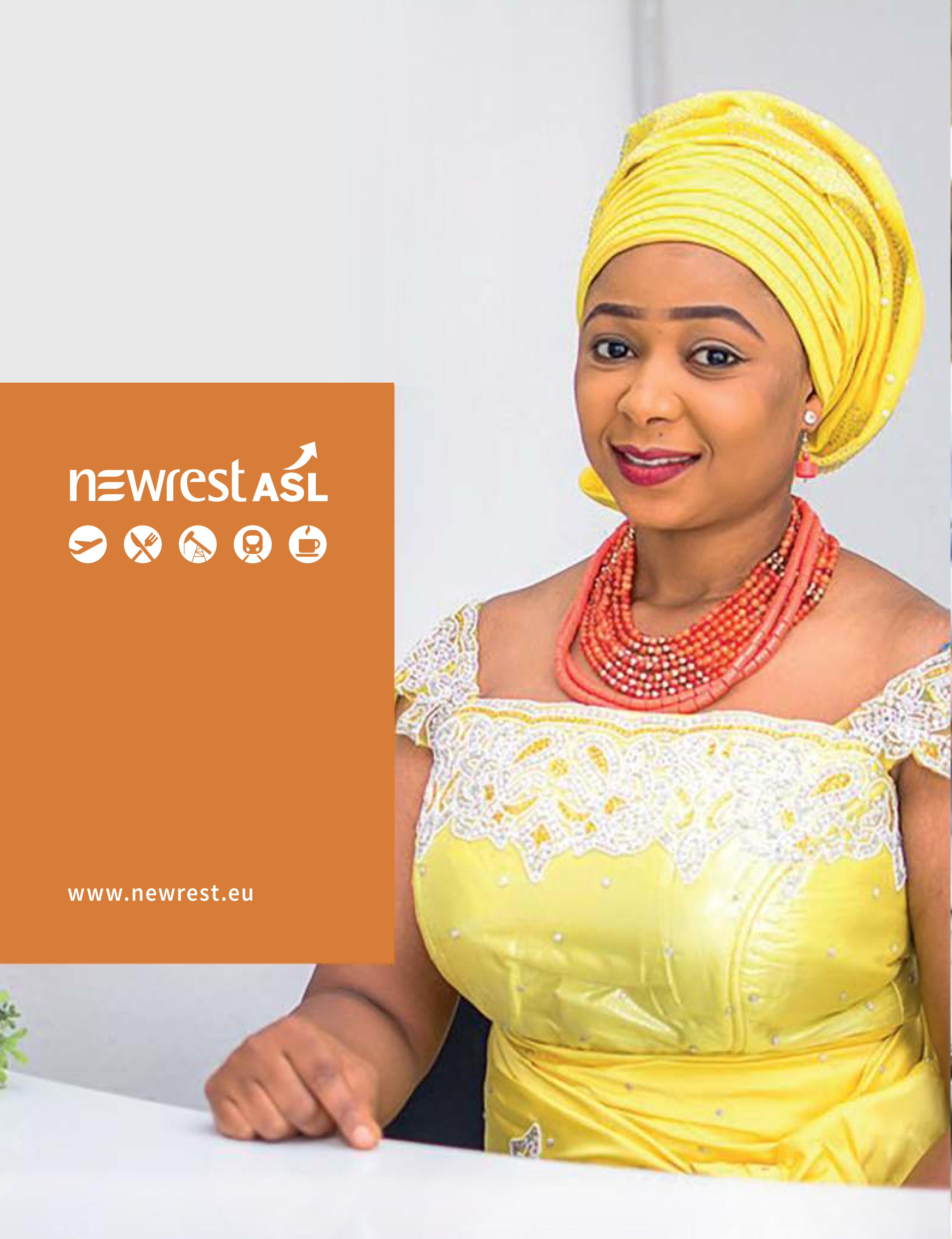
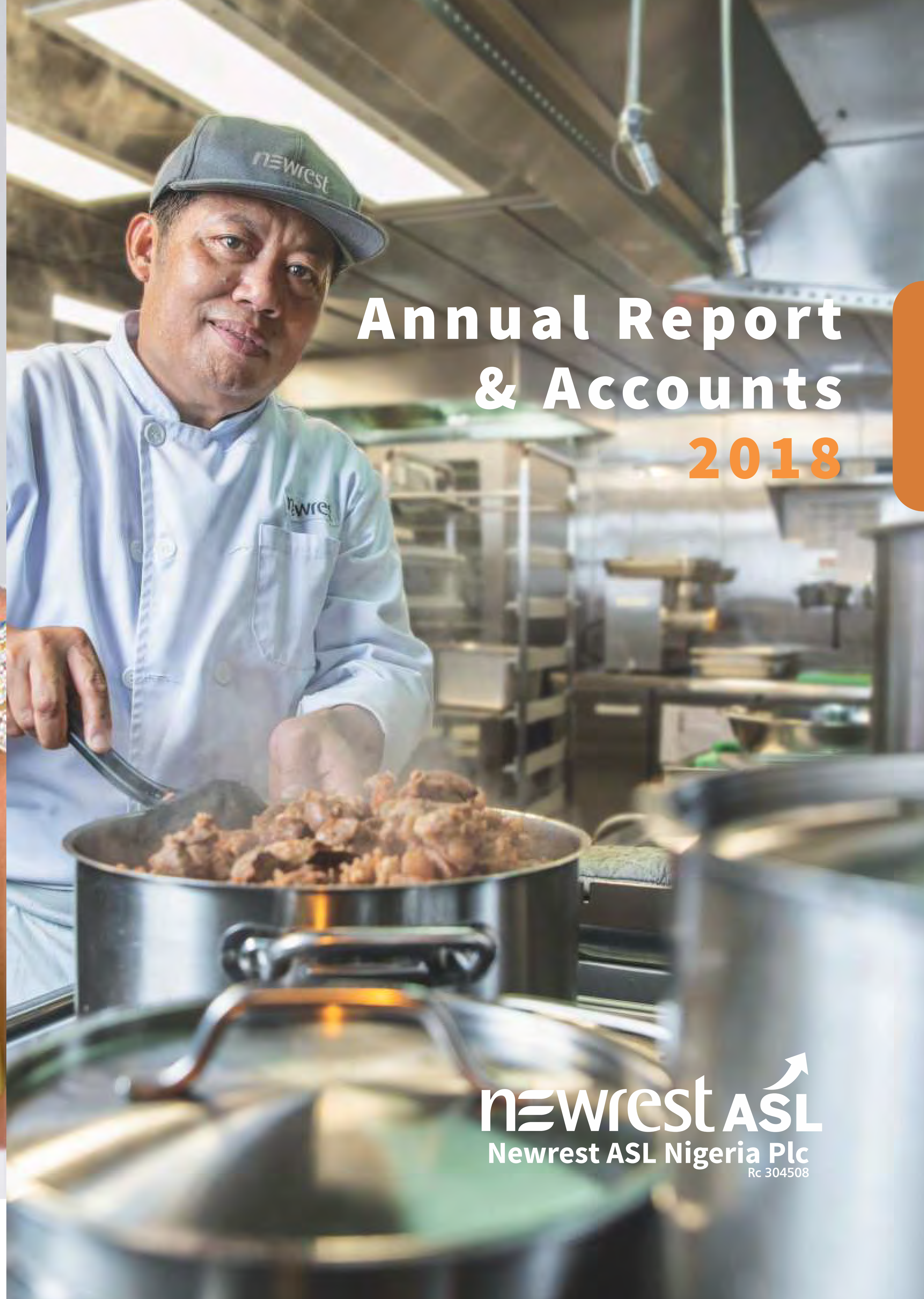


www.newrest.eu



Annual Report & Accounts 2018

Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc
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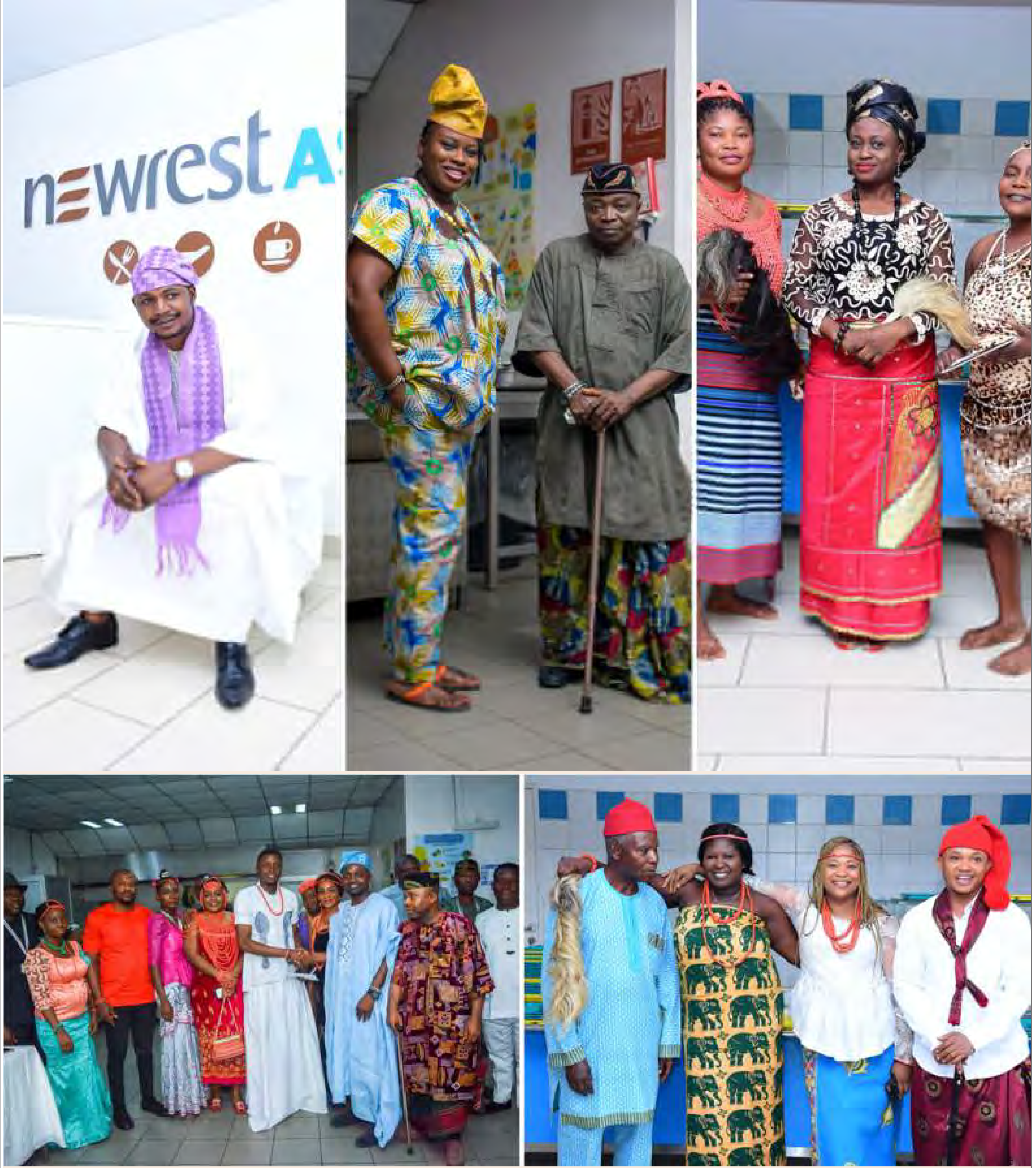

2nd Culture and Diversity Day by Newrest ASL in Nigeria

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VISION

"To be the leading provider of catering and hospitality services in Africa as an African organization."

MISSION

Determined drive towards excellence as the number one Pan-African service provider in catering, hospitality and cold chain logistics by employing modern technology, dedicated and professional staff.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Mr. Richard T. Akerele (Nigerian)
Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Laurent Moussard (French)
Non Executive Directors	Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani (Swiss) Mr. Matthieu Jeandel (French) Mr. Marc Starke (French)
Independent Director	Mr. Labi Ogunbiyi (Nigerian)

PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Company Secretary & Legal Adviser	LPC Solicitors Stonehouse, 9, Oyo Close Off Niger Street Parkview Estate, Ikoyi Lagos
Registrar	Meristem Registrars Limited 213, Herbert Macaulay Way Adekunle-Yaba Lagos
Auditors	Deloitte &Touche Chartered Accountants Civic Towers Plot GA 1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue Victoria Island Lagos
Bankers	Access Bank Plc Access Bank UK Limited Ecobank Nigeria Limited Guaranty Trust Bank Plc Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc

REGISTERED OFFICE

1, Service Street
P.O. Box 4953, Murtala Muhammed International Airport
Ikeja
Lagos

WEBSITE

www.aslafrica.com

INTRODUCTION

Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc (Newrest ASL) is the leading provider of catering and hospitality services to international airlines and airports in Nigeria. Our services are provided in accordance with international quality and hygiene standards, known as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) standards and our units are now ISO 22000-certified. For over eighteen (18) years, Newrest ASL Plc has consistently delivered premium catering services to the civil aviation sector and now expands its world class services to the Oil & Gas sector and Industrial Catering.

Due to her impressive track records of quality service delivery, rapid growth and consistent business success, Newrest ASL was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in 2007; after NSE had created a new sector in its daily official list (airline services sector) to admit her.

The Company, however, held an extra-ordinary meeting on 29 January 2019 and passed a resolution to delist its shares from the floors of NSE.

As at December 2018, Newrest ASL had shareholders' funds of N4.9billion and annual turnover in excess of N5.4 billion. Profit after tax in 2018 was N1.488 billion.

The Newrest ASL Plc's team, consisting of seasoned Nigerian professionals and international technical partners, continually deliver the following to our discerning clients:

- Exceptional value for money via efficient bespoke solutions - achieved through significant investment in human capital, technology and infrastructure.
- A fully customizable catering experience that is wrapped in best-in-class supply chain, project and customer service delivery management processes and practices.
- Highly trained and specialized workforce. Our commitment to our customers requires continuous investment in personnel training.
- International standards and best practices – Newrest ASL Plc continues to maintain world class operations that exceed the demands of the industry.

Presently, Newrest ASL employs over 300 full time staff and caters to 500 flight handlings per month, over one million meals annually.

Core Values

Our core values include:

– **Safety**
We remain always committed to ensuring that we keep our work environment, products and services safe and that we are familiar with the work plan and perform our work in a manner which will not create or leave hazards which may result in accident involving our staff and other people. We cultivate the habit of reporting hazards, unsafe practices and accidents immediately.

– **Excellent Customer Service**
Our customers' requirement is the cornerstone upon which we organize our resources and efforts. We pursue continuously, improvement efforts aimed at satisfying our customers.

– **Partnership**
We truly value collaboration, believing that by fusing our skills, resources and experiences, we see further, move faster, work smarter and achieve more.

– **Integrity**
We are the same within the walls of our office as we are outside. We believe in honesty, sincerity, doing the right things and being straightforward. We apply these qualities to our processes, communication and interactions.

– **Responsibility**
We adopt an ownership approach, ensuring we take charge where necessary, see tasks through and protect the assets which are placed in our hands.

– **Openness**
We remain always receptive to people and ideas, we do our best to keep our system transparent and accessible.

– **Zeal**
We bring passion and dedication to our work. Our energy comes from the enjoyment we derive from what we do.

OUR SPECIALIZED SERVICES

Newrest ASL endeavors to be the leader in multi-sector catering and is currently active in several catering and related hospitality segments including Inflight catering, Concession retail, Duty-Free, Contract catering. Our specialized services are delivered to the highest international standards and always exceed clients' expectations.

Newrest ASL is committed to constant improvement and innovation for its clients. We maintain consistent quality service delivery, contracting integrity and agility throughout the contract life cycle; thus, providing significant cost savings, satisfaction and peace of mind to our clients.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

In Flight Catering

Provision of in-flight catering services to many of the world's leading airlines. Our on-board catering services are provided for international flights out of Nigeria in addition to VIP Inflight catering for domestic airlines and charter flights.

Contract Catering

Provision of catering services to general local industries which includes buffet style meal service while proposing cafeteria style services for schools, health centers, manufacturing sectors.

Lounge Operations

Management of airline lounges on behalf of clients for First and Business Class passengers: operations, maintenance, internet access, shower facilities, bar and food services.

Retail & Bar Operations

Management of restaurants and bar outlets within Lagos and Abuja International Airports. The RDV at MM2 terminal was opened in July 2018. These outlets serve meals, beverages and refreshments to the traveling public.

Warehousing

Provision of world class warehousing and logistics services to customers. Secure and professionally managed refrigerating facilities for perishable goods and storage for dry goods which ensure goods are kept fresh and delivered on demand in the desired state.

Duty Free Outlets

Management of duty free outlet at Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Lagos

	The Group			The Company		
	2018	2017	Absolute Changes	2018	2017	Absolute Changes
	N'000	N'000	%	N'000	N'000	%
Revenue	5,425,694	3,920,293	38	5,131,272	3,693,037	39
Profit before tax	1,509,101	392,015	285	1,465,393	317,997	361
Profit after tax	1,487,674	386,676	285	1,465,393	317,997	361
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	-	207,451	(100)	-	-	-
(Loss)/gain on disposal of interest in subsidiary	-	(165,766)	(100)	-	43,178	(100)
Profit for the year	1,487,674	428,361	247	1,465,393	361,175	306
Other Comprehensive income	210	(12,416)	(102)	210	49	329
Total Comprehensive income	1,487,884	415,945	258	1,465,603	361,224	306
Revenue Reserves	4,233,622	2,860,068	48	4,293,325	2,942,052	46
Investment Revaluation Reserve	1,891	1,681	12	1,891	1,681	12
Share Capital	317,000	317,000	-	317,000	317,000	-
Share Premium	342,000	342,000	-	342,000	342,000	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	4,894,513	3,520,749	39	4,954,216	3,602,733	38
Market Capitalisation as at 31 December	5,008,600	3,772,300	33	5,008,600	3,772,300	33
Total Issued Shares ('000)	634,000	634,000	-	634,000	634,000	-
*** Earnings per share (kobo)**	235	68	247	231	57	306
Nigerian Stock Exchange Share Price (Naira as at 31 December)	7.90	5.95	33	7.90	5.95	33
***Earnings= Profit after Tax**						

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 23rd Annual General Meeting of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc will hold at Golden Tulip Hotel, Off Amuwo-Odofin/Festac Link Road, Amuwo Odofin G.R.A, Lagos on Thursday, May 16, 2019 at 12 noon to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To lay before the meeting the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the Report of the Directors, Auditors and Audit Committee thereon.
2. To declare a dividend
3. To elect/re-elect Directors
4. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the External Auditors.
5. To elect members of the Audit Committee

SPECIAL BUSINESS

1. To approve Directors remuneration.

Dated this 19th day of March, 2019.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

LPC SOLICITORS
COMPANY SECRETARY
FRC/2013/ICSAN/00000001111

REGISTERED OFFICE:
1, Service Street,
Murtala Muhammed International Airport
Ikeja, Lagos.

NOTES:

1. Proxy

   A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A proxy form is attached to the Annual Report and to be effective, all instruments of proxy should be completed, duly stamped by the Commissioner of Stamp Duties and deposited at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Registrar of the Company, Meristem Registrars Limited, 213, Herbert Macaulay Way, Sabo-Yaba, Lagos not later than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting. A corporate member of the Company is required to execute a proxy under seal.

2. Closure of Register & Transfer Books

   The Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 29, 2019 to May 3, 2019 (both days inclusive).

3. Dividend Warrant

   If dividend recommended by the directors is approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, dividend will be paid on May 17, 2019 to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members at the close of business on April 26, 2019

4. E-Dividend Mandate

   Shareholders are kindly requested to update their records and advise Meristem Registrars Limited of their updated records and relevant bank accounts for the payment of dividends. Detachable forms in respect of mandate for e-dividend payment are contained in the Annual Report.

5. Audit Committee

   In accordance with Section 359(5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004 any member may nominate another shareholder as a member of the Audit Committee by giving notice in writing of such nomination to the Company Secretary at least 21 days before the Annual General Meeting. The Securities & Exchange Code of Corporate Governance provides that members of the Audit Committee should have basic financial literacy and should be able to read financial statements. We therefore request that that nominations be forwarded with a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae.

6. Details of Directors

   Richard Akerele and Jonathan Stent-Torriani both retire by rotation and being eligible are proposed for re-election.

   Biographical details of directors standing election/re-election are contained in the Annual Report.

7. Rights of Shareholders to Ask Questions

   Shareholders have a right to ask questions at the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders may also submit their questions in writing prior to the Meeting in line with Rule 19 12(c) of the Listing Rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Such questions must be submitted to the Company on or before Friday, May 3, 2019.

Fellow shareholders, invited guests, gentlemen of the Press, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you with great pleasure to the 23rd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of your Company, Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc. I am honoured to present to you, the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018, and to briefly discuss the economic and political environment in which your company operated during the year under review.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

In 2018, the Nigerian economy showed positive signs of growth as Global Crude oil prices increased to average at $70 compared with an average of $54 in 2017, and in addition, agriculture production strengthened. The impact of these was increased foreign exchange reserves and stable exchange rates.

Overall the economy in 2018 grew by 1.9 percent according to the National Bureau of Statistics whilst the business environment remained challenging with the continued poor state of infrastructure, general increase in the level of insecurity, financial challenges of most state and local governments and the high rate of unemployment and inflation.

REVIEW OF THE AVIATION INDUSTRY

The Federal Government in support of Airport infrastructure upgrades, in October commissioned the new terminal at Port Harcourt International Airport (PHIA), this was followed by the opening of the terminal at the NAIA, Abuja. The projects dated back to 2013 when the Chinese and Nigerian governments struck a loan deal to build four new airport terminals in Nigeria.

"We will continue to leverage on our wealth of experience and seek avenues to diversify and expand the revenue base of the company ."

The National Bureau of Statistics reports a growth of 23.7% in Q4 2018, from 4.71% in Q4 2017 for the Air transport sector. The growth experienced in the sector is primarily due to the increase in the sale of tickets stimulated by a relatively stable economy as the Naira maintained a reliable margin in the exchange rate against the US Dollar. Furthermore, the increase in foreign reserves eased the accessibility of Airlines to foreign exchange and ability to transfer earnings from ticket sales to their foreign base.

With renewed trust in the economy, some foreign Airlines such as Delta Airlines, RwandAir and Emirates, increased their frequency of operations and/or routes through Nigeria. This impacted positively on the revenue of your Company.

Performance review

Your Company has posted the following result:

- Increase in turnover of 38% in comparison with 2017
- Increase in cost of sales percentage to 34% compared with 33% in 2017
- Profit of N1.5 Billion compared with N428m in 2017

Dividend

The Board of Directors of your Company has thus proposed a dividend of 20k per share for the year ended December 2018.

Outlook for 2019

The Directors of your Company realized that the Company's free float was standing at 19%, which is below the NSE's minimum Free Float of 20%.

The Board having considered that this free float deficiency was not likely to be remedied sought to shield your Company from any enforcement action that the NSE may effect for this ongoing breach of the NSE's rules.

The Board therefore convened an Extraordinary General Meeting that held on 29th January, 2019 to obtain your approval for the resolutions below. Your Board also sought to provide an exit opportunity through the voluntary delisting process to minority shareholders who will not wish to remain in an unlisted company.

i. Special Resolution: Voluntarily delist all the shares of the Company from the daily Official list and from trading on the main Board of the Nigerian Stock Exchange

ii. Ordinary Resolution: Authorise the Board of Directors to do all such acts, deeds, matters and delegations that may be required for giving effect to the above resolution.

Following Shareholders' approval for the above resolutions at the EGM and compliance with other requirements in line with the NSE's rules, the NSE gave its approval and on Wednesday, February 27, 2019 placed the shares of Newrest ASL on full suspension, in order to enable the Company comply with post approval requirements preceding the final delisting of the Company's shares from the daily official list of NSE.

The Company has a daunting task ahead in the year 2019 as we purpose to maintain and gain market share despite increasing competition from other major international players.

The forecast is that the Nigerian economy will likely continue to grow with an annual growth rate of about 2.2 % in 2019.

We will continue to leverage on our wealth of experience and seek avenues to diversify and expand the revenue base of the company.

Conclusion

We owe our gratitude to you our distinguished shareholders, the regulatory authorities, and our customers. Thank you all for your continued support, co-operation and encouragement. Also, I acknowledge the contributions of my colleagues on the Board and I appreciate the efforts of management and staff towards the growth and improved performance of our Company and urge them not to relent in this regard.

Distinguished shareholders, gentlemen of the press, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for your attention.

Richard Akerele
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002312

Introduction

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Management and staff of Newrest ASL PLC, I would like to welcome all the shareholders to the 23rd Annual General Meeting of your company

It is my pleasure to report on another positive year for Newrest ASL PLC shareholders and give an update on our strategy at this exciting time. Evolving dynamics and expectations coupled with a rapidly changing technology and competitive environment creates both challenges and opportunities.

The year 2018 has been characterised by the Nigerian economy emerging from recession to a real growth of 1.9% reflecting recovery in services and industry while for Newrest ASL PLC the year was marked by a growth of 38% in consolidated turnover despite having several challenges. We have managed to surmount these obstacles by constantly reviewing and adapting our transformational plans which focus on commercial enhancement while sparing no efforts to improve quality, cost efficiency and financial discipline. Our response was guided in a manner that reflects our qualities and experience driven by both change and modernisation.

Please see below, a summary of our performance in 2018, our business plans for the year 2019, our position within the catering & hospitality industry and the future of your company.

1. The Year under review

   In the year under review, your company continued to build on the positive momentum since 2016 to reach a milestone in its development however, the entry of another major competitor is having major impact in the industry where market shows little growth.

"With the continued support of our dedicated workforce, the commitment of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc management as well as the efforts made by the team to improve efficiency, we have improved all the performance indicators with significant profit growth whilst ensuring your company's ability to remain competitive."

The Turnover for the Group increased significantly by 38% from N3.9 billion in 2017 to N5.4 billion in 2018 as a result of increased flights and clients who trusted the ability of the company to deliver top quality services.

With the continued support of our dedicated workforce, the commitment of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc management as well as the efforts made by the team to improve efficiency, we have improved all the performance indicators with significant profit growth whilst ensuring your company's ability to remain competitive.

OPERATIONS

Reflecting on the recovery of the Nigerian Economy, we started our change management process from 2016 which included a restructuring exercise, productivity improvement, cost reduction and recovering market share. These plans have proven correct with new contracts started in 2017 and full year impact visible 2018.

There has been an increase in volume in 2018 with existing customers resuming cancelled flights during the recession period while we maintain a lean approach that has enabled us to improve profitability.

The engagement of our employees, our greatest asset, has been boosted by our performance appraisal system program which monitors and supports each individual employee in the company. Our continued drive for sustainable growth in our business and operational capacity has led to our accreditation by HABC, an International body in Food Quality and Safety certifications, to train and conduct certification exams. In September 2018, the first set of 20 employees were trained and certified as Food Safety Professionals and Supervisors. The second set of 28 employees is billed to undertake the same certification course in March 2019.

Our Training Impact Assessment was also reviewed in line with the Kirk Patrick model to ensure that all Training interventions measure our return-on-investment at four levels-being Reaction, Learning, Behaviour, and Results. Needless to mention our deployment of a better structured On-the-job-training within every department that is expected to provide for at least 65% of all learning interventions in 2019.

Our workforce has worked very hard to ensure our service delivery to our clients is second to none. In this respect, we continue to develop and train our employees while providing them the opportunity to enhance their knowledge through cross country training and best practices within the Newrest Group.

We are also faced with the challenges of growth and re-investment in our assets, as well as the need for major investment for modernization and strategic overhaul of our units, to assure our assets remain at an internationally competitive standard. We have continued to invest in constant preventive maintenance of tools and equipment, and to train, and retrain, the workforce on the judicious use of the equipment to ensure dependability and longevity.

During the year we have had several audits from a number of our clients, and we are proud to say we have been successful on every occasion. Nevertheless, there is always room for improvement, and we will continue to strive for more.

As we set the objective to diversify and become a competitive player in catering and hospitality sector, we opened up a new restaurant called RDV in the domestic market which started operations in July 2018, while at the International Airport we completed the project for a First-Class Lounge in Lagos.

We have retained all of our customers in 2018, and whilst we have not been successful in securing new clients yet, we continue to fiercely compete in a highly competitive Nigerian airline catering market. In this context, management adopted a conservative approach and is focus on realizing the change management plan to further improve our productivity and quality.

THE FUTURE

With the current outlook for our core airline catering business points towards low growth in a saturated market with increased competition, the need for differentiation and diversification are key elements for our future development. In this context Newrest ASL PLC is taking advantage of Newrest Group's strengths in business and Industry catering as well as remote sites to expand its presence in other sectors in Nigeria.

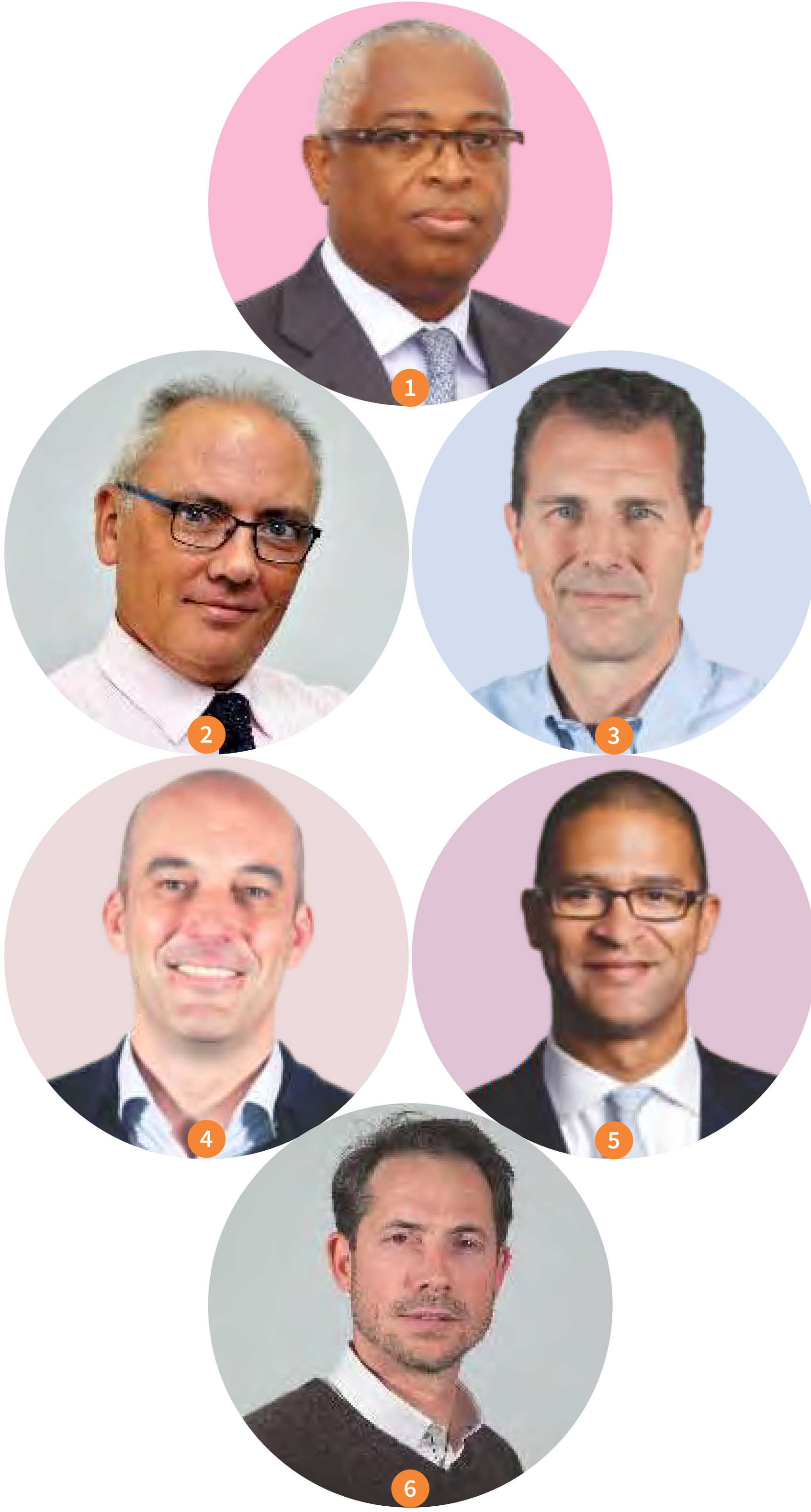
As we continue our journey, we are positive that our plan to diversify will not only increase our revenue base but also reduce risk and ensure shareholders enjoy sustainable returns on their investment.

In addition, the company has initiated the process to exit the Nigerian Stock Exchange through an Extraordinary Meeting held on 29th January 2019.

We would like to thank our clients and stakeholders for their loyalty and support during a challenging year and we look forward to continued successes together in the future. Finally, we would like to reiterate the commitment of the members of staff, management and board of your company to ensuring your company continues to be the leading catering and hospitality company in the country.

Thank you and God bless.

Laurent Moussard
Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2016/IODN/00000014143



1 **MR. RICHARD AKERELE** *Chairman*

2 **MR. LAURENT MOUSSARD** *Managing Director/CEO*

3 **MR. JONATHAN STENT-TORRIANI** *Director*

4 **MR. MATTHIEU JEANDEL** *Director*

5 **MR. CONSTANTINE LABI OGUNBIYI** *Director*

6 **MR. MARC STARKE** *Director*

MR. RICHARD AKERELE – Chairman

Mr. Akerele holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Western Illinois University. He is a management professional with over twenty years experience in the Nigerian telecommunications, business and aviation services sector. He is a former member of the Board of Directors of EKO L'Meridian Hotels and a consultant for Forte Hotels in Nigeria. Mr. Akerele was a member of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group and a former Chairman of the sub-committee for the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority. He was appointed a member of the Federal Government of Nigeria's Committee on Revenue Generation in the Aviation sector. In 2007, Mr. Akerele and his team won the "Africa Investor Award for Privatisation Deal of the Year". He is currently the Honorary Consul of the Republic of Rwanda in Nigeria.

MR. LAURENT MOUSSARD – Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Laurent Moussard graduated from the Institute Superieur de Gestion, a French business school in 1993 and commenced his career in the Institute as the Institute's representative for Vietnam.

In 1995, following a joint venture between Servair and Macau Catering Services in France, Mr. Moussard was employed as the Assistant Manager for Administration and Finance. He held the following positions in the Joint Venture Company between 1995 and 1998 – Assistant Manager for Operation Department, Marketing & Method Manager and Customer Services & Operations Manager.

He joined Gate Gourmet, Japan, in 1998 as the Sales & Marketing Manager. He served in various capacities within the group such as Assistant General Manager (Gate Gourmet, France), General Manager (Gate Gourmet, Copenhagen, Denmark), Commercial Director (Gate Gourmet, Copenhagen, Denmark) and Managing Director (Gate Gourmet, Hong Kong).

He returned to Servair in 2008 to serve as its Director for Asia. Before his appointment as the Chief Executive Officer of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc, he was a Director with Food Solution Consulting Almaty, Kazakhastan.

MR. JONATHAN STENT-TORRIANI – Director

Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani is the co-founder, co –owner and has been the co-chief executive officer of Newrest Group since 2006. He has strategic and senior management experience acquired over numerous years in the Airline Catering, Industrial Catering and Hotel Services industries.

He worked for Gate Gourmet Group (GGG) from 1991 to 1997 in various roles, including Managing Director for Operations Management and Managing Director of Operations in South Africa. He left Gate Gourmet Group in 1997 and joined Naunce Group as the Chief Executive Officer of its operations in Australasia. He returned to Gate Gourmet Group to serve as the President of the European Division from 2000 to 2004.

He joined the Compass Group in 2004 and served as its Chief Executive Officer for the Southern Europe region from 2004 to 2006. He holds a BA in History & Economics from McGill University, Canada in 1989 and Diploma (Masters of Science equivalent) from Ecole Hoteliere de Lausanne in 1991.

newrest ASL BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Cont'd)

MR. MATTHIEU JEANDEL – Director

Matthieu held various financial roles first with Thalès, then with Deloitte & Touche Corporate Finance. He joined Compass Group in 2003, based in Dubai with responsibility for finance in the Middle East and Africa.

He joined Newrest in 2006 and is currently in charge of Finance and Administration. He is based in Toulouse, France.

MR. CONSTANTINE LABI OGUNBIYI – Director

Mr. Ogunbiyi is a founder and former Chief Executive Officer of First Hydrocarbon Nigeria Limited. He is also a founder of Afren Plc and prior to his appointment as Chief Executive of First Hydrocarbon Nigeria Limited, he served as Executive Director of Afren and was responsible for business development, strategy and growth, where he led Afren's negotiating teams in acquisitions and debt financings, particularly in Nigeria. He has also served as Special Advisor to the previous Chairman, General Counsel for the Group, as well as a Director of Afren's Nigerian wholly-owned subsidiaries. He has significant and extensive experience of private equity, acquisition, structured, trade, development and project finance, and public and private partnerships in the African energy and infrastructure sectors in particular.

Prior to joining Afren, he was the Deputy Head of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP's Africa Practice. Before this, Mr. Ogunbiyi spent over four years with Herbert Smith's International Finance and Banking Department. He has also served as a strategic adviser to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Business Group and the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Banking Association's PPP Unit. He holds Legal qualifications from the universities of London (King's College), Passau (Germany) and Oxford.

MR. MARC STARKE – Director

Marc Starke joined the Newrest Group in May 2013. He holds a Master degree in Hospitality business.

Marc is currently Chief Operating Officer (COO), Northern Africa Region as well as President of Newrest Maroc. The region covers the following countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and Guinea.

He has held several positions as
- Country Manager Newrest Angola from 2013 to 2015
- COO Southern Africa Region from 2015 to 2016
- COO Northern Africa Region from 2017

Prior to joining the Newrest Group, Marc Starke held the position of Area Manager for Eastern Africa for BMMI, a listed company in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc appreciates that effective corporate governance practice remains the best approach to maximize shareholders profit and the Company's sustainability. The Board of Directors (the Board) of the Company believes that good corporate governance practices enhance the confidence placed in the Company by its shareholders and all stakeholders in the environment in which it operates. The Board is committed to upholding as a minimum the standards of good corporate governance established by the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) from time to time. There is a conscious effort by the Board to ensure the Company's compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and this is demonstrated by setting the right 'tone at the top' as well as the Board's commitment in actions through policy directions. The Board is at the core of the governance structure of the Company. Its members not only possess the requisite academic qualifications but the right balance of expertise, skills and experience, which translates to an effective Board and an executive management capable of directing the affairs of the Company to deliver optimum results in a very challenging operating environment. The Company's corporate governance framework ensures that it makes timely disclosures and shares accurate information regarding its financials and performance, as well as disclosures related to the leadership and governance of the Company. The Board oversees the Management's functions and protects the long-term interests of the Company's stakeholders

1. Role and Operations of the Board

The Board of Directors is responsible for the governance of the Company and accountable to shareholders for creating and delivering sustainable value through the management of the Company's business. Directors are fully abreast of their responsibilities and knowledgeable in the business and are therefore able to exercise good judgment on issues relating to the Company's business. They have on the basis of this in the period under review acted in good faith, with due diligence and skill and in the overall best interest of the Company and relevant stakeholders.

Specifically, the responsibilities of the Company's Board of Directors are:

- determining the Company's objectives and strategies as well as plans to achieve them.
- determining the terms of reference and procedures of the Board Committees, including reviewing and approving the reports of such Committees where appropriate.
- building long-term shareholder value by ensuring that adequate systems, policies and procedures are in place to safeguard the assets of the Company.
- considering and approving annual budgets, monitoring performance and ensuring that the Company remains a going concern.
- ensuring that an adequate budgetary and planning process exists, such that performance is measured against budget and plans.
- overseeing the financial position and approving decisions concerning the capital management policy including dividend policy and the payments of dividends.
- overseeing external and internal audit activities and reporting systems and strategic risk management systems.
- ensuring that the Company is financially strong, well governed and risks are identified and well mitigated.
- monitoring and influencing culture, reputation, ethical standards, legal and regulatory compliance and overseeing corporate governance framework.
- ensuring balanced and understandable reporting to shareholders.

- reviewing and approving the recommendations of the Governance Committee in relation to the remuneration of directors.
- overseeing the Company's corporate sustainability practices regarding its economic, social and environmental obligations.
- overseeing the implementation of corporate governance principles and guidelines.
- establishing and maintaining effective interrelationship with stakeholders in general, and in particular, the legitimate interests of the Company's shareholders and reporting annually to shareholders.
- ensure the Company satisfies all internal and externally imposed compliance requirements including all applicable laws, regulations and codes of best practice.

All Directors communicate with each other on a regular basis and have regular and ready access to the senior management team. Senior management is invited to attend Board meetings to make presentations on specific matters or projects. Matters referred to the Board are considered by the Board as a whole and no one individual has unrestricted power of decision.

The Board meets once in every quarter and additional meetings are convened on a need-to-meet basis. Board papers are prepared and circulated to all Directors in good time prior to each board meeting to enable directors give due consideration to all matters in advance of the meeting. The Board receives information on capital expenditure projects and investment proposals in advance of Board meetings as well as management reports on the operational and financial performance of the business. Financial performance is monitored on a monthly basis and the overall performance of the Company is reviewed against approved budgets.

2. Composition

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had 6 (six) Directors comprised of a Non-Executive Chairman, an Executive Director, 4 (four) Non-Executive Directors.

The names of all the directors together with their biographical details are set out on page 13 - 15. These Directors are proven and tested professionals and business men in their chosen fields. The Board is conscious of its effectiveness and collective responsibility for the success of the Company. The Non-executive Directors have been appointed for their specific experience, skill and expertise and are all considered to be independent of management and free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgment.

The Board has established criteria regarding the general qualifications and experience, as well as the specific qualifications a candidate should possess to ensure the Company's Board maintains the appropriate mix of diversity, skills, experience and expertise.

3. Roles of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

The roles of "Chairman" and "CEO" in the Company remain different and separate and no one individual combines the two positions. The Chairman leads and manages the Board to ensure that it operates effectively while fully discharging its legal and regulatory obligations. The CEO is responsible for coordinating the day-to-day management of the business and implementing group strategy. The Chairman also has specific responsibilities to:

- represent the views of the Board and the Company to the Shareholders and the public and ensure the Board understands the views of the major shareholders;

- maintain a regular dialogue and mentoring relationship with the CEO and Senior Management, serving as a primary link between the Board and Management;

- work with the CEO in relation to the Board's requirements for information to contribute effectively to the Board decision making process and to monitor the effective implementation of Board decisions.

- ensure that Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information to enable the Board take informed decisions and provide advice to promote the success of the Company.

- facilitate the contribution of Directors and promote effective relationships and open communications between Executive and Non-Executive Directors, both inside and outside the Boardroom.

4. Non-Executive Directors

Non-executive directors are appointed in the understanding that they will serve in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and are able to consider, challenge, monitor, and approve strategies and policies recommended by Management.

The Non-Executive Directors have the following responsibilities:

- uphold the highest ethical standards of integrity and probity;
- support the Chairman and the CEO in their leadership roles while monitoring their conduct;
- question intelligently, debate constructively, challenge rigorously and decide dispassionately;
- listen sensitively to the views of others, within and outside the Board;
- gain the trust and respect of other Board members; and
- promote the highest standards of corporate governance and seek compliance with the provisions of the SEC Code.

5. Attendance at Board Meetings

The Board meets regularly to discuss matters relating to among other things strategy and performance, financial position, risk management, sustainability and governance. A total of 5 board meetings were held in the year under review and in accordance with Section 258 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2004, the record of Directors' attendance at the meetings is available for inspection.

The table below shows the frequency of board meetings as well as members' attendance for the financial year under review.

newrest ASL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

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Name & Designation	Dates of meetings & attendance				
	22-03-18	27-06-18	26-09-18	28-11-18	10-12-18
Mr. Richard Akerele	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Laurent Moussard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Matthieu Jeandel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Labi Ogunbiyi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Marc. Starke	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Mr. Olivier Sadran resigned from the board via a letter dated November 10, 2017 and his resignation has been notified to relevant regulatory bodies.

6. Board Committees

In addition to the Statutory Audit Committee, the Board has established committees to which various matters are delegated according to defined terms of reference. Through these Committees, recommendations are made to the Board which retains responsibility for final decision making. Details of the Committees are set out below:

(i) Statutory Audit Committee

The Committee was established in compliance with Section 359(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004 and has oversight responsibility for the Company's accounts and internal audit function. The Committee is constituted by 6 (six) members comprising of 3 (three) shareholders and 3 Non-Executive Directors.

The Committee's Terms of Reference include the monitoring of processes designed to ensure compliance by the Company in all respects with legal and regulatory requirements including disclosure, controls and procedures and the impact (or potential impact) of developments related thereto. It evaluates the independence and performance of the External Auditor and reviews with the Management and the External Auditor the audited financial statements before its presentation to the Board.

The Committee also has the responsibility to further strengthen the internal control process of the Company by ensuring that an effective system of internal control is in place. The Head of Internal Audit reports to the Committee at its quarterly meetings.

Membership of the Committee and record of attendance at meetings during the period under review are as follows:

	Dates of meetings & attendance		
Name & Designation	22/03/18	26/09/18	28/11/18
Mr. Adebayo Adeleke Chairman/Shareholder	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ayodele Ogundeji Shareholder	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ariyo Olugbosun Shareholder	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Matthieu Jeandel Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Marc Starke Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓

(ii) Finance & General Purpose Committee

The Committee is responsible for strategic planning, periodic budgeting and performance monitoring, financial accounting and statutory returns, supervision of assets, human resource matters and general administration.

The Committee met once within the review period on September 26, 2018. Membership of the Committee within the review period is as stated below.

Name	Designation
Mr. Matthieu Jeandel	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Marc Starke	Non-Executive Director

(iii) Board Audit & Risk Management Committee

This Committee has oversight of the overall risk assessment of various areas of the Company's operations and ensures that sound policies and procedures are in place for the management of the Company's material risk and that the best practices are incorporated.

The Committee met once within the review period on September 26, 2018. Membership of the Committee is as stated below:

Name	Designation
Mr. Labi Ogunbiyi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Matthieu Jeandel	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani	Non-Executive Director

(iv) Governance and Remuneration Committee

The Governance and Remuneration Committee is responsible for institutionalizing and promoting corporate governance and ensuring the Company's compliance with corporate governance requirements of the SEC and rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) and adherence to the best practices of recognized international codes. It is also responsible for setting the remuneration policy of the directors. In addition to the above, the Committee's responsibilities include;

- Review and approve the corporate governance disclosures to be included in the annual report;
- Determine the policy of the Company on the remuneration of the CEO and make recommendations on the policy relating to all remuneration schemes for employees of the Company.

This Committee met once during the period under review, on September 26, 2018. Membership of the Committee is as follows:

Name	Designation
Mr. Labi Ogunbiyi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Matthieu Jeandel	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani	Non-Executive Director

7. Information and Professional Development

The Directors are supplied in a timely manner with all relevant documentation and financial information to assist them in the discharge of their duties. This includes information on the Company's operational and financial performance.

In line with best practices, an induction programme is conducted for new members of the Board. The programme educates newly appointed Directors on the Company's operational processes and the expected duties and responsibilities. Newly appointed Directors are provided with comprehensive documentation aimed at providing information in relation to their role and obligations.

They receive briefings on the Company's financial, strategic, operational and management position, the Company's culture and value and key developments in the Company and the industry and environment in which it operates.

They are also provided with an opportunity to conduct a tour of the business units to enable them meet with the Management team. On an ongoing basis, all Directors are encouraged to keep up to date on all matters relevant to the operations of the Company.

Each Director is entitled to request for information to enable him make informed opinions and adequately discharge his duties. Each Director is also entitled to receive professional development at the Company's cost, when required, to enable effective performance of responsibilities imposed on each Director through membership of the Board.

8. Performance Evaluation

The Board has developed a process of reviewing its effectiveness and the effectiveness of its Committees. This is based on discussions with the Chairman and review by the Board as a whole. As part of this process, the Board considers the performance of individual Directors as the need arises.

9. Professional Independent Advice

All directors are aware that they may take independent professional advice at the expense of the Company in the furtherance of their duties. They all have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, who is responsible to the Board for ensuring that all governance matters are complied with and assists with professional development as required.

10 Re-election

Section 259 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) stipulates that one-third of the Directors of a Company shall retire from office by rotation at every Annual General Meeting (AGM).

In accordance with Section 259 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Messrs. Richard Akerele and Jonathan Stent-Torriani both retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

11. Accountability and Audit

(i) Financial Reporting

The Board ensures timely, accurate and continuous disclosure of information to all shareholders, stakeholders, regulatory bodies and the general public. It seeks to present a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's position and prospects through the Chairman's Statement, the CEO's Review and the Directors' Report.

The respective responsibilities of the Directors, Audit Committee and the Auditors in connection with the financial statements are explained in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Report of the Audit Committee and the Report of the Independent Auditors on pages 31, 33 and 34-37 of the annual report.

(ii) Internal Control and Risk Management

The Company continues to take steps to embed internal control and risk management further into the operations of the business and to deal with areas for improvement which come to the attention of management and the Board. Whilst all elements of risk cannot be eliminated, the system aims to identify, assess, prioritize and where possible to mitigate the risk.

(iii) Whistle Blowing

The Company has a whistle blowing policy in place which establishes a confidential channel of communication for employees to bring matters of concern about the running of the business to the attention of the Audit Committee.

12 Company Sustainability Policies

The Company has a zero tolerance attitude to corruption and unethical practice. It encourages its employees and business partners to ensure always the highest standard of integrity and compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

In addition, the Company is sensitive to Nigeria's social and cultural diversity and promotes as much as possible national interests as well as national ethos and values without compromising global aspirations.

13. Security Trading Policy

The Company maintains a policy that prevents a member of the Board of Directors, officers or other employees of the Company from trading in the securities of the Company whilst aware of any material non-public information about the Company which the person obtained in the course of his or her employment or dealings with the Company. All employees and directors of the Company have ethical and legal responsibilities to maintain the confidentiality of material non-public information and under no circumstances may a director/ officer/employee use material, non-public information about the Company for his or her personal benefit or release to 3rd parties such information.

14. Complaints Management Policy

The Company has in place a Complaints Management Policy which provides comprehensive guidelines for feedback from customers, suppliers, shareholders of the Company and other stakeholders. The Company is committed to ensuring that complaints are dealt with in a responsive, efficient, effective, fair and economical way. This policy affirms and supports the right of customers, suppliers and shareholders to provide feedback and have complaints heard and action taken thereon

15. Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is a vital link between the Company and the Board, Shareholders, Government and the regulatory authorities. The Company Secretary reports directly to the Board through the Chairman and the CEO, and all Directors have access to the Company Secretary. The Board is supported in governance and administration by the Company Secretary whose responsibilities includes coordinating all Board businesses (including meetings, agendas, board papers and minutes, monitoring completion of actions arising from Board meetings) and is responsible for assisting the Board and Management in the implementation of the relevant Codes of Corporate Governance.

The Board has the responsibility of appointing and removing the Company Secretary.

16. Shareholder Participation and Activism

The Company has always been aware of the need to promote and defend the disclosure and transparency levels necessary for shareholders to discharge their responsibilities. The Board of the Company has always placed considerable importance on effective communication with its shareholders. It ensures that the rights of shareholders are protected at all times. Notice of meetings and all other statutory notices and information are communicated to the shareholders regularly. In addition, the Company has a functional website at www.newrest.eu/en/country/nigeria/

The Annual General Meeting is conducted in a transparent and fair manner and it is an opportunity for shareholders to express their views on all matters relating to the Company.

17. Protection of Shareholders Right

The Board ensures the protection of the statutory and general rights of shareholders at all times particularly their right to vote at general meetings. All shareholders are treated equally, regardless of the volume of shareholding or social status.

18. Declaration of Interests

Directors are required to take all reasonable steps to avoid actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest. The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004, and the SEC's Code require Directors to disclose any conflict of interest and in certain circumstances, to abstain from participating in any discussion or voting on matters in which they have a material personal interest. If a director believes that he may have a conflict of interest or material personal interest in a matter, the Director is required to disclose the matter in accordance with the requirements of SEC's Code and follow the procedures set out to deal with such circumstances.

19. Compliance Statement

Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc adopts a responsible attitude towards corporate governance for public companies in line with the Securities & Exchange Commission's Code of Corporate Governance 2011 and the Company's Board of Directors will endeavor to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Code.

The Directors are pleased to present in this report a fair review of the affairs of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc ('the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") together with the Audited consolidated and separate financial statements and the external auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2018.

1. Legal Status and Principal Activity

The Company was incorporated as a private limited liability company on December 6, 1996. It became a public limited liability company on February 26, 2007 and its shares were listed on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange on July 25, 2007.The shares of the Company have continued to be traded on the floor of the Exchange

The principal activities of the Company continue to be the provision of catering and related services to international airlines operating within the Nigerian aviation industry. The Company operates international standard in-flight catering facilities and VIP Lounges at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos (MMIA) and the Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, Abuja.

The Company has three subsidiaries, namely, Reacon Duty Free Limited, Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited and Newrest ASL Catering Limited. Whilst Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Ltd provides catering and logistics services to companies in the oil & gas sector of the economy, Newrest ASL Catering Limited provides similar services to domestic charter flights and other businesses operating outside the aviation industry. Reacon Duty Free Limited operates a Duty-Free outlet at the MMIA.

The financial result of the subsidiaries has been consolidated in these financial statements.

2. Business Review and Future Development

The Chairman's statement and the Chief Executive Officer's statement, included in the annual report and incorporated into this report by reference, provides a comprehensive review of the business for the year and the prospects for the ensuing year.

3. Operating Results

The Company and Group's detailed results for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as summarized below:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	N'000	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Revenue	**5,425,694**	3,920,293	**5,131,272**	3,693,037
Gross profit	**3,558,387**	2,614,315	**3,423,726**	2,474,725
Profit before tax	**1,509,101**	392,015	**1,465,393**	317,997
Tax	**(21,427)**	(5,339)	**-**	-
Profit for the year from continuing operations	**1,487,674**	386,676	**1,465,393**	317,997
Profit for the year from discontinued operation	**-**	207,451	**-**	-
(Loss)/gain on disposal of interest in subsidiary	**-**	(165,766)	**-**	43,178
Profit for the year	**1,487,674**	428,361	**1,465,393**	361,175

4. Dividend

In respect of the current year, your Directors are pleased to recommend the dividend of 20 Kobo per ordinary share of 50 Kobo each for the financial year ending December 31, 2018. The payment of the dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and if approved will be paid on 17 May, 2019. The proposed dividend is subject to withholding tax at the appropriate tax rate and is payable to shareholders whose names were on the register of members at the close of business on 26 April, 2019.

5. Share Capital History

Details of the authorized and issued share capital are set out in Note 23 of the consolidated and separate financial statements. No shares were issued during the year under review.

6. Board of Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of the report are set out below:

S/N	NAME	NATIONALITY	DESIGNATION
1.	Mr. Richard Akerele	Nigerian	Chairman
2.	Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani	Swiss	Non-Executive Director
3.	Mr. Matthieu Jeandel	French	Non-Executive Director
4.	Mr. Marc Starke	French	Non-Executive Director
5.	Mr. Laurent Moussard	French	Chief Executive Officer
6.	Mr. Constantine Labi Ogunbiyi	Nigerian	Independent Non-Executive Director

7. Board Changes

There was no change in the composition of the Board during the financial year under review. The last change on the board was the resignation of Mr. Olivier Sadran in November 2017.

8. Directors to retire by rotation

Section 259 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) stipulates that one-third of the Directors of a Company shall retire from office by rotation at every Annual General Meeting (AGM).

In accordance with Section 259 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Messrs. Richard Akerele and Jonathan Stent-Torriani both retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

9. Directors' Interest in Shares The direct and indirect interests of Directors in the issued share capital of the Company as at December 31, 2018 as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding and/or as notified by the Directors for the purposes of Sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange are as stated below:

newrest ASL
DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

Name of Director	Number of Shares Held as at December 31, 2017		Number of Shares Held as at December 31, 2018	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
*Mr. Richard Akerele	44,500	154,385,477	44,500	154,385,477
**Messrs. Jonathan Stent-Torriani, Matthieu Jeandel, Marc Starke and Laurent Moussard	-	363,512,042	-	363,512,042
Labi Ogunbiyi	-	-	800,000	-

*The indirect shares held by Mr. Richard Akerele are in respect of Harrowditch Limited, Rical Enterprises Ltd and Royal African Trust Ltd.

**The indirect shares held by Messrs. Jonathan Stent-Torriani, Matthieu Jeandel, Marc Starke and Laurent Moussard are in respect of Rifkind Ltd, Roswello Ltd, Newrest Schweiz AG, Newrest Group International Sas, Newrest Group International and Newrest Group Holding SA

10. Directors' Interests in Contract

In compliance with Section 277 of the Companies & Allied Matters Act, 2004, the Directors' interest in contracts can be found in Note 33 of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The selection and conduct of these contracts are in conformity with rules of ethics and acceptable standards. The Company ensures that these contracts are conducted at arm's length at all times.

11. Substantial Shareholder's Interests

On the record of the Register of Members as at December 31, 2018, the following shareholders held 5% or more of the issued share capital of the Company:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Percentage
Newrest Group	145,709,692	22.98
Rical Enterprises Ltd	63,315,477	9.99
Rifkind Ltd	108,901,175	17.18
Roswello Limited	108,901,175	17.18
Harrowditch Limited	90,700,000	14.31

12. Donations & Charitable Contributions

In order to identify with the aspirations of the community and the environment within which the Company operates, a total sum of N200,000.00 (Two hundred Thousand Naira) was given out as donations and charitable contributions during the course of the year to Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria Aviation Security.

In compliance with section 38 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004, the Company did not make any donation or gift to any political party, political association or for any political purpose during the year.

13. Free Float

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this report, the Company has maintained the prescribed free float under the Listing Rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange throughout the financial year ended December 31, 2018. The share float of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 was 18.18%.

14. Contractual Arrangements

The Company's business operations utilize many suppliers and arrangements are in place to ensure that the business is not totally reliant on a single supplier for key materials or components.

15. Policy on Payment of Suppliers

It is the policy of the Company to agree terms of payment prior to commencing business with a supplier and to abide by those terms on the timely submission of satisfactory invoices.

16. Property, Plant & Equipment

Information relating to changes in the group's property, plant and equipment is given in Note 15 to the consolidated and separate financial statements. In the Director's opinion, the market value of the Group's property, plant and equipment is not less than the value shown in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

17. Human Resources

The Company recognizes human capital as one of the most critical factors. The Board has created a favourable work environment that encourages innovation and meritocracy.

(i) Employment of Physically Challenged Persons

The Company continues to maintain a policy of giving fair consideration to the application for employment by physically challenged persons with due regard to their abilities. The Company's policy prohibits discrimination against physically challenged persons in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, efforts will be made to ensure that their employment continues and appropriate training arranged to ensure that they fit into the Company's working environment.

(ii) Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees at Work

The Company accords high priority to the health, safety and welfare of its employees. In furtherance of this, the Company's operations and business premises are designed with a view to guaranteeing the safety and healthy working conditions of its employees and visitors alike. Employees are adequately insured against occupational hazards. In addition, whilst the Company retains top-class hospitals where medical facilities are provided for the employees and their immediate families at its expense, a standard clinic is also available within the Company's premises for the use of the members of staff.

Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Company's premises.

The Company operates a Group Life Insurance Policy for the benefit of its employees as well as a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act, 2014.

(iii) Employee Training & Development

The Company encourages participation of employees in arriving at decisions on matters affecting their wellbeing. Towards this end, opinions and suggestions of employees are sought and considered not only on matters affecting them as employees but also on the general business of the Company.

Continuous education of our employees is of prime importance to the Company. It believes that this is necessary not only for its sustainability and growth as an organization but also for enabling the professional development of its employee manpower. Consequently, employees of the Company are nominated to attend both locally and internationally organized courses. These are complemented by on-the-job training.

(iv) Staff Strength

The Company had a total strength of 359 (Three hundred and fifty nine) employees on its payroll as at December 31, 2018 from 366 at the end of the previous year.

18. Internal Control System

The Company's internal control systems are commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexity of its operations. These are routinely tested and certified by Statutory as well as Internal Auditors and cover all key areas of the business. Significant audit observations and follow up actions thereon are reported to the Statutory Audit Committee. The Statutory Audit Committee reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control environment and monitors the implementation of audit recommendations including those relating to the strengthening of the Company's risk Management policies and systems.

19. Events after the Reporting Period

The shareholders of Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting of January 29, 2019 approved the voluntary delisting of the shares of the Company from the Daily Official List and from trading on the Main Board of the Nigerian Stock Exchange where the shares of the Company are currently listed, subject to the Listing Rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange and all other applicable laws. The filing exercise to obtain the approval of the NSE is currently ongoing. Directors are of the opinion that there was no other significant event after the reporting period which would have had any material effect on the accounts on the date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

20. Disclosure of Information to the External Auditors

Each of the Directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware. Each Director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

21. External Auditor

The External Auditor, Deloitte & Touche has signified its willingness to continue in office as the External Auditor of the Company. In accordance with Section 357 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004, an ordinary resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration.

Your Directors place on record their deep appreciation to employees at all levels for their hard work, dedication and commitment. The support of the employees has enabled the Company to remain the leader of the Industry.
The Directors also take this opportunity to thank all investors, clients, vendors, banks, regulatory and governmental authorities for their continued support.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

LPC SOLICITORS
COMPANY SECRETARY
7 FEBRUARY 2019
FRC/2013/ICSAN/00000001111

The Directors of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and Company as at 31 December 2018, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Directors are responsible for:

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

The Directors are responsible for:

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

Going Concern:

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

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 were approved by Board of Directors on 7 February 2019.

On behalf of the Directors of the Group

Laurent Moussard	**Richard Akerele**	**Olapeju Shebioba**
Chief Executive Officer	**Chairman**	**Chief Finance Officer**
FRC/2016/IODN/00000014143	FRC/2013/IODN/00000002312	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002043

We the undersigned hereby certify the following with regard to our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 that:

a) We have reviewed the report;

b) To the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:
   i. any untrue statement of a material fact, or
   ii. omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statements were made;

c) To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of, and for the periods presented in the report.

d) We:
   i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
   ii. have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
   iii. have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control as of date within 90 days prior to the report;
   iv. have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the Company's internal control based on our evaluation as of that date;

e) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and the Audit Committee:
   i. All significant deficiency in the design or operation of internal control which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record process, summarise and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditor any material weakness in internal control, and
   ii. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal control;

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

Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2016/IODN/00000014143

Chief Finance Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002043

In compliance with the provisions of Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2004, the Committee reviewed the Audited Financial Statements of the Company and the Group for the year ended December 31, 2018 and report as follows:

1. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are consistent with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.

2. The scope and planning of the external audit was adequate.

3. The Company maintained effective systems of accounting and internal control during the year.

4. The Company's Management adequately responded to matters covered in the Management Report issued by the External Auditors.

5. The External Auditor has confirmed that necessary cooperation was received from Management in the course of the statutory audit and that their scope of work was not restricted in any way.

Dated this 7th day of February, 2019

MR. ADEBAYO ADELEKE
CHAIRMAN, AUDIT COMMITTEE
FRC/2013/NIM/00000002317

Members of the Audit Committee are:

1.	Mr. Adebayo Adeleke	-	Chairman (Shareholder Representative)
2.	Mr. Ayodele Ogundeji	-	Member (Shareholder Representative)
3.	Mr. Ariyo Ayo Olugbosun	-	Member (Shareholder Representative)
4.	Mr. Jonathan Stent-Torriani	-	Member (Director)
5.	Mr. Matthieu Jeandel	-	Member (Director)
6.	Mr. Marc Starke	-	Member (Director)

The Company Secretary, LPC Solicitors acted as Secretary to the Committee.

Deloitte.

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Report on the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of **Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc** ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December2018, the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income, changes in equity, cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc as at 31 December 2018 and the consolidated and separate financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies and Allied Matters Act Cap C20 LFN 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria Professional Code of Conduct 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 a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current year. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. The key audit matter below relate to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key Audit Matter Revenue Recognition	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Revenue is recognised to depict 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 in accordance with the five-step model framework: [IFRS 15:IN7] • Identify the contract(s) with a customer • Identify the performance obligations in the contract • Determine the transaction price • Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract • Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.	Our audit procedures incorporated a combination of test of the Company's controls relating to revenue recognition and substantive procedures in respect of revenue with a significant risk of material misstatement on occurrence of sales in the financial period. Our substantive procedures to address this risk included the following: • Obtained the monthly sales analysis and agreed the total to the general ledger. • Performed month-by-month sales analysis for possible significant fluctuations in monthly sales trend to understand the sales pattern. Investigate all fluctuations identified.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Based on the contract that the Company entered into with its customers, the performance obligation consists the single delivery of goods or service at the pre-agreed transaction price at a point in time when control is passed to its customers. In our view, revenue recognition is significant to our audit as the company might inappropriately account for revenue not earned and this would usually lead to revenue and profit being recognized too early The revenue recognition policy is disclosed in Note 3.8 and revenue is disclosed in Note 5.	• Made selections from the sales recorded in the current year and obtained related invoices and delivery note confirming receipt of goods and services by the customers. • Reviewed customers' acknowledged invoices and delivery notes to confirm occurrence of recorded sales. We found the operation of the controls relating to revenue recognition to be effective. Our substantive testing did not reveal any material misstatement.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Audit Committee's Report and Company Secretary's Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our report thereon.
Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, if 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004, Financial Reporting Council Act, 2011 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Group and Company's financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the audit committee and the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the audit committee and directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the audit committee and/or the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the benefits derivable by the public from such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

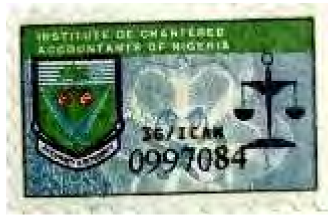
In accordance with the Sixth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004, we expressly state that:

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

ii) The Group and Company have kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books.

iii) The Group and Company's financial position, statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Jelili Adebisi, FCA - FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004247
Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
13 February, 2019



		The Group		The Company	
		31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	**31-Dec-18**	31-Dec-17
Continuing operations	Note	**N'000**	N'000	**N'000**	N'000
Revenue	5	5,425,694	3,920,293	5,131,272	3,693,037
Cost of sales	6.2	(1,867,307)	(1,305,978)	(1,707,546)	(1,218,312)
Gross profit		3,558,387	2,614,315	3,423,726	2,474,725
Administrative expenses	10	(2,260,718)	(2,084,128)	(2,211,155)	(2,072,676)
Selling & distribution expenses	11	(715,113)	(582,548)	(672,264)	(555,604)
Operating profit/(loss)		582,556	(52,361)	540,307	(153,555)
Investment income	8	48,168	46,910	47,215	45,915
Other operating income	7	480,895	308,660	480,995	337,562
Other gains and losses	9	397,482	88,806	396,876	88,075
Profit before tax		1,509,101	392,015	1,465,393	317,997
Tax	13	(21,427)	(5,339)	-	-
Profit for the year from continuing operations		1,487,674	386,676	1,465,393	317,997
Discontinued operations	33.1	-	207,451	-	-
(Loss)/gain on disposal of interest in subsidiary	33.6	-	(165,766)	-	43,178
Profit for the year		1,487,674	428,361	1,465,393	361,175
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Net gain on available for sale financial asset	26	210	49	210	49
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	28	-	(3,570)	-	-
Reclassification adjustments relating to foreign operations disposed of in the year	33.6	-	(8,895)	-	
		210	(12,416)	210	49
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,487,884	415,945	1,465,603	361,224
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	25	1,487,674	428,361	1,465,393	361,175
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		1,487,884	415,945	1,465,603	361,224
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted (Kobo)	14	235	68	231	57

The accompanying notes on pages 42 to 101 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

		The Group		The Company	
	Note	**31-Dec-18 N'000**	31-Dec-17 N'000	**31-Dec-18 N'000**	31-Dec-17 N'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	15	989,412	1,050,395	951,538	1,035,065
Intangible assets	16	5,361	5,672	3,598	5,672
Investment in subsidiary	17	-	-	15,012	15,012
Financial asset	18	3,308	3,098	3,308	3,098
Other assets	21	37,187	38,167	37,187	38,167
Deferred tax assets	13	-	2,181	-	
		1,035,268	1,099,513	1,010,643	1,097,014
Current assets					
Inventories	19	587,842	471,926	447,868	332,482
Trade and other receivables	20	803,744	609,345	976,822	792,067
Financial asset	18	40,823	18,654	40,822	18,654
Other assets	21	98,847	129,813	95,403	129,410
Cash and cash equivalents	22	3,957,469	2,638,666	3,922,508	2,618,510
		5,488,725	3,868,404	5,483,423	3,891,123
Total assets		6,523,993	4,967,917	6,494,066	4,988,137
Equity and liabilities					
Share capital and reserves					
Share capital	23	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000
Share premium account	24	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000
Revenue reserve	25	4,233,622	2,860,068	4,293,325	2,942,052
Investment revaluation reserve	26	1,891	1,681	1,891	1,681
Total equity		4,894,513	3,520,749	4,954,216	3,602,733
Non-current Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	13	3,279	-	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		3,279	-	-	
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	29	1,604,800	1,427,645	1,536,681	1,376,574
Retirement benefit obligation	30	5,710	11,812	3,169	8,830
Current tax liabilities	13	15,691	7,711	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,626,201	1,447,168	1,539,850	1,385,404
Total liabilities		1,629,480	1,447,168	1,539,850	1,385,404
Total equity and liabilities		6,523,993	4,967,917	6,494,066	4,988,137

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 February 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Laurent Moussard
Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2016/IODN/00000014143

Richard Akerele
Chairman
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002312

Olapeju Shebioba
Chief Finance Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002043

The accompanying notes on pages 42 to 101 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Equity attributable to equity holders of the Group

	Share Capital N'000	Share Premium Account N'000	Revenue reserve N'000	Investment Revaluation reserve N'000	Foreign currency translation reserve N'000	Attributable to owners of the parent N'000	Non-controlling interest N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	317,000	342,000	2,543,925	1,632	12,465	3,217,022	28,220	3,245,242
Profit for the year	-	-	428,361	-	-	428,361	-	428,361
Other comprehensive income(net of tax)	-	-	-	49	(3,570)	(3,521)	(789)	(4,310)
Derecognition of non-controlling interest					(8,895)	(8,895)	(27,431)	(36,326)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	428,361	49	(12,465)	415,945	(28,220)	387,725
Dividends (Note 25.1)	-	-	(112,218)	-	-	(112,218)	-	(112,218)
Balance at 31 December 2017	317,000	342,000	2,860,068	1,681	-	3,520,749	-	3,520,749
Profit for the year	-	-	1,487,674	-	-	1,487,674	-	1,487,674
Other comprehensive income(net of tax)	-	-		210	-	210	-	210
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,487,674	210	-	1,487,884	-	1,487,884
Dividends (Note 25.1)	-	-	(114,120)	-	-	(114,120)	-	(114,120)
Balance at 31 December 2018	317,000	342,000	4,233,622	1,891	-	4,894,513	-	4,894,513

Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Share Share Capital N'000	Premium Account N'000	Investment Revenue reserve N'000	currency Revaluation reserve N'000	Attributable translation reserve N'000	Non- to owners of the parent N'000	controlling interest N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	317,000	342,000	2,693,095	1,632	-	-	-	3,353,727
Profit for the year	-	-	361,175	-	-	-	-	361,175
Other comprehensive income(net of tax)	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	361,175	49	-	-	-	361,224
Dividends (Note 25.1)	-	-	(112,218)	-	-	-	-	(112,218)
Balance at 31 December 2017	317,000	342,000	2,942,052	1,681	-	-	-	3,602,733
Profit for the year	-	-	1,465,393	-	-	-	-	1,465,393
Other comprehensive income(net of tax)	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	210
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,465,393	210	-	-	-	1,465,603
Dividends (Note 25.1)	-	-	(114,120)		-	-	-	(114,120)
Balance at 31 December 2018	317,000	342,000	4,293,325	1,891	-	-	-	4,954,216

	Note	The Group 31-Dec-18 N'000	The Group 31-Dec-17 N'000	The Company 31-Dec-18 N'000	The Company 31-Dec-17 N'000
Operating activities					
Cash receipts from customers		6,145,305	4,781,665	5,860,431	3,982,466
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(4,653,020)	(3,365,255)	(4,421,100)	(2,556,433)
Tax paid	13	(7,987)	(529)	-	-
Net cash generated by operating activities	32	1,484,298	1,415,881	1,439,331	1,426,033
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(97,427)	(5,303)	(68,428)	(5,303)
Purchase of intangible assets	16	(2,116)	(1,723)	-	(1,723)
Interest received	8	48,168	46,910	47,215	45,915
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	513	-	-
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary	34.7	-	152,500	-	152,500
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		(51,375)	192,897	(21,213)	191,389
Financing activities					
Dividend paid	25.1	(114,120)	(112,218)	(114,120)	(112,218)
Loans repaid	30.1	-	(838,203)	-	(838,203)
Net cash used in financing activities		(114,120)	(950,421)	(114,120)	(950,421)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,318,803	658,357	1,303,998	667,001
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,638,666	1,980,309	2,618,510	1,951,509
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	22	3,957,469	2,638,666	3,922,508	2,618,510

1 General information

The Company which was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 6 December 1996 changed its name to Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc in 2016. It became a public limited liability company on 26 February 2007 and its shares were listed on the floors of the Nigerian Stock Exchange on 25 July 2007. The address of the registered office is 1, Service Street, Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria. The principal activities of the Company are the provision of catering and related services to international airlines within the Nigerian aviation industry. The company operates international standard in-flight catering facilities and VIP lounges at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos (MMIA) and the Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport, Abuja. The Company sold its 70% interest in ASL Rwanda Limited EPZE on 20 July, 2017. The Company has three fully owned local subsidiaries; first is Reacon Duty Free Limited which operates duty free outlets at the MMIA. The second is Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited which provides catering services to certain airlines that operate local flights including flights to and fro oil and gas locations. The subsidiary is also prospecting for catering and logistics services to companies in the oil and gas of the economy. The third is Newrest ASL Catering Limited was incorporated on 13 October, 2017 to provide catering services to local market through retail restaurants, industrial catering and special events catering as well as domestic flights. The company commenced operations on 1 January, 2018.

The Company conducts its business in the Export Processing Zone and in line with Section 8 of the NEPZA ACT No 63 of 1992 as amended, the Company is exempt from all Federal, State and Local Government taxes, levies and rates. Similarly, Section 18(a) and (e) exempts the Company from taxes and allows the Company to sell up to 25 percent of its products in the local market and subject to the issuance of the relevant permit.

The Company would be liable to tax on income generated outside the zone if the scope of business is expanded outside the Export Processing Zone. The Company for now is not operating outside the Zone and therefore no income tax is applicable thereof.

In addition, ASL Rwanda Limited also operates in the Export Processing Zone in Rwanda and is exempt from all forms of taxes in accordance with the extant laws guiding export processing companies in the Rwanda's economy.

However, both Reacon Duty Free Limited and Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited, wholly owned subsidiaries, currently operate outside the Export Processing Zone and therefore are subject to income tax.

1.1 Composition of the financial statements

The Consolidated and Separate Financial statements are drawn up in Naira, the functional currency of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc. In accordance with IFRS accounting presentation, the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements comprise:

- Consolidated and Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- Consolidated and Separate Statement of Financial Position
- Consolidated and Separate Statement of Changes in Equity
- Consolidated and Separate Statement of Cashflows
- Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

1.2 Financial period

These Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements cover the financial year ended 31 December 2018 with comparative amounts for the year ended 31 December 2017.

newrest ASL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Group has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. The transition provisions of IFRS 9 allow an entity not to restate comparatives. The Group has elected not to restate comparatives in respect of the classification and measurement of financial instruments as their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements'.

Additionally, the Group adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures that were applied to the disclosures for 2018.
IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for:

(1) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
(2) Impairment of financial assets and
(3) General hedge accounting

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are described below.
The Group has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9

(a) Classification and measurement of financial Assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Group has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9 is 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the Group has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 to instruments that continue to be recognized as at 1 January, 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognized as at 1 January 2018.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

Specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost;

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (cont'd)

Despite the aforegoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination in other comprehensive income; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

In current year, the Company has not designated any debt investments that meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment. When an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is subsequently transferred to retained earnings.

Debt instruments that are measured subsequently at amortised cost or FVTOCI are subject to impairment. The entity did not have debt instruments in its financial operations for the financial year.

The Directors of the Company reviewed and assessed the Group's existing financial assets as at 1 January 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the Group's financial assets as regards their classification and measurement:

- Trade and other receivables that were measured under IAS 39 at amortised cost continue to be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9 as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments on the principal amount outstanding.

The investment with ARM Fund Management Limited measured under IAS 39 at Fair Value Through OCI (FVTOCI) continue to be measured at FVTOCI as the portfolio which includes equity securities and bank deposits, present the Group with opportunity for return through dividend income, interest income and trading gains. The shares are not held for trade and continue to be classified as available for sale. The fair values of all equity securities in the portfolio were and continue to be based on quoted market prices.

The investment in Meristem Wealth Fund Management Limited gives the Group opportunity for return through interest income on funds invested in call deposit. The fund is not held for trading and accordingly continue to be designated as Financial Assets carried at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) as reported under IFRS 9.

(b) Impairment of financial assets
Financial Instruments – Risk Management

The Group is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk
- Fair value or cash flow interest rate risk
- Foreign exchange risk

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (cont'd)

In common with all other businesses, the Group is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Group's exposure to financial instruments risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

(i) Principal financial instruments

The principal financial instruments used by the Group, from which financial instrument risk arise, are as follows:

- Trade receivables
- Investment in quoted and unquoted equity securities

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. IFRS 9 also required a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

A significant change introduced by IFRS 9 is the classification and measurement of financial liabilities related to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer.

Specifically, IFRS 9 required that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are instead transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognised. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at FVTPL was presented in profit or loss. The Group did not have any financial liabilities as at the year end.

(d) General hedge accounting

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the type of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the type of risk components of non-financial items that eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about the Company's risk management activities have also been introduced. The Group did not have any hedge transactions as at the year end.

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (cont'd)

(e) Disclosures in relation to the initial application of IFRS 9

There were no financial assets or financial liabilities which the Group had previously designated as at FVTPL under IAS 39 that were subject to reclassification or which the Company has elected to reclassify upon the application of IFRS 9. There were no financial assets or financial liabilities which the Company has elected to designate as at FVTPL at the date of initial application of IFRS 9.

(i) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial instruments not measured at fair value includes cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables approximates their fair values.

(ii) Financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided below:

Financial Assets	Level 1			Level 2			Level 3		
	2017	01-01-18	2018	2017	01-01-18	2018	2017	01-01-18	2018
Investment - Fair value through P or L	18,654	18,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment - Fair value through OCI	3,098	3,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no transfers between levels.

General Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Group's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies, to the Group's management team. The Board receives weekly and monthly reports from management through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets. The Group's internal auditors also review the risk management policies and processes and report their findings to the audit committee.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk from credit sales. It is Group policy, implemented locally, to assess the credit risk of new customers before signing contracts. Such credit ratings are taken into account for local business practices.

The Board has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and if not available, management uses other publicly available financial information and the Group's own trading records to rate its major customers and debtors.

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (cont'd)

General Objectives, policies and processes (Cont'd)

The Board determines concentrations of credit risk through a bi-weekly review of trade receivables' ageing analysis. In monitoring the customers' credit risk, future credit sales for customers identified as "high risk", are made only with the approval of the Board, otherwise payment in advance is required.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising Expected Credit Losses (ECL)
Performing	The counter party has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12 - month ECL
Doubtful	Amount >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect recovery	Amount is written off

For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in IFRS9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the expected credit losses on these items by making provisions based on historical credit loss experience, past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status. Notes 20 further details on the loss allowance for these assets respectively.

Further disclosures regarding trade and other receivables, which are neither past due nor impaired, are provided in note 20.

Cash in bank and short-term deposits

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The Company transacts business only through reputable highly rated banks.

Impact of application of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In the current year, the Group has applied IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (as amended in April 2016) which is effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15 introduced a 5-step approach to revenue recognition. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS to deal with specific scenarios. Details of the new requirements as well as their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are described below.

The Group's accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in detail in note 3.8. Apart from providing more extensive disclosures for the Group's revenue transactions, the application of IFRS 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and or financial performance of the Group.

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (Cont'd)

Impact of application of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (cont'd)

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

IFRS 2 (amendments) Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The Group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 2 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify the following:

1. In estimating the fair value of a cash-settled share-based payment, the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions should follow the same approach as for equity-settled share-based payments.

2. Where tax law or regulation requires an entity to withhold a specified number of equity instruments equal to the monetary value of the employee's tax obligation to meet the employee's tax liability which is then remitted to the tax authority, i.e. the share-based payment arrangement has a 'net settlement feature ', such an arrangement should be classified as equity-settled in its entirety, provided that the share-based payment would have been classified as equity-settled had it not included the net settlement feature.

3. A modification of a share-based payment that changes the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled should be accounted for as follows:
(i) the original liability is derecognised;

(ii) the equity-settled share-based payment is recognised at the modification date fair value of the equity instrument granted to the extent that services have been rendered up to the modification date; and

(iii) any difference between the carrying amount of the liability at the modification date and the amount recognised in equity should be recognised in profit or loss immediately.

IAS 40 (amendments) Transfers of Investment Property

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that a transfer to, or from, investment property necessitates an assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property, supported by observable evidence that a change in use has occurred. The amendments further clarify that the ones listed in IAS 40 may evidence a change in use, and that a change in use is possible for properties under construction (i.e. a change in use is not limited to completed properties).

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 28 included in the Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 - 2016 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 28 clarify that the option for a capital organisation and other similar entities to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at FVTPL is available separately for each associate or joint venture, and that election should be made at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. In respect of the option for an entity that is not an investment entity (IE) to retain the fair value measurement applied by its

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (Cont'd)

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (cont'd)

associates and joint ventures that are IEs when applying the equity method, the amendments make a similar clarification that this choice is available for each IE associate or IE joint venture.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

IFRIC 22 addresses how to determine the 'date of transaction' for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income, when consideration for that item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency which resulted in the recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liabilities (e.g. a non-refundable deposit or deferred revenue).

The Interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liabilities arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted

IFRS 16	Leases
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Amendments to IAS 28	Long-term Interest in Associates and Joint Ventures
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle	Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs
Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 (amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except as noted below:

IFRS 16 Leases

General impact of application of IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatments in the financial statements for both lessor and leasee.

IFRS 16 will supercede the current lease guidance including IAS 17 Leases and the related interpretations when it becomes effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The date for the initial application of IFRS 16 for the Group will be 1 January 2019.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

General impact of application of IFRS 16 Leases (cont'd)

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. IFRS 16 distinguishes between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the use of an identified asset is controlled by the customer. Control is considered to exist if the customer has:

The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset; and

The right to direct the use of that asset.

The Group has carried out an initial assessment of the major lease agreements in place and concludes that there are no lease assets as defined by IFRS16 because the Group does not have the right to direct (including the right to change) how and for what purpose the asset is used. As such, the Directors do not expect that the adoption of IFRS 16 will have an impact on the Financial Statement of the Group in future periods.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The new Standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.
The Standard outlines a General Model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the Variable Fee Approach. The General Model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the Premium Allocation Approach.

The General Model will use current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it will explicitly measure the cost of that uncertainty, it takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

The implementation of the Standard is likely to bring significant changes to an entity's processes and systems, and will require much greater co-ordination between many functions of the business, including finance, actuarial and IT.

The Standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. It is applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of the initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of the initial application. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the SPPI condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI.

The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted. There are specific transition provisions depending on when the amendments are first applied, relative to the initial application of IFRS 9.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

Amendments to IAS 28 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendment clarifies that IFRS 9, including its impairment requirements, applies to long-term interests. Furthermore, in applying IFRS 9 to long-term interests, an entity does not take into account adjustments to their carrying amount required by IAS 28 (i.e. adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests arising from the allocation of losses of the investee or assessment of impairment in accordance with IAS 28).

The amendment applies retrospectively to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted. Specific transition provisions apply depending on whether the first-time application of the amendments coincides with that of IFRS 9.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 - 2017 Cycle Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs.
The Annual Improvements to include amendments to four Standards.

IAS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that an entity should recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This is the case irrespective of whether different tax rates apply to distributed and undistributed profits.

IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including measuring its previously held interest (PHI) in the joint operation at fair value. The PHI to be measured includes any unrecognised assets, liabilities and goodwill relating to the joint operation.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation that is a business obtains joint control of such a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure its PHI in the joint operation.

All the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and generally require prospective application. Earlier application is permitted.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that the past service cost (or of the gain or loss on settlement) is calculated by measuring the defined benefit liability asset using updated assumptions and comparing benefits offered and plan assets before and after the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) but ignoring the effect of the asset ceiling (that may arise when the defined benefit plan is in a surplus position). IAS 19 is now clear that the change in the effect of the asset ceiling that may result from the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) is determined in a second step and is recognised in the normal manner in other comprehensive income.

The paragraphs that relate to measuring the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) have also been amended. An entity will now be required to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. In the case of the net interest, the amendments make it clear that for the period post plan amendment, the net interest is calculated by multipyling the net defined benefit liability (asset) as remeasured under IAS 19.99 with the discount rate used in the remeasurement (also taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments on the net defined liability (asset).

The amendments are applied prospectively. They apply only to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements that occur on or after the beginning of the annual period in which the amendments to IAS 19 are first applied. The amendments to IAS 19 must be applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, but they can be applied earlier if an entity elects to do so.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 (amendments) Sales or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 sets out how to determine the accounting position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires an entity to:

. determine whether uncertainty tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and

. assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:

- If yes, the entity should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used, or planned to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:

- If no, the entity should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Entities can apply the Interpretation with either full retrospective application or modified application without restatement of comparatives retrospectively or prospectively.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

3.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether the price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurement that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

3.2 Basis of preparation and measurement (cont'd)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fa(cont'dir value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.3 Basis of accounting

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), which comprise standards and interpretations issued by either the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the measurement at fair value of certain classes of assets. The consolidated and separate Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

3.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders:
potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties:
rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

3.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.4.1 Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is calculated as the difference between
(i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and.
(ii) the previous carrying amount of the net assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3.5 Going concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

3.6 Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair values, except that:

(i) deferred tax assets or liabilities; and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

3.6 Business combinations (Cont'd)

(ii) liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 at the acquisition date; and

(iii) assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previuosly held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity'ss net assets in the event of liquidation may be measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets and liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured as subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IAS 39, or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously-held interests in the acquired entity are re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those

3.6 Business combinations (Cont'd)

provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, and is subject to a maximum of one year.

3.7 Non-current assets held for sale

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

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or joint venture, the investment or the portion of the investment that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria above are met, and the Group discontinues the use of the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method. The Group discontinues the use of the equity method at the time of disposal when the disposal results in the Group losing significant influence over the associate or joint venture.

After the disposal takes place, the Group accounts for any retained interest in the associate or joint venture in accordance with IAS 39 unless the retained interest continues to be an associate or a joint venture, in which case the Group uses the equity method.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

3.8 Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:
- Sales of meals, beverages, consumables as well as handling services to airline and non-airline customers
- Sales of food and beverages to retail customers at lounges and restaurants
- Laundry services to airline customers
- Sales of merchandise to retail customers at duty free shops

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with customer. The Group recognises revenue when it delivers or transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

3.8 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Sales of meals, beverages and merchandise

The Group sells meals and beverages both to airline customers and directly to retail paying customers through its retail outlets; lounges and restaurant.

For sales of meals and beverages to airline customers, revenue is recognised when control of goods has transferred, being when the goods have been delivered on-board to the airlines at the airport tarmac. Following delivery, the airline has full discretion over the manner of serving and preserving the goods, has the primary responsibility serving the goods and bear the risks of serving the goods to their passengers. A receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods are delivered to the airline customer at this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

For sales of meals and beverages to retail customers or paying passengers, revenue is recognised when control of goods has transferred, being at the point the customer purchases the goods at the retail outlet. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the customer is served the meals, beverages and or merchandise.

Handling and laundry services

The Group also derives revenue from handling services to its airline customers. Handling involves essentially logistics and all related activities that have to do with packaging, packing and delivery of meals and beverages to its airline customers at the airport tarmac. Laundry service is provided to clean airlines reusable items.

There is a pre-agreed transaction price with each airline for handling fee per flight duly serviced as specified in the individual airline contract as well as for laundry services. The transaction price is allocated and recognised based on the individual stand-alone handling and laundry services.

Thus, revenue is recognised when control of goods and services have transferred, being when the goods and services have been delivered and provided on-board to the airlines at the airport tarmac. A receivable is recognised by the Group when the services are provided to the airline customer at this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

3.9 Deferred income

Deferred income represents the part of the amount invoiced to customers that has not yet met the criteria for revenue recognition and thus still has to be earned as revenues by means of the delivery of goods and services in the future. Deferred income is recognized at its nominal value.

3.10 Inventories

In accordance with IAS 2 (Inventories), inventories encompass assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business (finished goods and goods purchased for resale), in the process of production for such sale (work in process) or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services (raw materials and supplies). Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value based on weighted average after making specific allowance for obsolete and damaged stocks. The net realizable value is the achievable sale proceeds under normal business conditions less estimated cost to complete and selling expenses.

3.11 Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits

The company operates a defined contribution staff pension scheme for members of staff which is managed by Pension fund administrators. The scheme, which is funded by contributions from employees (8%) and the Group (10%) of basic salary, housing and transport allowances, is consistent with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act, 2014 with effect from July 1, 2014.

3.12 Taxation

The Company conducts its business in the Export processing zone and in line with section 8 of the NEPZA Act No 63 of 1992 as amended, the company is exempt from all Federal, State and Local Government taxes, levies and rates. Similarly, section 18 (a) and (e) exempt the Company from taxes and allows the Company to sell up to 25 percent of its production in the local market and subject to the issuance of the relevant permit. The company would be liable to tax on income generated outside the zone if the scope of business outside the zone is expanded beyond the 25 percent of its production. The company is currently not operating outside the Zone and therefore no income tax is applicable thereof.

In addition, ASL Rwanda Limited also operates in the Export Processing Zone in Rwanda and is exempt from all forms of taxes in accordance with the extant laws guiding export processing companies in the Rwanda's economy.

However, Reacon Duty Free Limited, Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited and Newrest ASL Catering Limited wholly owned subsidiaries, currently operate outside the Export Processing Zone and therefore are subject to income tax. See below for the accounting policy applied.
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group 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 each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

3.12 Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.13 Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment is shown at cost, less subsequent depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent costs are included in an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenditures are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to reduce the cost of each asset to its residual value over its useful life as follows:

	Range of Years
Freehold Buildings	20
Leasehold Buildings	Over the lease periodFurniture and Equipment4 - 10 years
Motor Vehicles	2 - 5 years
Food Processing Equipment	3 - 7 years
MMIA Lounge & Cockpit Bar Improvement	5 years

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the next major renovation, whichever is sooner.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the Group statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

3.14 Intangible assets (Cont'd)

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to reduce the cost of each intangible asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

	Range of Years
Software Licences	3 years

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

3.15 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

3.16 Borrowing costs

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

In addition, exchange differences arising from restatement of foreign denominated borrowings as a result of devaluation of Naira are also capitalised. The loans are specifically obtained to fund qualifying assets which interest costs are being capitalised.

Nevertheless, exchange differences relating to the principal are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs but only to the extent that the adjustment does not increase or decrease costs to an amount below or above a notional borrowing cost based on commercial interest rates prevailing in the functional currency at the date of the initial recognition of the borrowing.

In essence, the amount of borrowing costs that may be classified should lie between the following two amounts:

(1) actual interest cost denominated in the foreign currency translated at the actual exchange rate on the date on which the expense is incurred
(2) notional borrowing cost based on commercial interest rates prevailing in the functional currency at the date of the initial recognition of the borrowing (IAS 23: 6e).

3.17 Foreign currency transactions and translation

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

3.18 Foreign currency transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:
- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowing relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

3.18 Foreign currency transactions and balances (cont'd)

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks;

exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore not forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Currency Units using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposal of associates or joint arrangement that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.19 Provisions

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

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

3.20 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit and loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.21 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised in the Group's financial Statements in the period in which the dividend is declared and paid or approved by the Company's shareholders.

3.22 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance lease are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Operating lease payment are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

3.23 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.24 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

3.24 Financial assets (cont'd)

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

3.24.1 The effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

3.24.2 Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in the notes to the accounts.

The Group's financial assets at FVTPL include funds invested in short term call deposits with less than 90 days maturity with a fund manager.

3.24.3 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

3.24.3 Loans and receivables (cont'd)

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

3.24.4 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less any allowance for doubtful debts. Provisions are made where there is evidence of a risk of non-payment, taking into account ageing, previous experience and general economic conditions. When a trade receivable is determined to be uncollectible it is written off, firstly against any allowance available and then to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Long-term receivables are discounted where the effect is material.

3.24.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, current balances with banks and similar institutions and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when acquired. They are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and held at amortised cost.

3.24.6 Fixed deposits

Fixed deposits, comprising funds held with banks and other institutions are initially measured at fair value, plus direct transaction costs, and are subsequently re-measured to amortised cost using the effective interest rate method at each reporting date. Changes in carrying value are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

3.24.7 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

3.24.8 Derecognition of financial assets

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

3.24.8 Derecognition of financial assets (Cont'd)

party. If the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the entity recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the entity continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the entity retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the entity allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.24.9 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.24.10 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3.24.11 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified either FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities' (which include loans from banks and related parties and trade and other payables). The Group does not have financial liabilities classified FVTPL. The Group subsequently measures financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.24.12 Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to profit or loss over the period of the relevant borrowing.

3.24.13 Interest-bearing debt

Financial liabilities, such as bond loans and other loans from credit institutions are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing debt is stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1 Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The key judgements have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements. However, the following are the estimates that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Group reviewed the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment on transition to IFRS on 1 January, 2011. The estimates were based on professional judgement expressed by the external valuers appointed to revalue certain assets. Some of the factors considered includes the current service potential of the assets, potential cost of repairs and maintenance and brand quality for over the years.

As at 31 December 2018, the Group reconsidered this and have noted no changes.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Group periodically assesses its trade receivables for probability of credit losses. Management considers several factors including past credit record, current financial position and credibility of management, judgement is exercised in determining the allowances made for credit losses.

newrest ASL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

5 Revenue

The following is an analysis of the Group and Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations (excluding investment income- see Note 8)

	The Group		The Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Inflight catering and related services	4,462,565	3,081,803	4,462,565	3,081,803
Lounges	475,809	375,120	475,809	375,120
Duty free shop	151,299	138,756	-	-
Restaurants	127,241	139,084	127,241	139,084
Others	208,780	185,530	65,657	97,030
	5,425,694	3,920,293	5,131,272	3,693,037

6 Segment information

6.1 Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker; the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on a number of factors including geographical location and types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

Lagos Inflight Catering- The segment operations include inflight catering, laundry and handling services.
Abuja Operations-The segment operations include inflight catering, lounges and restaurant services provided in the Abuja unit.
Airport Operations, Lagos- The segment provides restaurant, lounge, trolley service and duty free shop.
Oil and Gas and other Catering- The segment operations include domestic flight services, oil and gas and other catering and logistics services.

6.2 Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's and Company's revenue and results by reportable segment for the year ended 31 December 2018:

	Group			Company		
	Segment revenue	Cost of sales	Segment Profit	Segment revenue	Cost of sales	Segment Profit
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Lagos Inflight Catering	3,396,361	(1,147,742)	2,248,619	3,396,361	(1,147,742)	2,248,619
Abuja Operations	1,142,965	(397,907)	745,058	1,142,965	(397,907)	745,058
Airport Operations Lagos	743,245	(239,214)	504,031	591,946	(161,897)	430,049
Oil and Gas Catering	12,784	(10,383)	2,401	-	-	-
Other Catering	130,339	(72,061)	58,278	-	-	-
	5,425,694	**(1,867,307)**	**3,558,387**	**5,131,272**	**(1,707,546)**	**3,423,726**
Central administration costs			(2,975,831)			(2,883,419)
Other Operating Income			480,895			480,995
Operating profit			**1,063,451**			**1,021,302**
Investment income			48,168			47,215
Other gains and losses			397,482			396,876
Profit before tax			**1,509,101**			**1,465,393**
Tax			(21,427)			-
Profit for the year			**1,487,674**			**1,465,393**

The following is an analysis of the Group's and Company's revenue and results by reportable segment for the year ended 31 December 2017:

Lagos Inflight CateringGroupCompany

	Segment revenue	Cost of sales	Segment Profit	Segment revenue	Cost of sales	Segment Profit
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Lagos Inflight Catering	2,383,744	(810,776)	1,572,968	2,383,744	(810,776)	1,572,968
Abuja Operations	754,693	(261,239)	493,454	754,693	(261,239)	493,454
Airport Operations Lagos	693,356	(208,183)	485,173	554,600	(146,297)	408,303
Oil and Gas and other Catering	88,500	(25,780)	62,720	-	-	-
	3,920,293	(1,305,978)	2,614,315	3,693,037	(1,218,312)	2,474,725
Central administration costs			(2,666,676)			(2,628,280)
Other operating Income			308,660			337,562
Operating profit			256,299			184,007
Investment income			46,910			45,915
Other gains and losses			88,806			88,075
Profit before tax			392,015			317,997
Tax			(5,339)			-
Profit for the year			**386,676**			**317,997**

6.2 Segment revenue and results (cont'd)

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales in the current year.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs, investment revenue, other gains and losses, finance costs and income tax expense. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

6.3 Segment assets and liabilities

The Chief Executive Office does not make use of information on segment assets and segment liabilities for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

6.4 Revenues from major products and services

The Group's revenues from its major products and services were as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Revenue from:	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Lagos:				
Inflight catering	2,754,316	1,928,802	2,754,316	1,928,802
Lounges	475,809	375,120	475,809	375,120
Duty free shop	151,299	138,756	-	-
Beverages	88,652	77,245	88,652	77,245
Handling	367,717	253,257	367,717	253,257
Laundry	165,668	114,986	165,668	114,986
Others	136,145	188,934	136,145	188,934
	4,139,606	3,077,100	3,988,307	2,938,344
Abuja:				
Inflight catering	858,515	565,606	858,515	565,606
Beverages	7,495	3,470	7,495	3,470
Handling	191,659	130,148	191,659	130,148
Laundry	28,543	8,289	28,543	8,289
Others	56,753	47,180	56,753	47,180
	1,142,965	754,693	1,142,965	754,693
Oil and Gas Catering				
Oil & Gas catering	12,784	88,500	-	-
	12,784	88,500	-	-
Other Catering				
Local flights and other catering	130,339	-	-	-
	130,339	-	-	-
Total revenue	5,425,694	3,920,293	5,131,272	3,693,037

6.5 Geographical information

Currently the Group's operations are domiciled in Nigeria. The Company divested its interest in ASL Rwanda Limited, Kigali on 20 July 2017.

6.6 Information about major customers

Included in revenues (see note 6.2 above) are revenues of approximately N1.377 billion (2017: N500 million) which arose from sales to the Group's largest customer. In addition, two other customers contributed more than 10% individually to the Group's revenues altogether amounting to N1.663 billion (2017: two other customers amounting to N898 million)

7 Other operating income

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Advert/branding fee	50,029	47,922	23,436	31,612
Doubtful debt recovered	601	306	-	306
Management service fees	13,507	-	56,248	54,047
Trade discounts not utilised	69,712	-	69,712	-
Others	35,658	41,536	32,739	41,536
Levies	311,388	218,896	298,860	210,061
	480,895	308,660	480,995	337,562

Management service fees refers to income earned by the parent company arising from day-to-day running of ASL Rwanda Limited EPZE and as a result of allocation of the Company's central costs based on the proportion of revenue generated by the Group indigenous companies (2017: income earned by the parent company as a result of allocation of the Company's central costs based on the proportion of revenue generated by the Group indigenous companies)

8. Investment income

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Interest income: Bank deposits	44,781	44,912	43,828	43,917
Financial assets (Note 18)	3,387	1,998	3,387	1,998
Total investment income	48,168	46,910	47,215	45,915

The interest income on bank deposits were earned at interest rates ranging from 2.5% - 2.7% (2017: 1.4% - 13.9% per annum).

9 Other gains and losses

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Foreign exchange gain	397,482	88,806	396,876	88,075

10 Administrative expenses:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Salaries & wages	715,176	618,087	715,176	618,087
Staff pension costs	35,721	35,056	34,653	34,226
Directors remuneration	155,349	155,404	151,349	151,404
Staff training	15,915	16,493	15,915	16,372
Staff uniform	9,975	14,099	9,975	14,000
Transport & travelling	58,630	46,843	58,623	46,843
Printing, stationery & computer	6,369	8,484	6,365	8,413
Rent, rates & lease rentals	228,597	217,271	217,149	210,202
Insurance	34,857	39,536	34,786	39,476
Professional & consultancy fees	276,606	248,617	266,765	235,997
Listing & registration fees	1,804	2,896	1,025	2,871
Licences fees & permits	53,222	47,961	48,366	47,663
Electricity	100,882	86,939	99,633	86,448
AGM expenses	10,833	12,767	10,833	12,767
Charitable donations & contributions	200	200	200	200
Office & administrative expenses	101,775	81,765	90,386	75,622
Repairs & maintenance	164,303	113,255	163,228	112,155
Damaged and expired stock	7,588	20,974	7,588	20,974
Audit fees	14,125	13,600	11,500	11,500
Security coverage	78,307	65,221	78,307	65,221
Bank charges	23,562	14,450	22,764	13,678
Allowance for bad debts	-	601	-	-
Medical expenses	25,945	30,729	25,945	30,652
Depreciation charge	132,217	167,405	132,217	167,405
Impairment on investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	27,888
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,427	1,704	2,074	1,704
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	6,333	22,446	6,333	19,583
Fines & penalty	-	1,325	-	1,325
	2,260,718	2,084,128	2,211,155	2,072,676

11 Selling and distribution expenses:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Marketing expenses:				
Salaries & wages	59,401	50,968	37,649	38,364
Advert, promotion & public relations	25,091	27,594	24,442	26,591
Management, technical & concession fees	513,297	370,292	499,306	358,924
	597,789	448,854	561,397	423,879

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Distribution expenses:				
Salaries & wages	97,825	93,301	97,825	93,301
Depreciation charge	19,497	39,868	13,042	37,899
Carriage outwards	-	525	-	525
	117,322	133,694	110,867	131,725
Total selling and distribution expenses:	715,112	582,548	672,264	555,604

11a Employee benefit expenses

	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Salaries & wages	872,402	762,356	850,650	749,752
Pension costs	35,721	35,056	34,653	34,226
	908,123	797,412	885,303	783,978

11b Number of employees of the Group and Company who earned less than N1,000,000 and above during the year (excluding pension costs and other off payroll benefits) in the year fell within the bands stated below:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
N N	Number	Number	Number	Number
Less than 1,000,000	185	200	181	195
1,000,001 - 2,000,000	142	133	139	130
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	22	20	22	20
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	4	2	4	2
10,000,001 - 20,000,000	8	8	8	8
20,000,000 and above	5	5	5	5
	366	368	359	360

12 Profit for the year

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

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Net foreign exchange gains	(397,482)	(88,806)	(396,876)	(88,075)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	151,714	207,273	145,259	205,304
Auditor's remuneration	14,125	13,600	11,500	11,500
Directors' remuneration and fees	155,349	155,404	151,349	151,404
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,427	1,704	2,074	1,704
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,333	22,446	6,333	19,583

13 Taxation

Income tax recognised in profit or loss	The Group 31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000		
Current tax				
In respect of the current year	(15,967)	7,697	-	-
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current year				
Write-downs of deferred tax assets	(5,460)	(2,358)		-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	(21,427)	5,339	-	-

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Profit before tax	1,509,101	392,015
Tax @ 30%	452,730	117,605
Effects of income exempted from tax	(452,730)	(117,605)
Effects of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and eductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effects of write-downs of deferred tax assets	(5,460)	(2,358)
Effects of minimum tax provisions	(15,967)	7,697
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	(21,427)	5,339

The tax rate used for the 2018 and 2017 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Reacon Duty Free Limited, Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited and Newrest ASL Catering Limited in Nigeria on taxable profits under the Nigerian tax law.

Current tax liability in the statement of financial position

	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Balance at 1 January	7,711	543
Charge for the year	15,967	7,697
Payment during the year	(7,987)	(529)
Balance at 31 December	15,691	7,711

13 Taxation (Cont'd)

Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Balance at 1 January	2,181	(177)
Charged to profit or loss	(5,460)	2,358
Balance at 31 December	(3,279)	2,181

The Company conducts its business in the Export Processing Zone and in line with Section 8 of the NEPZA ACT No 63 of 1992 as amended, the Company is exempt from all Federal, State and Local Government taxes, levies and rates. Similarly, Section 18(a) and (e) exempts the Company from taxes and allows the Company to sell up to 25 percent of its products in the local market and subject to the issuance of the relevant permit.

The Company would be liable to tax on income generated outside the zone if the scope of business is expanded outside the Export Processing Zone. The Company for now is not operating outside the Zone and therefore no income tax is applicable thereof.

Income tax charged for the year relates to the operations of Reacon Duty Free Limited, Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited and Newrest ASL Catering Limited which are conducted outside the Export Processing Zone.

Deferred tax in respect of the subsidiary arises from timing differences in the recognition of items for accounting and tax purposes and is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes.

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

	2018 N'000	2017 N'000
At 1 January	(2,181)	(177)
Charge to profit or loss	5,460	2,358
Charge to other comprehensive income	-	-
Charge direct to equity	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-
At 31 December	3,279	(2,181)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to do so. The balance above is the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes.

14 Basic and diluted earnings per share

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

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec 18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Profit attributable to owners of the company	1,487,674	428,361	1,465,393	361,175
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	1,487,674	428,361	1,465,393	361,175
Shares	Number	Number	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share ('000)	634,000	634,000	634,000	634,000
Basic EPS (kobo)	235	68	231	57

15. Property, plant and equipment

The Group

	Leasehold Buildings	MMIA Lounge Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Food Processing equipment	Furniture and equipment	MMIA Cockpit bar improvements	Leasehold Building	Assets in construction/ equipment in transit	Total
Cost	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1 January, 2017	2,448,915	211,392	208,481	1,294,628	236,112	12,665	11,219	4,814	4,428,225
Additions	-	-	-	387	1,514	-	-	3,402	5,303
Disposals	-	-	(29,620)	(8,332)	(118)	-	-	-	(38,070)
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary	(1,348,036)	-	(39,369)	(424,229)	(37,602)	-	-	-	(1,849,236)
Balance as at 31 December, 2017	1,100,879	211,392	139,492	862,454	199,906	12,665	11,219	8,216	2,546,222
Additions	-	51,761	-	6,763	13,392	25,511	-	-	97,427
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	3,039	-	-	(3,039)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(11,164)	-	-	-	(11,164)
Derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(363)	(363)
Balance as at 31 December, 2018	1,100,879	263,153	139,492	869,217	205,173	38,176	11,219	4,814	2,632,122
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
Balance as at 1 January, 2017	456,614	209,427	134,500	735,646	124,345	12,665	11,219	4,640	1,689,056
Depreciation charge for the year	59,113	199	18,775	108,060	21,126	-	-	-	207,273
Disposals	-	-	(10,384)	(4,652)	(75)	-	-	-	(15,111)
Eliminated on disposal of subsidiary	(217,503)	-	(11,018)	(140,371)	(16,499)	-	-	-	(385,391)
Balance as at 31 December, 2017	298,224	209,626	131,873	698,683	128,897	12,665	11,219	4,640	1,495,827
Depreciation charge for the year	59,248	5,074	2,676	59,294	21,170	4,252	-	-	151,714
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(4,831)	-	-	-	(4,831)
Balance as at 31 December, 2018	357,472	214,700	134,549	757,977	145,236	16,917	11,219	4,640	1,642,710
Net book Value									
31-Dec-17	802,655	1,766	7,619	163,771	71,009	-	-	3,576	1,050,395
31-Dec-18	743,407	48,453	4,943	111,240	59,937	21,259	-	174	989,412

15 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The Company

	Leasehold Buildings	MMIA Lounge Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Food Processing equipment	Furniture and equipment	MMIA Cockpit bar improvements	Equipment in transit	Total
Cost	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at 1 January, 2017	1,100,879	211,392	169,112	862,145	178,600	12,665	-	2,534,793
Additions	-	-	-	387	1,514	-	3,402	5,303
Transfer from Subsidiary	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	297
Disposals	-	-	(29,620)	(375)	-	-	-	(29,995)
Balance as at 31 December, 2017	1,100,879	211,392	139,492	862,454	180,114	12,665	3,402	2,510,398
Additions	-	51,761	-	5,998	10,669	-	-	68,428
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	3,039	-	(3,039)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(11,164)	-	-	(11,164)
Derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(363)	(363)
Balance as at 31 December, 2018	1,100,879	263,153	139,492	868,452	182,658	12,665	-	2,567,299
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
Balance as at 1 January, 2017	239,114	209,427	123,482	590,735	105,018	12,665	-	1,280,441
Depreciation charge for the year	59,113	199	18,775	107,948	19,269	-	-	205,304
Disposal	-	-	(10,384)	-	(28)	-	-	(10,412)
Balance as at 31 December, 2017	298,227	209,626	131,873	698,683	124,259	12,665	-	1,475,333
Depreciation charge for the year	59,248	5,074	2,676	59,294	18,967	-	-	145,259
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(4,831)	-	-	(4,831)
Balance as at 31 December, 2018	357,475	214,700	134,549	757,977	138,395	12,665	-	1,615,761
Net book Value								
31-Dec-17	802,652	1,766	7,619	163,771	55,855	-	3,402	1,035,065
31-Dec-18	743,404	48,453	4,943	110,475	44,263	-	-	951,538

15.1 Assets pledged as security

There was no assets pledged as security.

16 Intangible assets

	The Group			The Company		
	Software license N'000	Operational right N'000	Total N'000	Software license N'000	Operational right N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
Balance at 1 January, 2017	62,900	80,751	143,651	62,900	80,751	143,651
Additions	1,723	-	1,723	1,723	-	1,723
Balance at 31 December, 2017	64,623	80,751	145,374	64,623	80,751	145,374
Additions	2,116	-	2,116	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December, 2018	**66,739**	**80,751**	**147,490**	**64,623**	**80,751**	**145,374**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
Balance at 1 January, 2017	57,247	80,751	137,998	57,247	80,751	137,998
Amortisation expense	1,704	-	1,704	1,704	-	1,704
Balance at 31 December, 2017	58,951	80,751	139,702	58,951	80,751	139,702
Amortisation expense	2,427	-	2,427	2,074	-	2,074
Balance at 31 December, 2018	**61,378**	**80,751**	**142,129**	**61,025**	**80,751**	**141,776**
Net Book Value						
31-Dec-17	**5,672**	**-**	**5,672**	**5,672**	**-**	**5,672**
31-Dec-18	**5,361**	**-**	**5,361**	**3,598**	**-**	**3,598**

The software cost above relates basically to various software licences acquired and deployed for operational purposes. Amortisation expenses have been recognised in accordance with the Group's policy to write off the cost over 3 years.

The operational right above relates to the use of the British Airways lounge. The cost of the right has been amortised over the period in which it is exercisable. Revenue from using the lounge has grown appreciably and there is no indication of impairment.

17 Investment in Subsidiary

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Investment at cost (Note 17.1)	-	-	68,400	68,400
Less: impairment of investment	-	-	(53,388)	(53,388)
	-	-	15,012	15,012

The Group at the date of transition on 1 January 2011 to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) reviewed the company's cost of investment in its wholly owned (100% shareholdings) subsidiary; Reacon Duty Free Limited. The cost of investment in its subsidiary was fair valued based on the value of shares in the subsidiary and an impairment of N25.5m was recognised due to the diminution in the carrying amount.

In addition, the Company on 31 December 2017 reassessed its cost of investment in one of its wholly owned subsidiary; Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited. The net assets of the subsidiary was lower than the carrying value of the Company's investment in the subsidiary. An impairment of N27.89m was recognised due to the diminution in the carrying amount. No additional impairment was taken based on the reassessment on 31 December 2018.

17.1

Name of Subsidiary	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Proportion of interest ownership and voting power held by the Group 2018 %	Holding N'000	Proportion of interest ownership and voting power held by the Group 2017 %	Holding N'000
Reacon Duty Free Limited	Airport duty free shops	Nigeria	100	26,000	100	26,000
ASL Rwanda Limited (EPZE)	Airline catering, airport lounge and duty free management services	Rwanda	-	-	-	-
Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited	Oil and gas catering	Nigeria	100	32,400	100	32,400
Newrest ASL Catering Limited	Local airline and other catering	Nigeria	100	10,000	-	-
Total cost of investment				68,400		68,400
Less:						
Impairment on investment in Reacon Duty Free Limited				(25,500)		(25,500)
Impairment on investment in Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited				(27,888)		(27,888)
Net value of investment in subsidiaries				15,012		15,012

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the year are as follows:

(I) Reacon Duty Free Limited

The company holds 500,000 ordinary shares of N1 representing 100% of the issued share capital of N500,000. Reacon Duty Free Limited operates a duty free shop at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos, Nigeria.

(ii) Newrest ASL Oil& Gas Logistics Limited

The company holds 32,400,000 ordinary shares of the authorised share capital of 54,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 representing 100% of the issued share capital of N32,400,000. The company's operational base is situated at 1, Service Street, Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos, Nigeria.

(iii) ASL Rwanda Limited

The company sold its 214,200,000 ordinary shares representing 70% of the issued share capital of RWF 306,000,000 on 20 July, 2017. The company carries on the business of airline catering, airport lounges and duty free services at Kigali International Airport, Kigali, Rwanda.

(iv) Newrest ASL Catering Limited

The company holds 10,000,000 ordinary shares of the authorised share capital of 10,000,000 ordinary shares of N1 representing 100% of the issued share capital of N10,000,000. The company's operational base is situated at 1, Service Street, Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos, Nigeria. The company is yet to commence operations.

Intercompany balances between the parent company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation.

17.2 Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is presented below.

The summarised financial information below shows amounts before intragroup eliminations.

ASL Rwanda Limited (EPZE)	For the period ended 20-Jul-17 N'000
Current assets	1,231,587
Non-current assets	1,335,754
Current liabilities	1,320,031
Non-current liabilities	859,611
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	271,389
Non-controlling interests	116,310

	For the period ended 20-Jul-17 N'000
Revenue	1,144,178
Expenses	(847,819)
Profit for the year	296,359
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	207,451
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	88,908
Profit for the year	296,359
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	207,451
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	88,908
Total comprehensive income for the year	296,359
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	208,844
Net cash inflow from investing activities	24,457
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	(133,953)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	99,348

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18 Financial assets

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Available-for-sale investments carried at fair value - Investment in ARM Fund				
Balance at 1 January	3,098	3,049	3,049	3,098
Net gain - Note 26	210	49	210	49
Balance at 31 December	3,308	3,098	3,308	3,098
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - Investment in Meristem Wealth Fund				
Balance at 1 January	18,654	16,656	18,654	16,656
Addition	18,781	-	18,781	-
Interest income (Note 8)	3,387	1,998	3,387	1,998
Balance at 31 December	40,822	18,654	40,822	18,654

The balance in ARM Fund Management Limited represents the fair value of the portfolio held by the entity at the reporting period. The Group's portfolio with the fund managers include equity securities and bank deposits.

The investment presents the Group with opportunity for return through dividend income, interest income and trading gains. These shares are not held for trading and accordingly are classified as available for sale. The fair values of all equity securities are based on quoted market prices.

The balance in Meristem Wealth Fund Management Limited represents the fair value of the fund held by the entity at the reporting period. The Group's investment with the fund managers is basically short term call deposits and are less than 90 days maturity.

Investment presents the Group with the opportunity for return through interest income on funds invested in call deposit. The fund is not held for trading and accordingly has been designated as financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Impairment of financial assets

The available-for-sale investments above was fair valued at the end of the reporting period as it includes equity securities and bank deposits. There was no impairment (2017: nil) on the financial assets for the year under review.

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
19 Inventories				
Food items	271,950	171,851	271,919	171,851
Spare parts and tools	27,650	24,320	27,650	24,320
Kitchen consumables	32,151	24,610	32,151	24,610
Alcoholic beverages	62,663	50,706	62,504	50,706
Chemicals and cleaning	33,387	35,998	33,387	35,998
Non-alcoholic beverages	6,645	4,513	6,511	4,513
Diesel and fuel	13,711	15,021	13,711	15,021
Others	33	5,463	35	5,463
RDF inventory - Finished Goods:				
Alcoholic wines & spirits	74,263	82,272	-	-
Cigarettes & tobacco	29,026	16,622	-	-
Perfumes & fragrances	15,046	19,251	-	-
Fashion accessories & textiles	21,317	21,299-	-	
	587,842	471,926	447,868	332,482

The cost of inventory recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations for the Group was N1.87 billion (2017: N1.31 billion) and for the Company was N1.71 billion (2017: N1.22 billion). There are no inventories expected to be recovered after more than twelve months.

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
20 Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivable				
Amount receivable for the sale of goods				
Third parties	748,349	589,098	707,712	559,000
Related parties (Note 32.3)	460	945	-	-
	748,809	590,043	707,712	559,000
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,725)	(1,725)	(1,725)	(1,725)
	747,084	588,318	705,987	557,275
Other receivables				
Other debtors	56,659	21,027	48,386	20,159
Due from subsidiaries (Note 32.4)	-	-	222,449	214,633
	56,659	21,027	270,835	234,792
Total trade and other receivables	803,743	609,345	976,822	792,067

20 Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Trade receivables

Trade receivables disclosed above are carried at cost less allowance for doubtful debts.

The average credit period taken on sales of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. It is the Group's policy to recognise a 100% allowance on receivables that are due for over 90 days (2016:90 days) based on management judgement that those receivables are unlikely to be recovered. Allowances for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables between 90 days and 365 days based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of their current financial position.

Credit sales are made subject to observation of all credit approval procedures.

The majority of the company's customers are in the aviation industry, consequently, there is a concentration of receivables within this industry, which is subject to normal credit risk.

Receivables due from 4 major (2017:4) customers individually representing more than 10% of the trade receivables balance as at year end are as analysed below:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'00
Major customers	454,405	354,032	454,405	354,032
Others	294,404	236,011	253,307	204,968
	748,809	590,043	707,712	559,000

Trade receivables disclosed below include amounts (see below for aged analysis) that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Group has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts outstanding are still considered recoverable.

Ageing of past due but not impaired trade receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
30 - 60 days	43,436	2,660	34,886	1,418
60 - 90 days	6,717	325	1,056	167
Above 90 days	-	1,321	-	-
Total	50,153	4,306	35,942	1,585

Ageing of impaired trade receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
365 + days	-	1,725		1,725
Total	-	1,725	-	1,725

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

20 Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

	The Group		The Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts				
Balance at 1 January	1,725	9,306	1,725	9,306
Amount recovered during the period	-	(7,581)		(7,581)
Balance at 31 December	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair values.

21 Other assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Advance payments for inventories	-	4,492	-	4,492
Prepayments	136,034	163,488	132,590	163,085
	136,034	167,980	132,590	167,577
Current Portion	98,847	129,813	95,403	129,410
Non Current Portion	37,187	38,167	37,187	38,167

22 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include, cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and bank balances	930,732	1,565,064	895,771	1,544,908
Commercial papers (22.1)	3,026,737	1,073,602	3,026,737	1,073,602
	3,957,469	2,638,666	3,922,508	2,618,510

22.1 Commercial papers & term deposit

Commercial papers and fixed deposits have interest rates ranging from 2.50% to 2.70% (2017: 1.40% to 13.90%) and are less than 120 days maturity period.

31-Dec-18	Rate	Amortised cost
		N'000
Access Bank UK Limited fixed deposits	2.50%	1,418,312
Access Bank UK Limited fixed deposits	2.58%	1,232,717
Access Bank UK Limited fixed deposits	2.70%	345,008
Access Bank commercial papers	2.50%	30,700
		3,026,737

31-Dec-17	Rate	Amortised cost
		N'000
Access Bank UK Limited commercial papers	1.40%	1,043,002
Access Bank commercial papers	2.50%	30,600
		1,073,602

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	The Group		The Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
23 Share capital	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Authorised:				
1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid:				
634,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000
24 Share premium account				
Balance	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000

The balance in the share premium account represents excess proceeds over the nominal value of shares during the private placement carried out in 2007 during which additional 114,000,000 units of 50 kobo shares were sold at N3.50k.

25 Revenue reserve

	The Group	The Company
	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	2,543,925	2,693,095
Net profit for the year	428,361	361,175
Dividend declared (Note 25.1)	(112,218)	(112,218)
Balance at 31 December 2017	2,860,068	2,942,052
Net profit for the year	1,487,674	1,465,393
Dividend declared (Note 25.1)	(114,120)	(114,120)
Balance at 31 December 2018	4,233,622	4,293,325

25.1 In the year under review, a dividend of 18 kobo per ordinary share totalling N114.12m was declared and paid to the shareholders in respect of 2017 financial year (2017: N112.218m). However the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on 7 February 2019 proposed a dividend of 20 kobo per ordinary share totalling N126.80m (2017: N114.12m) subject to the approval of the shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting.

26 Investment revaluation reserve

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-18
	The Group	The Company
	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,632	1,632
Net gain arising on revaluation of AFS financial assets	49	49
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,681	1,681
Net gain arising on revaluation of AFS financial assets	210	210
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,891	1,891

The AFS financial asset reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets that have been recognised in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when those assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired.

		2018 The Group N'000	2017 The Group N'000
27	**Non-controlling interests**		
	Balance at 1 January	-	28,220
	Adjustment	-	-
	Effects of retranslation of ASL Rwanda on consolidation	-	(789)
	Share of profit of discontinued operations (Note 33.1)	-	-
	Eliminated on disposal of interest in ASL Rwanda	-	(27,431)
	Balance at 31 December	-	-

This represents the portion of the minority shareholders in the called up share capital of the subsidiary; ASL Rwanda Limited together with their share of profits or losses attributable to their proportion of the ordinary share capital.

However, the company sold its shares in ASL Rwanda Limited on 20 July 2017.

		2018 The Group N'000	2017 The Group N'000
28	**Foreign currency translation (loss)/gain attributable to:**		
	Parent	-	(3,570)
	Non controlling interest	-	(789)
		-	(4,359)

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Currency Units) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve in respect of translating the net assets of foreign operations are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

29	**Trade and other payables**	The Group		The Company	
		31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
	Trade payables	348,754	223,187	336,023	215,613
	Other payables				
	Amount due to related companies (Note 33.2)	47,593	42,423	47,593	42,423
	Other creditors	95,486	114,480	86,976	94,596
	PAYE	3,013	45,162	1,313	43,528
	Accruals	571,466	528,841	551,374	512,545
	Provisions	504,470	458,992	479,384	443,309
	Unclaimed dividend	34,018	14,560	34,018	14,560
	Due to subsidiaries (Note 32.5)	-	-	-	10,000
	Total other payables	1,256,046	1,204,458	1,200,658	1,160,961
	Trade and other payables	1,604,800	1,427,645	1,536,681	1,376,574

Trade and other payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 90 days. For most suppliers no interest is charged on the trade payables.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair values.

		The Group		The Company	
		31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
30.1	**Bank loans (principal)**				
	Balance at 1 January	-	2,021,969	-	838,120
	Additional loan	-	-	-	-
	Restatement of loan	-	83	-	83
	Loan repayments	-	(838,203)	-	(838,203)
	Eliminated on disposal of subsidiary	-	(1,183,849)	-	-
	Balance at 31 December	-	-	-	-

31	**Retirement benefit obligations**	The Group		The Company	
	Summary of retirement benefit obligations	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
	Staff pension fund (Note 31.1)	3,736	9,838	1,195	6,856
	Staff exit scheme (Note 31.2)	493	493	493	493
	Discontinued gratuity scheme (Note 31.3)	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
		5,710	11,812	3,169	8,830

31.1 Staff pension fund

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all employees except expatriates. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the group and are managed by Pension Fund Administrators. The scheme, which is funded by contributions from employees (8%) and the Group (10%) of basic salary, housing and transport allowances, is consistent with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act, 2014.

The total cost charged to income N35.72m (2017:N35.06m) represents contributions payable to the schemes by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

	The Group		The Company	
Staff pension fund	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Balance at 1 January	9,838	14,040	6,856	11,512
Employer's contribution (Note 11a)	35,721	35,056	34,653	34,226
Employees' contribution	35,824	35,569	34,974	34,905
Remitted during the year	(77,647)	(74,827)	(75,288)	(73,787)
Balance at 31 December	3,736	9,838	1,195	6,856

31.2 Staff exit scheme

The Group reached an agreement with the Stafnion on 28 May 2013 to discontinue the "Exit scheme" which came into force in August 2009 when it discontinued its gratuity scheme. Under the scheme, the Company contributes 6 % of the gross salary of all staff on monthly basis. The exit scheme which was funded by a dedicated current account balance in a commercial bank was used to pay off beneficiaries staff.

	The Group		The Company	
Staff exit scheme	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000	31-Dec-18 N'000	31-Dec-17 N'000
Balance at 1 January	493	493	493	493
Balance at 31 December	493	493	493	493

The only obligation of the group with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the specified contributions.

31.3 Discontinued gratuity scheme

The Company, before the discontinuation of gratuity scheme, made provision annually towards employees gratuities based on current emoluments of the Nigerian staff. In 2009, management decided to discontinue the gratuity scheme therefore full provision was made for employees gratuity benefit up to 31 July 2009.

The following shows movement in the account:

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Discontinued gratuity scheme	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
Balance at 31 December	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481

32 Notes to the cash flow statement

Reconciliation of profit to net cash generated from operating activities

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit for the year	1,487,674	428,361	1,465,393	361,175
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:				
Add back:				
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	21,427	5,339	-	-
Effects of exchange rates changes	-	(20,742)	-	83
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	151,714	207,273	145,259	205,304
Impairment on investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	27,888
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,333	22,446	6,333	19,583
Derecognition of property, plant and equipment	363	-	363	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,427	1,704	2,074	1,704
Investment income	(48,168)	(46,910)	(47,215)	(45,915)
Transfer of tangible assets from subsidiary	-	-	-	(297)
Transaction costs	-	(55,772)	-	(55,772)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of subsidiary	-	165,766	-	(43,178)
Tax paid	(7,987)	(529)	-	-
	126,109	278,575	106,814	109,400
Changes in working capital:				
Increase in inventories	(115,916)	(55,446)	(115,386)	(11,058)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(194,399)	469,628	(184,755)	694,678
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	31,946	79,635	34,987	(42,059)
Increase in financial assets	(22,169)	(1,998)	(22,168)	(1,998)
Increase in trade and other payables	177,155	223,686	160,107	330,551
Decrease in retirement benefit obligations	(6,102)	(4,202)	(5,661)	(4,656)
Increase in deferred tax assets	-	(2,358)	-	-
Increase in investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	(10,000)
	(129,485)	708,945	(132,876)	955,458
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,484,298	1,415,881	1,439,331	1,426,033

33 Related party information

Balances and transactions between the company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions between the group and its other related parties are disclosed below.

Services rendered/trading transactions

The company carried out transactions with the companies named below that fall within the definition of related party. The Company's management considers such transactions to be in the normal course of business and at terms which correspond to those conducted at an arm's length with third parties.

Catering Security

Checkport Security Nigeria Limited is an aviation security service company which provides Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc with catering security personnel. Richard Akerele is one of the directors of the Checkport Security Nigeria Limited as well as director of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc.

Consultancy Services, Management and Trademark Fees

The company has a consultancy agreement with Newrest Group International for the provision of technical and commercial know-how. The terms of the agreement specify a payment to the Consultant of a monthly Fee based on time-costs of actual man-hours spent by the Consultant's personnel (net of VAT, taxes and any other taxes). The Fees include the costs and expenses incurred by the Consultant in connection with the provision of the Services and a profit mark-up equal to five percent 5% of the previous amount. The Fees are subject to Personal Income Tax. The balance on the account represents total indebtedness to Newrest, payable in Euro using CBN rate ruling as at 31 December 2018.

In addition, the company has trademark and management services with the Newrest Group International for the use of Newrest trademark and provision of management know-how and expertise. The terms of the agreement specify a fee of 2% and 1.9% of the Company monthly turnover for the trademark and management services respectively.

The Co-Chief Executive Officer of Newrest Group; Jonathan Stent-Torriani are on the company's board of directors. The balance on the account represents total indebtedness to Newrest, payable in Euro using interbank rate.

First Street Limited

The Group through one of its subsidiaries; Newrest ASL Catering Limited (2017: Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited) provides meals to the company which operates a lounge service at Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos. Richard Akerele is a Director of the company as well as a Director of Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc.

33.1 Services rendered/trading transactions

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Checkport Security	25,808	22,680	25,808	22,680
Newrest Group International S.A.S.				
Consultancy fees	87,586	97,952	87,586	97,952
Trademark fees	102,867	73,360	102,867	73,360
Management fees	97,724	73,035	97,724	73,035
First Street Limited	2,090	1,938	-	-
	316,075	268,965	313,985	267,027

33.2 Balance due to related parties:

	The Group Amount owed to related parties		The Company Amount owed to related parties	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Checkport Security	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780
Newrest Group International S.A.S.	42,351	38,643	42,351	38,643
Newrest Ghana	1,462	-	1,462	-
	47,593	42,423	47,593	42,423

33.3 Balance due from related parties

	The Group Amount owed to related parties		The Company Amount owed to related parties	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
First Street Limited	460	945	-	-
	460	945	-	-

33.4 Balance due from related parties (subsidiaries)

	The Group Amount owed to related parties		The Company Amount owed to related parties	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Reacon Duty Free Limited	-	-	99,519	120,027
Newrest ASL Oil & Gas Logistics Limited	-	-	89,531	94,606
Newrest ASL Catering Limited	-	-	33,399	-
	-	-	222,449	214,633

33.5 Balance due to related parties (subsidiaries)

	The Group Amount owed to related parties		The Company Amount owed to related parties	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Newrest ASL Catering Limited	-	-	-	10,000
	-	-	-	10,000

33.6 Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the group, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. Further information about the remuneration of individual directors is also provided.

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Directors' emoluments	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Chairman's fee	66,120	66,085	64,120	64,085
Non Executive Directors fees	10,000	12,000	8,000	10,000
Executive Directors' emoluments	79,229	77,319	79,229	77,319
	155,349	155,404	151,349	151,404

The number of Directors excluding the Chairman whose emoluments were within the following ranges

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
N	Number	Number	Number	Number
Less than 1,000,000	-	-	-	-
1,000,001- 5,000,000	4	5	4	5
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	-	-	-	-
10,000,001- 20,000,000	-	-	-	-
Above 20,000,000	1	1	1	1
	5	6	5	6
Number of directors who had no emoluments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The highest paid Director received N79.23m (2017: N77.32m).

In addition, the emoluments of the current Chief Executive Director included in the amount stated above also form part of the fees payable or paid to the Newrest Group (see note 32.1).

Loans and other transactions in favour of directors and officers
The company did not guarantee any loan in favour of its Directors and Officers.

34 Discontinued operations

34.1 Disposal of ASL Rwanda catering unit

On 20 July 2017, the Company entered into a sale agreement to dispose of its interest in ASL Rwanda Limited which carries out inflight catering services out of Kigali, Rwanda. The control of ASL Rwanda Limited subsequently passed to the acquirer.

The Board of Directors at the meeting held on 21 March 2017 approved this sale of ASL Rwanda to Rwandair Limited. The Board also issued a public notice on 18 May 2017 where it was stated that the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting of 9 June 2016 had authorised the Chairman of the Board, Richard Akerele and a Director, Labi Ogunbiyi, in consultation with other Board members, to continue negotiations with prospective investor(s) on the Company sale of shares. This public notice also served as an invitation to Rwandair Limited, which had a right of first refusal in line with clause 11.2 of the Shareholders Agreement dated 25 April 2013.

Analysis of profit for the period from discontinued operations

The results of the discontinued operations included in the profit for the period are set out below. However, the comparative profit from discontinued operations have not been re-presented to include those operations classified as discontinued in the current period.

	Group For the period ended 20-Jul-17
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	N'000
Revenue	1,144,178
Cost of sales	(313,017)
	831,161
Other gain/loss	(14,045)
Expenses	(421,741)
Finance cost	(99,016)
Profit before tax	296,359
Profit for the year from discontinued operations:	**296,359**
Attributable to owners of the Company	207,451
Non-controlling interest	88,908

34.2 Gain/loss on disposal of operation

	Company 31-Dec-17 N'000
Sales proceeds	152,500
Net assets disposed/cost of investment	(53,550)
	98,950
Less: transaction cost	(55,772)
Gain on disposal of investment in subsidiary	**43,178**

34.3 Disposal of a subsidiary

On 20 July 2017, the Group disposed of ASL Rwanda EPZE which carries out inflight catering services in Kigali, Rwanda

34.4 Consideration received

	Year ended 31/12/17 N'000
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	152,500
Total consideration received	**152,500**

34.5 Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost

	For the period ended 20/07/17
Current assets:	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	112,293
Trade and other receivables	1,073,470
Inventories	45,824
Total current assets	**1,231,587**
Non-current assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	1,335,754
Current liabilities:	
Payables	1,098,793
Borrowings	221,238
Total current liabilities:	**1,320,031**
Non- current liabilities:	
Borrowings	859,611
Net assets disposed of	**387,699**

34.6 Loss on disposal of subsidiary

		For the period ended 20/07/17
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents		152,500
Net assets disposed of		(387,699)
Non- controlling interests		116,310
Cumulative exchange gain in respect of the net assets of the subsidiary reclassified from equity to profit or loss on loss of control of subsidiary		8,895
Loss on disposal of subsidiary		(109,994)
Less: transaction cost	Note	(55,772)
Net loss on disposal of subsidiary		**(165,766)**

34.7 Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary

	For the period ended 20/07/17
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	152,500
Less: cash and cash equivalents balances disposed of	-
	152,500

35 Financial instruments

35.1 Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the group consists of debt which includes the bank loans and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital and reserves.

35.1 Capital risk management (cont'd)

The Group's risk management committee reviews the capital structure periodically. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group's policy is to keep its gearing ratio at a minimum, this is reflected in the current gearing ratio of 0% (2017: 0%) (see below)

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at year end is as follows:	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Debt	-	-	-	-
Equity	4,894,513	3,520,749	4,954,216	3,602,733
Debt to equity ratio	-	-	-	-

Debt is defined as current and non-current term borrowing. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

	The Group		The Company	
35.2 Categories of financial instruments	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
Financial assets	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and bank balances	3,957,469	2,638,666	3,922,508	2,618,510
Trade and other receivables	803,743	609,345	976,822	792,067
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,308	3,098	3,308	3,098
Financial assets (FVTPL)	40,823	18,654	40,822	18,654
	4,805,343	3,269,763	4,943,460	3,432,329
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables	1,604,800	1,427,645	1,536,680	1,376,574

35.3 Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Group is mainly exposed to US dollar, pound sterling and euro.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
US Dollars	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Assets				
Cash balances	5,248	4,671	5,179	4,406
Bank balances	3,845,991	2,512,289	3,843,394	2,508,472
Trade receivables	688,919	565,740	667,053	548,438
	4,540,158	3,082,700	4,515,626	3,061,316

35.3 Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

Liabilities				
Trade payables	21,198	16,628	21,198	16,628
	21,198	16,628	21,198	16,628
Pounds sterling				
Assets				
Cash balances	157	196	95	96
Bank balances	7,844	5,962	7,217	5,699
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
	8,001	6,158	7,312	5,795
Liabilities				
Trade payables	6,068	4,168	6,068	4,168
	6,068	4,168	6,068	4,168
Euro				
Assets				
Cash balances	260	2,303	181	2,259
Bank balances	13,027	2,915	12,347	2,497
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
	13,287	5,218	12,528	4,756
Trade payables	185,763	89,646	185,763	89,646
	185,763	89,646	185,763	89,646

35.4 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 15% per cent increase and decrease in naira against the relevant foreign currencies. Management believes that a 15% movement in either direction is reasonably possible at the reporting date. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 15% per cent change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit where naira strengthens 15% against the relevant currency. For a 15% weakening of naira against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit, and the balances below would be negative.

2018

	The Group			The Company		
	US Dollar	Pounds	Euro	US Dollar	Pounds	Euro
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Naira strengthens by 15%	677,844	290	(25,871)	674,164	187	(25,985)
Profit or loss						
Naira weakens by 15%						
Profit or loss	(677,844)	(290)	25,871	(674,164)	(187)	25,985

2017

	The Group			The Company		
	US Dollar	Pounds	Euro	US Dollar	Pounds	Euro
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Naira strengthens by 5%						
Profit or loss	153,304	100	(4,221)	152,234	81	(4,245)
Naira weakens by 5%						
Profit or loss	(153,304)	(100)	4,221	(152,234)	(81)	4,245

The Group's sensitivity to US dollar is more than other currencies principally because of USD denominated cash assets and trade receivables.

35.5 Credit risk management

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

The Group is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

35.6 Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because the parent Company borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates tied to money market conditions. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

35.7 Trade receivables

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Entities. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and each customer's account is managed by the business units subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. A customer care representative is attached to each customer and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the representative. Impairment assessment is done at each reporting date on an individual basis for all customers, the calculation is based on actual data.

About 65% (2017:60%) of the trade receivables are due from single customers that individually account for 10% of net trade receivables (refer to note 20), the Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as its customers are diverse though within the same industry. The requirement for an impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all customers.

35.8 Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Surplus funds are spread amongst reputable commercial banks and funds must be within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Chief Finance Officer periodically and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure.

35.8 Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

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

	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other receivables	803,744	609,345	976,822	792,067
Cash & cash equivalents	3,957,469	2,638,666	3,922,508	2,618,510
	4,761,213	3,248,011	4,899,330	3,410,577

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

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35.9 Liquidity risk management

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. It also ensures that short term funds are used strictly for working capital purposes while capital projects are funded from long tenured borrowings. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available. The Group's financial liabilities are its trade and other payables.

35.10 Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

The Group						
Principal	0-3	1-3	4 -6	7-12	12 months	Total
31-Dec-18	months	months	months	months	and above	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other payables	1,604,800	-	-	-	-	1,604,800
	1,604,800	-	-	-	-	1,604,800
Interest						
Principal						
31-Dec-17						
Trade and other payables	1,427,645	-	-	-	-	1,427,645
	1,427,645	-	-	-	-	1,427,645

The Company						
Principal	0-3	1-3	4 -6	7-12	12 months	Total
31-Dec-18	months	months	months	months	and above	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other payables	1,536,680	-	-	-	-	1,536,680
	1,536,680	-	-	-	-	1,536,680
Interest			-			-
Principal						
31-Dec-17						
Trade and other payables	1,376,574	-	-	-	-	1,376,574
	1,376,574	-	-	-	-	1,376,574

The Group had no overdraft facility in 2018 (2017: Nil). The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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36 Operating Lease Arrangement

The Group as lessee
Leasing arrangements
The previous lease arrangement which expired on 2 April 2012 has been renewed for another 25 years. The title to the leased land at all time remains with the Lessor who also specifies that the Leased land shall be used for catering purposes only during the lease period.

The Company shall pay to the lessor a concession fee of 5% starting 1 April 2013 of its gross annual turnover.

Secondly, in respect of the unit in Abuja, the company secured a new operating lease agreement with the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria. The lease term is for initial 30 years with an option for renewal. The title to the leased land at all time remains with the Lessor who also specifies that the leased land shall be used for catering purposes only during the lease period.

The Company shall pay to the lessor a concession fee of 5% of its gross annual turnover on inflight catering and lounges.

Payments recognised as an expense	The Group		The Company	
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Minimum lease payments	84,826	53,492	84,826	53,492
Contingent rentals	257,848	158,906	257,848	158,906
	342,674	212,398	342,674	212,398
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments				
Not later than 1 year	84,826	53,492	84,826	53,492
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
	84,826	53,492	84,826	53,492

37 Contingent liability

The Group, in its ordinary course of business, is presently involved in four lawsuits, two as Defendant, another as Claimant and the fourth as second Defendant. The sums claimed against the Group in the lawsuit are circa N1.10 billion and N3.5 million respectively, while the Group has a claim of N30 million in the third suit. There is no monetary claim for or against the Group in the fourth suit.

The Group's litigation lawyers are of the view that no liability is expected to arise from the pending case against the Group as judgment had been delivered on 31 October 2013 in favour of the Group and the court had dismissed the claims of the Claimant. Although the Claimant appealed the judgment of the trial court and the matter is on appeal at the Court of Appeal, no date has been fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

On the second lawsuit, although judgment had been delivered in favour of the Defendant on 22 June 2018, the Group's litigation lawyer has filed an application for leave to appeal this judgment at the Court of Appeal. The matter is currently on appeal at the Court of Appeal and no date has been fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

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37 Contingent liability (cont'd)

Regarding the third lawsuit with the Group as the second Defendant, the matter is before the National Industrial Court Abuja and has been adjourned to 12 March 2019 for hearing.
The Directors of the Group are of the opinion that the above disputes are unlikely to have a material effect on the operations of the Group.

The Group's litigators are not aware of any other pending and or threatened claims or litigation which may be material to the financial statements.

38 Events after the reporting period

An extra-ordinary general meeting was convened on 29 January 2019, where a resolution was passed by shareholders for voluntary delisting of the Company's shares from the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

Apart from this, the Directors are of the opinion that there was no significant events after the reporting period which would have had any material effect on the accounts on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed in the financial statements.

39 Commitments for expenditure

Financial commitments
The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments which are relevant in assessing the company's state of affairs have been taken into consideration in the preparation of the financial statements.

Capital commitments
There were no capital commitments as at 31 December 2018.

	The Group				The Company			
	2018		2017		2018		2017	
	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%
Turnover	5,425,694		3,920,293		5,131,272		3,693,037	
Interest income	48,168		46,910		47,215		45,915	
Other operating income	480,895		308,660		480,995		337,562	
Other gain & loss	397,482		88,806		396,876		88,075	
	6,352,239		4,364,669		6,056,358		4,164,589	
Bought in materials and services:								
Imported	(1,516,717)		(1,169,831)		(1,423,332)		(1,113,816)	
Local	(2,275,076)		(1,754,749)		(2,134,998)		(1,698,612)	
Value added	2,560,446	100	1,440,089	100	2,498,029	100	1,352,161	100
Applied as follows:								
To pay employees:								
Staff cost	908,123	35	797,412	56	885,303	35	783,978	58
To pay Government:								
Income tax and education tax	15,967	1	7,697	-	-	-	-	-
To provide for replacement of assets and expansion								
Depreciation	151,714	6	207,273	14	145,259	6	205,304	15
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,427	-	1,704	-	2,074	-	1,704	
Deferred tax	(5,460)	-	(2,358)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	1,487,674	58	428,361	30	1,465,393	59	361,175	27
	2,560,446	100	1,440,089	100	2,498,029	100	1,352,161	100

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

(a) Group

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance Sheet					
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	989,412	1,050,395	2,739,169	2,680,356	2,701,174
Intangible assets	5,361	5,672	5,653	-	10,677
Financial asset	3,308	3,098	3,049	2,917	3,121
Other asset	37,187	38,167	40,695	24,562	67,235
Other receivable	-	-	-	5,882	24,286
Deferred tax asset	-	2,181	-	860	1,086
Net current assets	3,862,524	2,421,236	1,960,755	346,398	562,887
Total assets less current liabilities	4,897,792	3,520,749	4,749,321	3,060,975	3,370,466
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,279)	-	(177)	-	-
Long term liabilities	-	-	(1,503,902)	(980,021)	(1,037,352)
	4,894,513	3,520,749	3,245,242	2,080,954	2,333,114
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000
Share premium	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000
Revenue reserve	4,233,622	2,860,068	2,543,925	1,409,495	1,569,028
Investment revaluation reserve	1,891	1,681	1,632	1,501	1,705
Non-controlling interest	-	-	28,220	8,045	30,751
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	12,465	2,913	72,630
Shareholders' funds	4,894,513	3,520,749	3,245,242	2,080,954	2,333,114
Profit and loss account					
Turnover	5,425,694	3,920,293	5,072,346	4,550,904	3,554,803
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,509,101	433,700	1,152,140	(56,823)	171,128
Taxation	(21,427)	(5,339)	(1,604)	(437)	826
Profit/(loss) after taxation	1,487,674	428,361	1,150,536	(57,260)	171,954
Per 50k share data:					
Numbers of ordinary shares in issue ('000 units)	634,000	634,000	634,000	634,000	634,000
Earnings – Basic (Kobo)	235	68	179	(10)	28
Net assets (Kobo)	772	555	512	328	368

Notes:

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

2 Net assets per share are based on net assets and issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year

(b) The Company

	2018 N'000	2017 N'000	2016 N'000	2015 N'000	2014 N'000
Balance Sheet					
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	951,538	1,035,065	1,254,352	1,475,281	1,627,136
Intangible assets	3,598	5,672	5,653	-	10,677
Investment in subsidiary	15,012	15,012	86,450	86,450	86,450
Financial asset	3,308	3,098	3,049	2,917	3,121
Other assets	37,187	38,167	40,695	17,548	66,145
Net current assets	3,943,573	2,505,719	2,496,877	1,672,781	1,676,847
Total assets less current liabilities	4,954,216	3,602,733	3,887,076	3,254,978	3,470,376
Long term liabilities	-	-	(533,349)	(980,021)	(1,037,352)
	4,954,216	3,602,733	3,353,727	2,274,957	2,433,024
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000	317,000
Share premium	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000	342,000
Revenue reserve	4,293,325	2,942,052	2,693,095	1,614,456	1,772,319
Investment revaluation reserve	1,891	1,681	1,632	1,501	1,705
Shareholders' funds	4,954,216	3,602,733	3,353,727	2,274,957	2,433,024
Profit and loss account					
Turnover	5,131,272	3,693,037	3,686,550	3,596,942	3,232,552
Profit/(loss) before and after taxation	1,465,393	361,175	1,078,639	(62,763)	247,058
Per 50k share data:					
Numbers of ordinary shares in issue ('000 units)	634,000	634,000	634,000	634,000	634,000
Earnings – Basic (Kobo)	231	57	170	(10)	39
Net assets (Kobo)	782	568	529	359	384

Notes:

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

2 Net assets per share are based on net assets and issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year

Position As at:31/12/2018

Range	No. of Holders	Holders %	Holders Cum.	Units	Units %	Units Cum.
1 - 1,000	1,170	33.63%	1,170	527,659	0.08%	527,659
1,001-5,000	913	26.24%	2,083	2,824,880	0.45%	3,352,539
5,001-10,000	542	15.58%	2,625	4,727,287	0.75%	8,119,826
10,001-50,000	574	16.50%	3,199	14,552,294	2.30%	22,672,120
50,001-100,000	148	4.25%	3,347	11,714,607	1.85%	34,386,727
100,001- 500,000	94	2.70%	3,441	20,184,524	3.18%	54,571,251
500,001-1,000,000	16	0.46%	3,457	10,997,034	1.73%	65,586,285
1,000,001-5,000,000	10	0.29%	3,467	21,780,065	3.44%	87,348,350
5,000,001-10,000,000	4	0.11%	3,471	29,503,727	4.65%	116,852,077
10,000,001-ABOVE	8	0.23%	3,479	517,147,923	81.57%	634,000,000
Grand Total	**3,479**	**100.00%**		**634,000,000**	**100.00%**	

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS WITH 5% AND ABOVE HOLDINGS AS AT 31/12/2018

S/N	NAME	ADDRESS	UNITS HELD	%
1	RICAL ENTERPRISES	1, SERVICE STREET MURTALA MUHAMMED AIRPORT IKEJA LAGOS	63,315,477	9.99%
2	HARROWDITCH LIMITED	C/O 24, MUSA YAR'ADUA CRESCENT VICTORIA ISLAND LAGOS STATE	90,700,000	14.31%
3	RIFKIND LIMITED	1, MEKUNWEN RD OFF OYINKAN ABAYOMI DRIVE POB 55765, IKOYI LAGOS	108,901,175	17.18%
4	ROWELLO LIMITED	1, MEKUNWEN RD, OFF OYINKAN ABAYOMI DR POB 55765, IKOYI LAGOS	108,901,175	17.18%
5	NEWREST GROUP	C/O MASSIMO CALDERAN, ALTENBURGER LTD LEGAL + TAX SEESTRASSE 39, 8700 KUSNACHT ZH. FOREIGN FOREIGN	145,709,692	22.98%

YEAR ENDED	DIVIDEND NUMBER	DIVIDEND TYPE	DATE OF PAYMENT	DIVIDEND RATE	DIVIDEND DECLARED	NET UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND
31/12/2007	1	INTERIM	6/15/2008	0.05K	31,700,000.00	1,499,297.63
31/12/2007	2	FINAL	8/24/2007	0.05K	31,700,000.00	1,945,396.00
31/12/2008	3	FINAL	6/4/2009	0.07K	44,380,000.00	1,547,807.41
31/12/2009	4	FINAL	6/29/2010	0.10K	63,400,000.00	3,087,764.38
31/12/2010	5	FINAL	8/19/2011	0.15K	95,100,000.00	4,271,896.15
31/12/2011	6	FINAL	6/8/2012	0.20K	126,800,000.00	4,404,929.65
31/12/2012	7	FINAL	6/28/2013	0.25K	158,500,000.00	7,885,346.62
31/12/2013	8	FINAL	6/13/2014	0.12K	76,080,000.00	6,252,889.45
31/12/2014	9	FINAL	7/3/2015	0.15K	95,100,000.00	4,681,890.24
31/12/2016	10	FINAL	6/30/2017	0.177K	112,218,000.00	6,072,430.65
31/12/2017	11	FINAL	6/28/2018	0.18K	114,120,000.00	7,907,811.38

Members are hereby informed that some dividend warrants have not been presented to the bank for payment while others have been returned to the registrar as unclaimed because the addresses could not be traced.

If you have not received any of your past dividend, kindly contact:

The Registrar
Meristem Registrar Limited
213, Herbert Macaulay Way
Adekunle - Yaba
Lagos

SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc (formerly Airline Services & Logistics Pic) was incorporated as a limited liability company on 6th of December 1996 with an authorised share capital of 1 ,000,000 ordinary shares of N 1 .00k each.

On 15th January, 2007 the company was converted to a public limited liability company with the nominal value of shares at 50kobo.

The following changes have since taken place in the company's authorised and issued share capital.

YEAR	AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL	ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL	TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUED SHARES	METHOD
1996	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	Cash
2002	50,000,000	300,000	300,000	Cash
2002	50,000,000	13,905,000	13,905,000	Cash
2003	50,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	Cash
2006	300,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000	Bonus Issue
2007	500,000,000	317,000,000	634,000,000	Cash & Split Shares

DELIVERY MANDATE FORM

newrest ASL
Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc
Formerly AIRLINE SERVICES & Logistics Plc

Rc 304508

No. 1, Service Street, Murtala Muhammed Airport,
Ikeja, Lagos State, Nigeria.
P.O. Box 4953, MMIA, Ikeja, Lagos.
Tel: +234 1 7749652,
E-mail: info@airlineserve.com

Dear Sir/Madam,

To enable you receive your Annual Report promptly, your Company had introduced electronic delivery of Annual Reports and Financial Statements, Proxy Forms and other statutory documents to Shareholders.

With this service, you will henceforth receive a soft copy of the Annual Report, Proxy Form and other corporate documents through the electronic link to be forwarded to your email address or a soft copy (Compact Disc) by post instead of receiving the hard copies in future. This initiative is in line with our determination to help protect and sustain our planet's environment and the consolidated SEC Rule (128) of September, 2011 which states that "A Registrar of a public company may dispatch Annual Reports and Notices of General Meetings to shareholders by electronic means"

However, should you prefer to receive hard copies of your Annual Report and other corporate documents, please complete the form below and return to:

The Managing Director
Meristem Registrars Limited or any of their branches nationwide
213, Herbert Macaulay Way
Adekunle, Yaba
Lagos

Yours faithfully,
LPC Solicitors
Company Secretary

I, ... OF ....
HEREBY REQUEST FOR A HARDCOPY DELIVERY OF ANNUAL REPORT, PROXY FORM, PROSPECTUS, NEWSLETTER AND STATUTORY DOCUMENTS OF NEWREST ASL NIGERIA PLC TO ME THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

POSTAL ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE:
By enrolling in this service, you have requested to receive hard copies of future announcements/shareholder communication materials. These materials will be made available to you by post either semi-annually or annually. Annual Report, Proxy Form, Prospectus and Newsletters are examples of shareholder communications that can be available to you. The service will be effective for all your holdings in Newrest ASL Nigeria Plc on an on-going basis unless you change or cancel your enrolment.

_______________________________ _______________________
Name of Shareholder Signature & Date
(In case of a Corporate Shareholder, use Company Seal)

____
Telephone

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NEWREST ASL NIGERIA PLC
PROXY CARD
23RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT 12 NOON
ON THE 16TH DAY OF MAY, 2019 AT
GOLDEN TULIP HOTEL, OFF AMUWO-ODOFIN/FESTAC LINK ROAD, AMUWO ODOFIN G.R.A, LAGOS

I/We*, ……………………………………………………. of ……………………………………………….. being a member/members of Newrest ASL Nigeria PLC hereby appoint** ……………………………………………. of ……………………………………….. or failing him, the Chairman of the meeting to act as my/our proxy and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on May 16, 2019 and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this ……………………………….day of ……………………………………………….2019.
Shareholder's Signature (s) ……………………………………..

NUMBER OF SHARES | |

N.B: The manner in which the proxy is to vote should be indicated by inserting "x" in the appropriate space.			
S/N	**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS**	**FOR**	**AGAINST**
	ORDINARY BUSINESS		
1)	To lay before the meeting the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the Reports of the Directors, Auditors and Audit Committee thereon.		
2)	To declare a dividend		
3)	To elect/reelect the following Directors:		
	a) Director s seeking re-election:		
	➢ Richard Akerele		
	➢ Jonathan Stent-Torriani		
4)	To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the External Auditors.		
5)	To elect members of the Audit Committee.		
	SPECIAL BUSINESS		
	1. To approve Directors remuneration.		

NOTE:

1. A member (shareholder) entitled to attend and vote at the General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy in his stead. The above proxy form has been prepared to enable you exercise your right to vote in case you cannot personally attend the meeting.

2. Following the normal practice, the Chairman of the meeting has been entered on the form to ensure that someone will be at the meeting to act as your proxy, however if you wish, you may insert in the blank space on the form (marked**) the name of any person, whether a member of a Company or not, who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING, READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY:

a) Write your name in BLOCK LETTERS on the proxy form where marked * in the case of joint shareholders, any one of them may complete this form but the names of all joint holders must be inserted.

b) Write the name of your proxy (if any) where marked **

c) The above Proxy form when completed, must be deposited to the office of the Registrars, Meristem Registrars Limited, 213, Herbert Macauley Road, Yaba, Lagos not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

d) The Proxy form should be duty stamped in line with the provisions of the Stamp Duty Act, CAP A8, LFN 2004, that any instrument of proxy to be used for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders must be duty stamped.

e) If executed by a corporate body, the proxy form should be sealed with the Common seal.

f) The proxy must produce the admission form to obtain entrance to the building.

This proxy form should NOT be completed and sent to the Company if the member will be attending the meeting.
Before posting the above form, please tear off this part and retain it for admission to the meeting.

ADMISSION FORM

NEWREST ASL NIGERIA PLC

23RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Please admit only the shareholder named on this form or his duly appointed Proxy to the 23rd Annual General Meeting being held at Golden Tulip Hotel, Off Amuwo-Odofin/Festac Link Road, Amuwo Odofin G.R.A, Lagos.

Name of shareholder (s) ____________________________ Signature of Person attending ***_____________________

NOTE

*** You are requested to sign this form at the entrance to the venue at the Annual General Meeting.

Affix Current Passport
(To be stamped by Bankers)
Write your name at the back of your passport photograph

MERISTEM REGISTRARS LIMITED

E-DIVIDEND MANDATE ACTIVATION FORM

Only Clearing Banks are acceptable

Instruction

Please complete all sections of this form to make it eligible for processing and return to the address below

The Registrar
Meristem Registrars Limited
213, Herbert Macaulay Way
Adekunle-Yaba
Lagos State

I\We hereby request that henceforth, all my\our Dividend Payment(s) due to me\us from my\our holdings in all the companies ticked at the right hand column be credited directly to my \ our bank account detailed below:

Bank Verification Number

Bank Name

Bank Account Number

Account Opening Date

Shareholder Account Information

Surname/Company's Name First Name Other Names

Address:

City State Country

Previous Address (If address has changed)

CHN CSCS A/c No

Name of Stockbroker

Mobile Telephone 1 Mobile Telephone 2

Email Address

Signature(s) Company Seal (If applicable)

Joint\Company's Signatories

Help Desk Telephone No/Contact Centre Information for Issue resolution or clarification: 01-2809250-4

TICK	NAME OF COMPANY	SHARE A/C NO
	ACAP INCOME FUND	
	AFRINVEST EQUITY FUND	
	BERGER PAINTS NIG PLC	
	CHELLARAMS BOND	
	CONOIL PLC	
	CONSOLIDATED HALLMARK INS. PLC	
	CUSTODIAN & ALLIED PLC	
	COVENANT SALT NIGERIA LIMITED	
	EMPLOYEE ENERGY LIMITED	
	ENERGY COMPANY OF NIGERIA PLC [ENCON]	
	eTRANZACT INTERNATIONAL PLC	
	FIDSON HEALTHCARE PLC	
	FOOD CONCEPTS PLC	
	FREE RANGE FARMS PLC	
	FTN COCOA PROCESSORS PLC	
	GEO-FLUIDS PLC	
	JUBILEE LIFE MORTGAGE BANK LTD	
	MAMA CASS RESTAURANTS LIMITED	
	MCN DIOCESE OF REMO	
	MCN LAGOS CENTRAL	
	MCN TAILORING FACTORY [NIGERIA] LIMITED	
	MULTI-TREX INTEGRATED FOODS PLC	
	MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC	
	NASSARAWA STATE GOVT BOND	
	NASCON ALLIED INDUSTRIES PLC	
	NEIMETH INT'L PHARMS PLC	
	NEWREST ASL NIGERIA PLC	
	NIGER INSURANCE PLC	
	NIGERIA MORTGAGE REFINANCE COMPANY [NMRC] PLC	
	NIGERIA MORTGAGE REFINANCE COMPANY PLC NMRC] BOND	
	ONWARD PAPER MILLS PLC	
	PACAM BALANCED FUND	
	PAINTS & COATINGS MANUFACTURERS NIG PLC	
	PROPERTYGATE DEVT. & INVEST. PLC	
	R.T. BRISCOE NIGERIA PLC	
	REGENCY ALLIANCE INSURANCE PLC	
	SMART PRODUCTS NIGERIA PLC	
	SOVEREIGN TRUST INSURANCE PLC	
	TANTALIZERS PLC	
	THE BGL SAPPHIRE FUND	
	THOMAS WYATT PLC	
	VITAFOAM NIGERIA PLC	
	ZENITH EQUITY FUND	
	ZENITH ETHICAL FUND	
	ZENITH INCOME FUND	

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