,868	1,034,281
Charge for the Year	78,814	12,552	357	-	62	91,785
Disposal	(312,122)	-	-	-	-	(312,122)
At 31 December 2018	621,379	93,323	3,603	83,709	11,930	813,944
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At 31 December 2018	2,531,187	157,719	3,529	10	124	2,692,569
At 31 December 2017	2,632,935	169,296	3,886	10	186	2,806,313

		2018	2017
14	**INVENTORIES**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	29,385	32,194
	Inventories expensed:		
	Consumed During the Year	-	(2,809)
	Addition in the Year	-	-
	At 31 December	29,385	29,385
15	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Trade Receivables	2,052	8,141
	Less: Provision for Impairment of Trade & Other Receivables	-	-
		2,052	8,141
	Other Receivables	-	30,258
	Prepayments-Rent	1,000	-
		3,052	38,399

As at year end, the analysis of trade receivables that were past not impaired is as follows:

	2018	2017
Neither Past Due nor Impaired		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
61-90 days	-	-
91 to 120 days	-	-
Above 120 days	2,052	8,141
	2,052	8,141

In determining the recoverability of the trade and other receivables, the company performs a risk analysis considering the type and age of the outstanding receivable and the credit worthiness of the counterparty.

		2018	2017
16	**BANK**		
	Cash at Bank	3,731	4,982
		3,731	4,982
17	**SHARE CAPITAL**		
	Authorised:		
	4,500,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 50k each	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Issued and Fully Paid:		
	4,261,938,000 Ordinary Shares of 50k each		
	At 1st January	2,130,969	2,130,969
	At 31 December	2,130,969	2,130,969
18	**SHARE PREMIUM**		
	At 1 January	1,242,082	1,242,082
	At 31 December	1,242,082	1,242,082

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER (Cont'd)

		2018	2017
19	**RETAINED LOSS**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	(2,206,144)	(2,769,795)
	Correction of Prior Period Error (Note 20.1)	-	996,837
	Restated Balance	(2,206,144)	(1,772,958)
	Share of Capital Reserve from Joint Operations	-	-
	Other Transfer	-	-
	Loss for the Year	(312,069)	(433,186)
	At 31 December	(2,518,213)	(2,206,144)
20	**CORRECTION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERROR**		
	Deferred Tax Provision Reversed	-	922,812
	Interest noted in other payables also included as interest payable (all in 2016) reversed	-	74,025
		-	996,837
21	**LOANS**		
	The borrowings are made up as follows:		
	Non-current		
	Term Loans	-	162,105
	Current		
	Term Loan	539,530	746,778
	Bank Overdraft	2,439,452	1,871,085
		2,978,982	2,617,863
	Total Borrowings	2,978,982	2,572,721
	Non Current Term Loan is analysed as follows:		
	At 1 January	162,105	298,015
	Accumulated Interest capitalised	(162,105)	(135,910)
	Current Portion of Non-current Loan	-	(69,250)
	At 31 December	-	162,105
	Current Term Loan is analysed as follows:		
	At 1 January	746,778	648,109
	Current Portion of Non-current Loan -	-	-
	Restructuring/Accumulated Interest due	-	98,669
	Transferred to Bank Overdraft -	(746,778)	-
	At 31 December	-	746,778

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2018 (Cont'd)

21.1 **Components of Current Portion of Non- current Borrrowing**

Non-current	**NEXIM Bank (1)**	**NEXIM Bank (2)**	**Access Bank**	**Unity/BOI**	**Unity Term Loan/BOI**	**UBN-Term Loan**	**Total**
Figures in thousand ('000) of Naira	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Non-current term loan is analysed as follows:							
At 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Interest Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current:							
Facility Type/Purpose							
Opening Balance	746,778	124,676	239,654	488,343	120,609	858,856	2,578,916
Interest Capitalised during the Year	32,919	26,042	-	145,943	40,502	-	245,406
Payments	(2,500)	-	-	(1,500)	(1,500)	(3,000)	(8,500)
Matured Principal	-	-	-	128,625	34,535	-	163,160
	777,197	150,718	239,654	761,411	194,146	855,856	2,978,982

Current obligation includes obligations which are due within 12 months after the reporting year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

21.2 **Bank Loans is Further Analysed Below:**

Facility Type/Purpose	**Tenure**	**Interest Rate**	**Security**	**Facility Amount**	**Draw Down/Balance December 2018**	**Draw Down/Balance December 2017**
				₦	₦	₦
Nexim	5 Years	10.50%	Legal Mortgage Over Assets	524,636	-	746,778
Other Term Loan: Unity Bank /Boi Refinancing Facility	12mths	5%	Legal Mortgage over quarry site and personal guarantees of all Directors	100,000		34,211
Access Bank Plc	10 years	7%	-	242,417		-
Term Loan- BOI	9yrs, 6 mths	5%	Legal Mortgage over Assets	270,000		127,893
Total Term Loan						908,882
Less: Non-Current Portion					-	(162,104)
Current Portion					-	746,778

		2018	2017
22	**PROVISIONS**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Rehabilitation		
	At 1 January	2,769	2,517
	Unwinding of Discount	277	252
	At 31 December	3,046	2,769
	Comprising:		
	Current	-	-
	Non-current	3,046	2,769
		3,046	2,769

The company makes full provision for the cost of rehabilitating mining sites and related production facilities on a discounted basis at the time of developing the mines and installing and using those facilities. The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation cost relating to mine sites, which are expected to be incurred up to 2042. These provisions have been created based on the companyis internal estimates. Assumptions based on current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assunptions. However, actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary rehabilitation works required that will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mine cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future lead and barite prices, which are inherently uncertain.

		2018	2017
23	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Trade Payables	358,297	383,003
	Other Payables (Note 23.1)	216,217	187,955
		574,514	570,958
23.1	**Other Payables**		
	Accurals	-	3,080
	PAYE Payable	7,728	4,068
	Agency Sales	6,519	-
	WHT Payable	1,881	3,857
	VAT Payable	10	69
	Pension Payable	7,993	3,672
	Other Retirement Provisions	6,391	-
	Salary Payable	182,256	169,771
	Unpaid Dividend (Note 23.2)	3,439	3,439
		216,217	187,956

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER (Cont'd)

23.2 The company received unclaimed dividend from its Registrar, Mainstreet Bank Registrar Limited, a mainstreet bank cheque for the dividend that were uncollected for 15 months and above.

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 15 to 45 days term.

24	**CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**	**2018**	**2017**
	Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash generated by operating activities:	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Operating Loss for the Year	(98,850)	(74,510)
	Adjustments for Non Cash Flow Items:		
	Depreciation	91,875	100,110
	(Profit)/Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	2,414	354
	Inventory Consumed by Joint Operation	-	-
	Impairment on Exploration & Evaluation	-	-
	Changes in Rehabilitation Provision	-	252
	Tax Paid	(4,567)	(1,000)
	Operating Cash Flows Before Movements in Working Capital	(9,128)	25,205
	Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	-	2,809
	increase in Trade and Other Receivables	35,347	(20,865)
	Increase in Trade and Other Payables	(80,247)	(66,512)
	Net Cash Generated from Operations	**(54,028)**	(59,363)

25 **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Details of transactions and outstanding balances between the company and its related parties during the period are disclosed below:

25.1 **Trading Transactions**

The Company did not enter into any transactions with its related parties during the year. The analysis below relates to 2017 transactions:

	Nature of Transaction	**Due to Related Parties**	
		2018	**2017**
		₦'000	**₦'000**
Treasuremix Construction Limited	Payables	-	300
Heritage Capital Markets Limited	Payables	-	15,993
		-	16,293

There were no sales of goods to related party during the year under review.

25.2 **Remuneration of Key Management Personnel**

The remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the company, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

	2018	2017
	N'000	N'000
Short-term Employee Benefits	21,600	21,600
	21,600	21,600

No dividend was paid or proposed to be paid in the year in respect of ordinary shares held by the Company's Directors.

26 **DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES**

26.1 **Directors**

Emoluments:

Fees	1,040	1,040
Other Remuneration and Allowances	500	500
	1,540	1,540

26.2 **Employees**

The average number of employees employed during the year:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
	7	7
	7	7

The aggregate payroll costs:

	N'000	N'000
Wages, Salaries, and Allowances:		-
Administrative Expense	6,713	6,238
Pension Cost	809	382
	7,522	6,620

The number of higher paid employees with gross emoluments within the ranges below were:

Range (N)	Number	Number
100,000 - 200,000	-	-
200,001 - 300,000	-	-
300,001 - 400,000	-	-
400,001 - 500,000	2	2
500,001 - 1,000,000	-	-
1,000,000 - 2,000,000	3	3
Above 2,000,000	2	2
	7	7

27 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

27.1 **Capital Risk Management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation equity. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged The capital structure of the company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

27.2 **Significant Accounting Policies**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3.

27.3 **Categories of Financial Instruments**

	2018	2017
	₦'000	₦'000
Financial Assets		
Cash and Bank Balances	3,731	4,982
Trade and Other Receivables	3,052	38,399
	6,783	43,381
Financial Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	2,201,785	2,572,721
Trade and Other Payables	793,521	559,293
	2,995,306	3,132,014

27.4 **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise accounts payable, bank loans and and overdrafts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the Company's capital expenditure programme. The Company has various financial assets such as trade and other receivables and cash that arise directly from its operations.

27.5 **Risk Exposures and Responses**

The company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the company's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the company's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks that could adversely affect the company's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risks, comprising cash flow interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The company's senior management oversees the management of financial risks. The company's senior management is supported by a Audit Committee that advises on financial risks and governance framework for the company. The Audit committee provides assurance to the company's senior management that the company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. Currently, the company does not currently apply any form of hedge accounting. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

27.6 **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The company is exposed to only interest rate risk

The sensitivity of the relevant profit before tax item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2018. The impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit before tax.

27.7 **Interest Rate Risk**

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's obligations with bank loan interest rate subjects to charges to the prvailing monetary policy rate.

27.8 **Foreign Currency Risk**

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases in currencies other than the respective functional currencies. The Company manages this risk by matching receipts and payments in the same currency and monitoring movements in exchange rates.

28. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern.

The Company has net current liabilities of N3,525,034,000 (2017: N3,116,055,000), net loss of N312,069,000 for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: N427,315,000) and accumulated losses of N2,518,213,000 (2017: N2,203,272,000). The net current liability is due to backlog of trade and other liabilities and substantial current portion of loan-term borrowings which were due for repayment but remained unpaid.

The accumulated losses for over three years running were primarily caused by no production and sales (except commissions earned from its agency relationship with its joint venture partner) during the year, massive finance costs of N207,885,000 (2017: N352,804,000) arising from non-payment of overdue long-term borrowings and poor performance of the Company over years.

During the reporting year, the Company has undertaken a thorough review of its financial position and its business strategy to improve the position in near future.

The directors confirmed that it has successfully restructured its loan from Nigeria Export- Import Bank to allow for longer repayment that will improve cash flows and have reached significant stages in the negotiation process for the restructuring of the other bank loans, hence, it believes that none of its loans/overdraft facilities will crystallize into any legal claim against the company.

To boost revenue and cash flows in the short-term period, the company acquired Nurex Global Business Nigeria Limited thereby taking over the contract of services with Lafarge Holcim for the hire of Dozer machine for material stockpiling, hiring of Grade for factory road cleaning, mobilization etc. Additional equipment has been deployed to Lafarge Holcim at Sagamu site for maximum utilization and profitability.

The Company in conjunction with its Technical Partners Anhui Synee Mining Company Limited, Hefei, Anhul Province, China have made significant progress in respect of its Mining activities in Abuni, Awe Local Government, Nasarawa State.

Tremendous progress has been achieved since its Chinese Partners commenced the last stage of the mining activities on 21st May, 2017 to confirm the economic viability of the lead/Zinc deposits on the mining site

The core drilling exercise which involved drilling of 200 metres to 300 metres depth of over thirty (30) holes spanning over 8 kilometer square has been concluded in February, 2018 and the report from this exercise confirmed that the lead/Zinc deposits are of commercial quantities with over 2.4 million metrics tons of lead/Zinc ore. It has also been confirmed from the sample testing that the Lead/Zinc ore are of acceptable quality of over 20% Pb+Zn on average.

The mining has gone through exploratory stage.The Mine Design and Mine Construction stage has been fully completed. This stage involved the construction of two equidistance vertical/inclined shafts of 200 metres depth. As at 31st December, 2018, the mine is at production stage.

Production is projected to commence in the second quarter of 2019 with an estimated yearly production of over 100,000 metric tons of Lead/Zinc.

The great stride in its mining activities will reposition the company to path of profitability and will enable the company clean up its past due obligations to the banks and other creditors.

Consequent upon this positive development, we have no reservation about the Going Concern of the Company.

29 EVENT AFTER REPORTING DATE

No material transactions occurred between 31 December 2018 and the date the financial statements were signed requiring disclosure in or adjustment to the annual financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018.

30 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2018 financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 25th March 2019 having been audited by the new Auditors : Olukayode Aina & Co. (Chartered Accountants).

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES
STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	2018	%	2017	%
	₦'000		₦'000	
Revenue	6,740		6,236	
Value of Services (Local)	(50,931)		(28,768)	
Other Income	44,738		43,009	
Value Added for Distribution	**547**	**100**	**20,477**	**100**
Apply as follows:				
In payment to Government				
Income Tax Expenses	5,335	975	(5,871)	(29)
In Payment to Employees				
Salaries, Wages and Pension	7,522	1,375	6,620	32
Capital Provider				
Finance Charges	207,884	38,004	352,804	1,723
Retained in Business for Expansion & Development				
Depreciation	91,875	16,796	100,110	489
Retained Loss	(312,069)	(57,051)	(433,186)	(2,115)
	547	**100**	**20,477**	**100**

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES (Cont'd)
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Statement pf Financial Position	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'001	₦'002	₦'003
ASSETS					
Non-current Assets					
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	-	-	-	2,152	2,152
Mine Properties	1,690,349	1,647,396	1,574,366	1,506,907	1,477,543
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,692,569	2,806,312	2,968,307	3,084,577	3,182,136
Total Non-current Assets	4,382,918	4,453,708	4,542,673	4,593,636	4,661,831
Current Assets					
Inventories	29,385	29,385	32,194	46,643	51,412
Trade and Other Receivables	3,052	38,399	17,535	51,712	20,073
Bank	3,731	4,982	4,369	42,445	7,246
Total Current Assets	36,168	72,766	54,098	140,800	78,731
Total Assets	4,419,086	4,526,474	4,596,771	4,734,436	4,740,562
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Equity					
Issued Capital	2,130,969	2,130,969	2,130,969	2,130,969	2,130,969
Share Premium	1,242,082	1,242,082	1,242,082	1,242,082	1,242,082
Retained (Loss)/ Earnings	(2,518,213)	(2,206,144)	(2,769,794)	(2,084,030)	(1,773,334)
Total Shareholders' Equity	854,838	1,166,907	603,257	1,289,021	1,599,717
Non-current Liabilities					
Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings	-	162,105	298,015	367,265	358,573
Deferred Tax	-	-	922,812	922,812	948,353
Provisions	3,046	2,769	2,517	2,288	2,080
Total Non-Current Liabilities	3,046	164,874	1,223,344	1,292,365	1,309,006

MULTIVERSE MINING & EXPLORATION PLC.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (Cont'd)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Current Liabilities					
Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings	2,978,982	2,617,863	2,145,081	1,484,593	946,755
Accounts Payables and Accrued Liabilities	574,514	570,958	607,680	628,576	851,609
Income Tax Payable	7,706	5,871	17,409	39,883	33,476
Total Current Liabilities	3,561,202	3,194,692	2,770,170	2,153,052	1,831,840
Total Liabilities	3,564,248	3,359,566	3,993,514	3,445,417	3,140,846
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	4,419,086	4,526,473	4,596,771	4,734,438	4,740,563

Statement Of Comprehensive Income					
Turnover	6,740	6,236	26,262	-	(49,169)
Loss Before Taxation	(306,734)	(427,315)	(584,118)	(463,647)	(580,014)
Taxation	(5,335)	(5,871)	-	19,134	27,607
Loss After Taxation	(312,069)	(433,186)	(584,118)	(444,513)	(552,407)
Per Share Data (Kobo):					
Loss-Basic	(0.07)	(10.16)	(13.71)	(10.43)	(12.96)
Net Asset	0.20	0.31	0.43	0.61	0.68