



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014**

Contents	Page
Corporate information	2
Results at a glance	3
Report of the directors	4
Report of the auditors	12
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	13
Statement of financial position	14
Statement of changes in equity	15
Statement of cashflows	16
Notes to the financial statements	17
Statement of value added	61
Five year financial summary	62
Additional information	64

Directors: AVM (Dr.) Mohammed Nurudeen Iman, CFR - Chairman
 Engr. Heinz Stockhausen (German) - Vice Chairman
 HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu JP, OFR - Independent Director
 Engr. Jafaru Damulak
 Mr. Macdonald Olarinde Tubi Deceased on 17 February 2015
 Mr. Harold Samuel Tumba, Esq.
 Dr. Ernest Nnaemeka Azudialu - Obiejesi
 Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu, CON Appointed on 1 January 2015
 Mr. George Marks (German)
 Engr. Lubasch Detlev (German) - Managing Director (Executive) Appointed on 1 July 2014
 Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch (Austrian) - Managing Director (Executive) Retired on 30 June 2014
 Wolfgang Kollermann (German) - Financial Director (Executive)
 Mr. David Herron (Australian) - Director Operations (Executive)
 Alhaji Zubairu Ibrahim Bayi - Director Administration (Executive)

Company secretary: Cecilia Ekanem Madueke (Mrs)

Registered office: 10, Shettima A. Munguno Crescent
 Utako District
 Abuja.

RC Number: 6852

Auditors: Nexia Agbo Abel & Co
 (Chartered Accountants)
 43, Anthony Enahoro Street
 Utako District
 Abuja.

Registrars: GTL Registrars Ltd (Formerly, Union Registrars Ltd)
 2, Burma Road
 Apapa
 Lagos

Bankers: Access Bank Plc
 Diamond Bank Plc
 First Bank of Nigeria Plc
 First City Monument Bank Plc
 Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
 United Bank for Africa Plc
 Zenith Bank Plc

	Group			Company		
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	%	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	%
	N'000	N'000	Change	N'000	N'000	Change
Revenue	196,808,632	212,737,291	(7.49)	179,978,707	184,212,185	(2.30)
Profit before taxation	13,134,896	16,220,536	19.02	10,028,524	10,976,029	8.63
Profit for the year	8,239,979	7,853,340	4.92	6,730,117	4,733,213	42.19
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	8,088,795	8,064,235	0.30	6,495,814	4,788,657	35.65
Non - controlling interest	174,120	361,109	(51.78)	-	-	-
Retained earnings	23,420,332	18,863,052	24.16	18,480,712	15,284,898	20.91
Share capital	660,000	600,000	10.00	660,000	600,000	10.00
Shareholders' funds	26,095,843	21,034,428	24.06	19,566,152	16,310,338	19.96
Per share data						
Earnings per share						
Basic	6.13	6.72	(8.81)	4.92	3.99	23.32
Diluted	6.13	6.11	0.30	4.92	3.63	35.65
Net assets per share						
Basic	19.77	17.53	12.78	14.82	13.59	9.06
Diluted	19.77	15.94	24.06	14.82	12.36	19.96
Stock Exchange quotation at 31 December (Naira)	60.66	72.29	(16.09)	60.66	72.29	(16.09)
Number of employee	17,829	18,216	(2.12)	15,998	16,871	(5.17)

The directors are pleased to present to the members of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc at the 45th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") their report on the business of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014.

1. Legal form

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies Act 1968, now CAMA, as a private limited liability company on 18 February 1970. The Company subsequently converted to a public limited liability company and its shares became listed on the National Stock Exchange on 20 September 1991.

2. Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the business of planning and construction of all kinds of civil engineering works. The Company has 6 (six) subsidiaries, with their principal activities stated as follows:

S/N	Subsidiary	Principal activities and business	Date of incorporation	Holding
1.	Abumet Nigeria Limited	Manufacturers and dealers in aluminum, steel, iron or other structural products of such nature.	15 June 1990	90%
2.	Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited	Providers of ports services, stevedores, cargo superintendents, port management, warehousemen, agents and proprietors of warehouses	30 August 2006	100%
3.	Julius Berger Medical Services Limited	Health care providers for the operation of medical service institutions and all form of medical and health care services.	22 August 2011	100%
4.	PrimeTech Design and Engineering Nigeria Limited	Engineers, planning, design, development construction and maintenance of engineering works and products of all description.	22 August 2011	100%
5.	Julius Berger Investments Limited	Investment company and managers.	1 June 2012	100%
6.	Julius Berger International GmbH	Providers of logistical and technical support on an international level.	24 June 2008	90%

The financial results of all the subsidiaries have been consolidated in these financial statements.

3. Results for the year

Comparative highlights of the operational results of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as stated in the table below:

Group	2014 N'000	2013 N'000
Revenue	196,808,632	212,737,291
Profit attributable to Group activities	8,262,915	8,425,344
Retained earnings	23,420,332	18,863,052

4. Review of business development

In the year under review, the Group, in the opinion of the directors, performed satisfactorily.

Save as herein disclosed, no other events have occurred since the year ended 31 December 2014, which would affect the financial statements.

5. Dividends**5.1 Dividends**

The directors are pleased to recommend to the members at the 45th Annual General Meeting, a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2014, in the sum of N3.564 billion representing N2.70Kobo per 50 Kobo share, held in the equity of the Company which dividend shall be subject to withholding tax at the appropriate rate at the time of payment.

5.2 Unclaimed dividends and share certificates

A list of shareholders who have either unclaimed dividends or share certificates have been compiled and are attached with this document. Shareholders who find their names on the lists and have claimed their dividend(s) or share certificate(s) since 31 December 2014, should kindly ignore the attached list. However, shareholders who are yet to claim their unclaimed dividend(s) or share certificate(s) should contact the Company Secretary or the Registrars, GTL Registrars Ltd.

6. Directors and directors' interests and shareholding**6.1 Board of Directors in 2014**

The directors who served on the Board of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014 were as follows:

1. AVM (Dr.) Mohammed Nurudeen Iman, CFR
2. Engr. Heinz Stockhausen (German)
3. HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu JP, OFR
4. Engr. Jafaru Damulak
5. Mr. Macdonald Olarinde Tubi
6. Mr. Harold Samuel Tumba, Esq.
7. Dr. Ernest Nnaemeka Azudialu - Obiejesi
8. Mr. George Marks (German)
9. Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch (Austrian)
10. Engr. Detlev Lubasch (German)
11. Mr. Wolfgang Kollermann (German)
12. Alhaji Zubairu Ibrahim Bayi
13. Mr. David Herron (Australian)

6.2 Changes to the Board

During the period under review, Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch, resigned his appointment as the Managing Director of the Company with effect from 30 June 2014 but was retained on the Board as a Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 July 2014. Mr. Macdonald Olarinde Tubi, a Non-Executive Director of the Company, passed away on 17 February 2015. Mr. Tubi who represented the interest of Ibile Holdings Ltd was appointed to the Board of the Company on 26 September 2011 and until his death was the Chairman of the Risk and Assets Management Committee of the Board, a member of the Statutory Audit Committee of the Company as well as Chairman of Julius Berger Investments Ltd.

6.3 Director for approval and election

- 6.3.1 Engr. Detlev Lubasch was appointed a Director and the Managing Director of the Company with effect from 1 July 2014. In accordance with S249 (2) of the CAMA and Article 95 of the Company's Articles of Association members would be requested to approve the appointment of Engr. Detlev Lubasch.
- 6.3.2 Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu, CON was appointed a Non-Executive Director of the Company with effect from 1 January 2015. In accordance with S249 (2) of the CAMA members would be requested to approve the appointment of Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu CON.

6. Directors and directors' interests

6.4 Directors for re-election

Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch, Engr. Jafaru Damulak and HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu JP OFR are the directors retiring by rotation, in accordance with the provisions of S259 of CAMA and the Articles of Association. Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch, Engr. Jafaru Damulak and HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu JP OFR all being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Special notice is hereby given, pursuant to S256 of CAMA, in respect of HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu JP OFR., who is over 70 years old and is being proposed for re-election as a director.

6.5 Director's interest

For the purposes of S 275, 276 and 277 of CAMA and in compliance with the listing requirement of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, none of the directors had direct or indirect interests in contracts with the Group during the year.

The Directors' interest in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members and in the Register of directors' holdings and contracts as notified by them are as stated in the table below.

	Number of Directors' Direct and Indirect Holdings as at		
	18 March 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
	Number	Number	Number
AVM (Dr.) Mohammed Nurudeen Iman, CFR	782,383	782,383	711,258
Engr. Heinz Stockhausen	-	-	-
HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu JP, OFR	88,000	88,000	80,000
Engr. Jafaru Damulak	1,980,849	1,980,849	1,800,772
Mr. Macdonald Olarinde Tubi	-	-	-
Mr. Harold Samuel Tumba, Esq.	41,800	41,800	27,500
Dr. Ernest Nnaemeka Azudialu - Obiejesi - Indirect	163,127,597	163,127,597	148,297,816
Mr. George Marks	-	-	-
Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch	-	-	-
Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu, CON	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Engr. Detlev Lubasch	-	-	-
Mr. Wolfgang Kollermann	-	-	-
Alhaji Zubairu Ibrahim Bayi	417,119	417,119	379,200
Mr. David Herron	-	-	-

7. Share capital and shareholding

The Company did not purchase its own shares during the year.

.1 Authorised share capital:

The authorised share capital of the Company is N800 million made up of 1.6 billion ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each.

At the AGM held on 19 June 2014, the shareholders approved an increase in the authorised share capital of the Company from N622.5 million comprised 1.245 billion ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each to N800m comprised 1.6 billion ordinary shares of 50 Kobo by the creation and addition of 355 million ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each, such new shares to rank pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary shares in the share capital of the Company.

.2 Issued and fully paid share capital:

The issued and paid-up share capital of the Company currently is N660 million made up of 1.32 billion ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each.

At the AGM held on 19 June 2014, the shareholders approved a bonus issue of N120 million ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each to the existing members of the Company whose name appears in the Register of Members as at the close of business on 30 May 2014 in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every ten existing ordinary shares held by them.

.3 Beneficial ownership:

The issued and paid-up share capital of the Company, as at 31 December 2014 and 18 March 2015 when the Financial Statements were approved, were beneficially held as stated in the table below.

Beneficial ownership	No of Ordinary Shares held as at 18 March		No of Ordinary Shares held as at 31 December		% holdings as at 31 December	
	2015	2015	2014	2014	2013	2013
Bilfinger SE	400,042,007	30.31	400,042,007	30.31	33.37	33.37
Watertown Energy Limited	132,000,000	10.00	132,000,000	10.00	10.00	10.00
Goldstone Estates Limited	126,220,072	9.56	126,220,072	9.56	6.50	6.50
Ibile Holdings Limited	72,600,000	5.50	72,600,000	5.50	5.50	5.50
Benue Investment and Property Company Limited	41,019,783	3.11	68,410,493	5.18	5.18	5.18
Other Nigerian Citizens, Associations and Governments	548,118,138	41.52	520,727,428	39.45	39.45	39.45
	<u>1,320,000,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,320,000,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

.4 Free float

The free float analysis of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company, as at 31 December 2014 and 18 March 2015 when the financial statements were approved, is as follows:

	No of Ordinary Shares held as at 18 March		No of Ordinary Shares held as at 31 December		% holdings as at 31 December	
	2015	2015	2014	2014	2013	2013
Strategic shareholding	960,452,305	72.76	987,843,015	74.84	79.69	79.69
Directors' direct shareholding	3,310,151	0.25	3,310,151	0.25	0.25	0.25
Staff schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free float	356,237,544	26.99	328,846,834	24.91	20.06	20.06
	<u>1,320,000,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,320,000,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

7. Share capital and shareholding
.5 Share range analysis as at 31 December 2014

Share Range	No of		No of units held	% Shareholding
	Shareholders	Shareholders %		
1 - 500	1,874	17.98	372,866	0.03
501 - 1,000	1,017	9.76	728,994	0.06
1,001 - 5,000	3,513	33.70	8,894,510	0.67
5,001 - 10,000	1,664	15.96	11,777,181	0.89
10,001 - 25,000	1,219	11.70	18,882,762	1.43
25,001 - 100,000	848	8.14	39,722,896	3.01
100,001 - 500,000	213	2.04	42,144,713	3.19
500,001 - 1,000,000	30	0.29	22,189,256	1.68
1,000,001 and above	45	0.43	1,175,286,822	89.04
	10,423	100.00	1,320,000,000	100.00

8. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Significant movements in properties and equipment constituting the PPE of the Group during the year are indicated in Note 14 on page 42. In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the properties and equipment is not less than the value shown in the accounts.

9. Donations and CSR Initiatives

During the year 2014, the Company undertook Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and made donations shown in the tables below valued at N39.6 million (2013 - N35.5 million).

Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives	Amount (N)
Education	10,300,000
Health	2,100,000
Youth Sports	7,500,000
Total	19,900,000

9. Donations and CSR Initiatives (Continued)

Donations	Amount (N)
University of Lagos, Department of Building	1,500,000
Embassy of Greece	200,000
Lagos State Grassroots Soccer Association	1,000,000
Sundry Donations	600,000
AJOFA Special Education Foundation for the Deaf	1,000,000
University of Nigeria, Nsukka	1,000,000
Nigerian Academy of Engineering	200,000
National Blood Transfusion Service Abuja	100,000
Voice of Salvation	1,000,000
Kubwa General Hospital	250,000
National Society of Engineers	200,000
IBB Golf	900,000
Association National Accountants of Nigeria	2,000,000
Nigerian Society of Mining Engineers	500,000
TREM Football Academy	1,000,000
Council of Mining Engineers and Geoscientists	250,000
Patrick Speech	450,000
PEARL Award	1,000,000
Nigerian Immigration Officers' Wife Association	1,000,000
	14,150,000
Donations in Kind	
Educational Materials to Season International School Uyo	2,500,000
Refurbishment of Gymnasium Building to St. Kizito School Imo State	3,000,000
	5,500,000
Total	19,650,000

No donation was made to any political party.

10. Research and development

Research, development and deployment of leading edge construction and engineering technologies, design and methodologies are key to the Group brand. Julius Berger Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries would continue to invest in research and development in order to enhance its design, planning, execution, construction and local engineering capabilities to deliver on client requisitions innovatively.

11. Technical service and know - how agreement

Technical Services Agreement executed between components in the Group and Julius Berger International GmbH are registered with the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP).

12. Suppliers

The significant suppliers to the Company locally and internationally are:

1. Julius Berger International GmbH
2. Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc
3. Moraga Mortain Nigeria Ltd.
4. Abumet Nigeria Ltd.
5. Dangote Cement Industries Ltd.
6. Samofaz Nigeria Ltd.
7. Tabson Nigeria Ltd.
8. Wabeco Ltd.
9. Apex Paint Ltd.
10. Ringardas Nigeria Ltd.
11. Asca Bitumen

13. Post year end events

Save as disclosed, there were no significant post year end events, that could have had a material effect on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, which has not been adequately provided for.

14. Human capital management

Employee relations were stable and cordial in the year under review

.1 Employment of physically challenged persons

It is the policy of the Group that there should be no unfair discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. All employees whether or not disabled are given equal opportunities to develop their experience and knowledge and to qualify for promotion in furtherance of their careers. As at 31 December 2014, there were 46 physically challenged persons employed by the Group.

.2 Health, safety at work and welfare of employees

The nature of Group activities demands that a high priority is placed on the health, safety and welfare of employees as well as of all visitors in all aspects of Group operations.

To this end, there is a strict observance of health and safety policies, regulations and structures. Further, medical facilities, in accordance with the welfare schedule agreed with the operating domestic workers unions and the provisions of the National Health Insurance Scheme Act CAP N42, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, are provided to all staff and their immediate families comprising a spouse and four children.

In the Group there is full compliance with the provisions of the Pensions Reform Act of 2014.

.3 Involvement and training

The consultation machinery for the dissemination of information and involvement in matters concerning the staff and corporate affairs was engaged by all components within the Group.

Training and education are crucial to the retention of skills and expertise within the Group. The Group is committed to investments in ensuring the required skills set for its business and operation.

15. Audit committee

The members of the Statutory Audit Committee, appointed at the Annual General Meeting held on 19 June 2014 in accordance with S359 (3) of CAMA were:

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Brig. Gen. Emmanuel Ebije Ikwue, GCON | - | Chairman | |
| 2. HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu, JP, OFR | - | Member | |
| 3. Sir Sunday Nnamdi Nwosu, KSS | - | Member | |
| 4. Mr. Wolfgang Kollermann | - | Member | |
| 5. Chief Timothy Ayobami Adesiyun | - | Member | |
| 6. Mr. Macdonald Olarinde Tubi | - | Member | Deceased |

The Committee met in accordance with the provisions of S359 of CAMA and will present its report.

16. Auditors

The auditors, Messrs Nexia Agbo Abel & Co. have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution will be proposed authorising the directors to determine their remuneration.

17. Compliance with regulatory requirements

The directors confirm that they have reviewed the structures and activities of the Company in view of the Code of Best Practices on Corporate Governance in Nigeria published in April 2011 (the Code) and the regulations of the Nigerian Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Regulators). The directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and as at the date of this report, the Company has been and is in substantial compliance with the provisions of the Code and the regulatory requirements of the Regulators.

By order of the Board


Mrs Cecilia Ekanem Madueke
Company Secretary

10 Shettima A. Munguno Crescent
Utako 900 108/FCT Abuja

18 March, 2015

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
JULIUS BERGER NIGERIA PLC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Julius Berger Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information set out on pages 17 to 60.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011, the International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

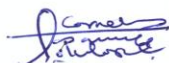
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Julius Berger Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries** as at 31 December 2014 and the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended 31 December 2014 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011.



Tolulope Fasanya - FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000109

for: **Nexia Agbo Abel & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Abuja, Nigeria
18 March 2015



No 43 Anthony Enahoro Street,
Utako, Abuja - Nigeria
Telephone: +234 (08) 9238 4074
Fax: +234 (09) 523 7476
Website: www.agboabel.com
e-mail: info@nexianigeria.com
Reg No: BN 2000102

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

		Group		Company	
	Note	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Revenue	6	196,808,632	212,737,291	179,978,707	184,212,185
Cost of sales		(146,313,712)	(161,134,675)	(141,389,527)	(143,651,939)
Gross profit		50,494,920	51,602,616	38,589,180	40,560,246
Marketing expenses		(116,879)	(111,209)	(116,276)	(101,537)
Administrative expenses		(32,885,108)	(32,624,772)	(26,829,104)	(26,750,656)
Operating profit		17,492,933	18,866,635	11,643,800	13,708,053
Investment income	7	405,811	19,949	2,574,339	-
Other gains and losses	8	(170,361)	295,816	403,872	210,868
Finance cost	9	(4,593,487)	(2,961,864)	(4,593,487)	(2,942,892)
Profit before tax	10	13,134,896	16,220,536	10,028,524	10,976,029
Income tax expense	12.1	(4,894,917)	(8,367,196)	(3,298,407)	(6,242,816)
Profit for the year		8,239,979	7,853,340	6,730,117	4,733,213
Other comprehensive income for the year net taxes					
Actuarial gains on retirement benefits		(234,303)	55,444	(234,303)	55,444
Irreversible to income statement					
Differences on translating foreign operations		257,239	516,560	-	-
Total comprehensive income		8,262,915	8,425,344	6,495,814	4,788,657
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		8,088,795	8,064,235	6,495,814	4,788,657
Non-controlling interests		174,120	361,109	-	-
Total comprehensive income		8,262,915	8,425,344	6,495,814	4,788,657
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (₦)	13	6.13	6.72	4.92	3.99
Diluted earnings per share (₦)	13	6.13	6.11	4.92	3.63

Assets	Note	Group		Company	
		31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	14	68,369,671	67,995,915	66,711,736	66,542,850
Goodwill	16.1	4,606,412	4,842,708	-	-
Other intangible assets	16.2	77,402	118,297	-	-
Investment property	17	2,648,412	780,177	2,648,412	780,177
Investment in subsidiaries	18	-	-	13,131,581	12,195,207
Trade and other receivables	21	2,334,764	1,469,591	1,622,353	1,469,591
Tax receivable	22	35,060,509	31,075,595	34,272,482	30,313,672
Deferred tax assets	12.3	8,041,407	7,468,271	7,867,780	7,772,392
Total non-current assets		121,138,577	113,750,554	126,254,344	119,073,889
Current assets					
Inventories	19	12,111,830	11,432,482	9,799,988	10,240,200
Amount due from customers under construction contracts	20	29,122,120	20,898,658	29,122,120	20,654,808
Trade and other receivables	21	63,425,208	52,245,757	66,572,663	53,420,879
Tax receivable	22	5,575,112	7,430,849	5,465,675	7,376,605
Cash and cash equivalents		23,473,159	20,475,649	11,716,041	8,450,894
		133,707,429	112,483,395	122,676,487	100,143,386
Assets classified as held for sale	15	1,199,775	1,027,308	1,182,781	1,027,308
Total current assets		134,907,204	113,510,703	123,859,268	101,170,694
Total assets		256,045,781	227,261,257	250,113,612	220,244,583
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	23	660,000	600,000	660,000	600,000
Share premium	23	425,440	425,440	425,440	425,440
Foreign currency translation reserve		919,411	687,896	-	-
Retained earnings		23,420,332	18,863,052	18,480,712	15,284,898
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		25,425,183	20,576,388	19,566,152	16,310,338
Non-controlling interests		670,660	458,040	-	-
Total equity		26,095,843	21,034,428	19,566,152	16,310,338
Non - Current liabilities					
Borrowings	25	3,201,710	6,435,141	3,201,710	6,435,141
Retirement benefit liabilities	26.2	1,996,506	2,033,004	1,606,929	1,678,155
Deferred tax liabilities	12.3	13,220,121	12,336,676	12,933,842	12,675,558
Amount due to customers under construction contracts	20.1	93,690,330	80,214,852	93,690,330	80,214,852
Provisions	28	2,135,994	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		114,244,661	101,019,673	111,432,811	101,003,706
Current liabilities					
Amount due to customers under construction contracts	20.1	35,188,722	46,472,088	33,629,161	46,191,050
Trade and other payables	27	42,138,848	34,016,585	47,792,490	34,084,367
Borrowings	25	34,809,060	19,279,413	34,809,060	19,279,413
Current tax payable	12.2	3,473,353	5,314,810	2,843,786	3,306,111
Retirement benefit liabilities	26.2	95,294	124,260	40,152	69,598
Total current liabilities		115,705,277	105,207,156	119,114,649	102,930,539
Total equity and liabilities		256,045,781	227,261,257	250,113,612	220,244,583

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 18th March 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Engr. Lubasch Detlev
FRC/2014/NSE/00000010482
Managing Director

Wolfgang Kollermann
FRC/2012/ANAN/00000000396
Financial Director

The accounting policies on pages 21 to 33 and notes on pages 17 and 60 form part of these financial statements.

	Group						
	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Attributable to owners of the Company	Attributable to non- controlling interest	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	600,000	425,440	687,896	18,863,052	20,576,388	458,040	21,034,428
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,091,583	8,091,583	148,396	8,239,979
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	231,515	(234,303)	(2,788)	25,724	22,936
Total comprehensive income	-	-	231,515	7,857,280	8,088,795	174,120	8,262,915
Issued share capital	60,000	-	-	(60,000)	-	-	-
Issued share capital (subsidiaries - NCI)	-	-	-	-	-	38,500	38,500
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(3,240,000)	(3,240,000)	-	(3,240,000)
Balance at 31 December 2014	660,000	425,440	919,411	23,420,332	25,425,183	670,660	26,095,843

	Company						
	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Attributable to owners of the Company	Attributable to non- controlling interest	Total equity
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	600,000	425,440	-	15,284,898	16,310,338	-	16,310,338
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,730,117	6,730,117	-	6,730,117
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	(234,303)	(234,303)	-	(234,303)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	6,495,814	6,495,814	-	6,495,814
Issued share capital	60,000	-	-	(60,000)	-	-	-
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	(3,240,000)	(3,240,000)	-	(3,240,000)
Balance at 31 December 2014	660,000	425,440	-	18,480,712	19,566,152	-	19,566,152

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	Group		Company	
		31/12/2014 N '000	31/12/2013 N '000	31/12/2014 N '000	31/12/2013 N '000
Cashflows from operating activities					
Cash receipts from customers		214,395,243	166,770,791	148,985,178	152,576,453
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(201,357,873)	(150,241,245)	(137,370,990)	(142,046,056)
Cash provided by operating activities		13,037,370	16,529,546	11,614,188	10,530,397
Cash paid for taxes		(509,473)	(626,845)	(500,110)	(616,665)
Net cash generated by operating activities	29	12,527,897	15,902,701	11,114,078	9,913,732
Cashflows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(15,044,334)	(22,912,659)	(14,575,702)	(22,194,670)
Investment in subsidiary		-	-	(936,374)	(820,000)
Proceeds from sale of bonds		-	4,125,734	-	4,125,734
Investment property		(1,929,688)	(812,684)	(1,929,688)	(812,684)
Interest received		405,811	19,949	256,600	-
Dividend received		-	-	2,317,739	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,053,277	2,238,055	2,033,947	2,234,612
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,514,934)	(17,341,605)	(12,833,478)	(17,467,008)
Cashflows from financing activities					
Loan received		-	12,526,621	-	12,526,621
Repayment of loans	25.2.1	(3,303,027)	(3,206,144)	(3,303,027)	(3,206,144)
Interest paid	9	(4,593,487)	(2,942,892)	(4,593,487)	(2,942,892)
Dividends paid		(3,103,988)	(2,869,879)	(3,103,988)	(2,869,879)
Net cash used in financing activities		(11,000,502)	3,507,706	(11,000,502)	3,507,706
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(12,987,539)	2,068,802	(12,719,902)	(4,045,570)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		4,592,010	2,523,208	(7,432,745)	(3,387,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	29.1	(8,395,529)	4,592,010	(20,152,647)	(7,432,745)
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:					
Cash and bank balances		23,473,159	20,475,649	11,716,041	8,450,894
Borrowings (bank overdrafts)		(31,868,688)	(15,883,639)	(31,868,688)	(15,883,639)
	29.1	(8,395,529)	4,592,010	(20,152,647)	(7,432,745)

1. General information

Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. (the Company) was incorporated as a private limited liability Company in 1970 and was converted to a public liability company in 1979 with its shares quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. It is registered in Nigeria with registration number, RC 6852. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) are described in notes 18 and 31 to the financial statements.

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
2.1

The following revisions to accounting standards and pronouncements were issued and effective at the reporting period.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities	The amendments provide 'investment entities' (as defined), an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries, and instead require that an investment entity measures the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments Precognition and Measurement. Require additional disclosure about why the entity is considered an investment entity, details of the entity's unconsolidated transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries. Require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or to only provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated).	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	The amendment clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas: the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off', the application of simultaneous realization and settlement, the offsetting of collateral amounts and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.	1 January 2014
Amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	The amendment reduces the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique.	1 January 2014
Amendments to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedging Accounting	The amendment provides relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment and measurement of hedge effectiveness.	1 January 2014

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
IFRIC 21 Levies	Provides guidance on when to recognise a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. The liability is recognised progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time. An obligation is triggered if a minimum threshold is reached.	1 January 2014
2.2 The following revisions to accounting standards and pronouncements were issued but not effective at the reporting period (Earlier application is permitted in some cases).		
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	IASB's replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The IASB completed its project to replace IAS 39 in phases, introducing a fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category for certain simple debt instruments. The completed IFRS 9 as revised in 2014 contains the requirements for a. The classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities b. Impairment methodology c. General hedge accounting The version of IFRS 9 issued in 2014 supersedes all previous versions and is mandatorily effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. For periods beginning before 1 January 2018, previous versions of IFRS 9 may be adopted provided the relevant date of initial application is before 1 February 2015.	1 January 2018
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	IFRS 14 specifies the accounting for regulatory deferral account balances that arise from rate-regulated activities. The standard is available only to first-time adopters who recognize regulatory deferral account balances under previous GAAP. IFRS 14 permits eligible first-time adopters of IFRSs to continue their previous GAAP rate-regulated accounting policies, with limited changes and requires separate presentation of regulatory deferral account balances in the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.	1 January 2016

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contract with Customers	This IFRS establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It is intended to supersede the following standards; • IAS 18 revenue • IAS 11 construction contracts • IFRIC 13 customer loyalty programs • IFRIC 15 agreements for the construction of real estate • IFRIC 18 transfer of assets from customers; and • SIC 31 revenue barter transactions involving advertising services. The new standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition and measurement with more prescriptive guidance and requirements for extensive disclosures:	1 January 2017
		
Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	The amendments provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activities constitute a business as defined in IFRS 13 Business Combination. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in IFRS 13 and other standards (e.g. IAS 36 Impairment of Assets regarding impairment of cash-generating unit to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The amendments to IFRS 11 apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	Amendments to IAS 16 prohibits entities from using a revenue depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment while IAS 38 introduces a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset. The presumption could only be rebutted in only two rare circumstances and the amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Bearer Plants	The amendments defines bearer plant and require biological assets that meet the definition of a bearer plant to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 16, instead of IAS 41. Also, bearer plants can be measured using either cost model or the revaluation models set out in IAS 16.	1 January 2016

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 19 Defined benefit plans: Employee Contributions	The amendments clarify how an entity should account for contributions made by employees or third parties that are linked to services to defined benefit plans, based on whether those contributions are dependent on the number of years of service provided by the employees. For contributions that are independent of the number of years of service, the entity may recognize the contribution as a reduction of the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, or attribute them to employees' period of service either using the plan's contribution formula or a straight-line basis. Whereas for contributions that are dependent on the number of years of service, the entity is required to attribute them to the employee's periods of service. Retrospective application is required.	1 July 2014
Amendments to IFRSs Annual improvement to IFRS 2010 -2012 cycle	The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle includes a number of amendments to various IFRSs. Amendments to IFRSs include: • Amendments to IFRS 2 Share based payments • Amendments to IFRS 3 Business combinations • Amendments to IFRS 8 Operating segments • Amendments to IFRS 13 Fair Value measurement • Amendments to IASs 16 and 38 Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets • Amendments to IAS 24 Related party disclosure	1 July 2014
Amendments to IFRSs Annual improvement to IFRS 2011 -2013 cycle	The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 cycle includes a number of amendments to various IFRSs. Amendments to IFRSs include: • Amendments to IFRS 3 Business combination • Amendments to IFRS 13 Fair value measurement • Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations • Amendments to IAS 40 Investment property	1 July 2014

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

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

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared on a historical cost. The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Group in the preparation of these financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigerian Naira (the functional currency of the Group) have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) and as applicable, the Companies Allied Matters Act (CAMA), Cap C20, LFN 2004.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

The estimates and 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 period.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Company;

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has right, 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 the 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 the 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 unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in the investee are sufficient to give power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of the voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holding of the other vote holders
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other 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' meeting.

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 off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of the other comprehensive income 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 interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**3.3.1 Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries**

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in 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 recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between.

- the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and
- the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests

When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified 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.

3.4 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses 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 value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 and IAS 19 respectively;
- 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 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date; and
- 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 the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity 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 previously 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's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.4 Business combinations (Continued)

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or 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 at 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 being recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains 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 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 at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

3.4.1 Acquisition of interests from non-controlling shareholders

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions within equity. There is no measurement to fair value of net assets acquired that were previously attributable to non-controlling shareholders.

3.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or Groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced with estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. However, when an uncertainty arises about the collectability of an amount already included in revenue, the uncollectible amount, or the amount in respect of which recovery has ceased to be probable, is recognised as an expense.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.6 Revenue recognition (Continued)

3.6.1 Goods and services

Sale of goods: Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed and the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. Revenue represents the net invoice value of sales to third parties and it is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

Rendering of services: Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the period the services are rendered. Revenue is recognised only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenues from other income generated from refunds and recoveries by insurance companies and other regulatory bodies are recognized when net cash is received.

3.6.2 Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date, measured based on the proportion of work completed to date relative to the estimated total contract amount. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they can be reliably measured and its receipt is considered probable.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

3.7 Gross amount due from customers

This represents work-in-progress (valued on the basis of engineers' estimate of the quantum of work done but not yet certified) plus recognised profits less recognised losses. Claims receivable arising on contracts are normally taken to income when agreed. In the case of unprofitable contracts, full provision is made for anticipated future losses after taking into account a prudent estimate of claims arising in respect of such contracts.

3.8 Advance payments received

Advanced payments received are amounts received before the related work is performed and are assessed on initial recognition to determine whether it is probable that it will be repaid in cash or another financial asset. In this instance, the advance payment is classified as a non-trading financial liability that is carried at amortised cost. If it is probable that the advance payment will be repaid with goods or services, the liability is carried at historic cost.

3.9 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Self-produced assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes direct costs, appropriate allocations of materials and other overheads associated with the production of the assets, professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Maintenance, repairs, and renewals are generally charged to expense during the financial period in which they are incurred. However, major renovations are capitalised and included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group.

No depreciation to land and capital work in progress applies.

Losses or gains on disposals of assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income under 'other gains and losses'.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write-off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

	Residual values (%) on cost	Useful lives (years)
Building	10	25
Plant and machinery	5	10
Other fixed assets	5	8

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.10.1 Capitalisation

Expenditure related to an acquisition or repair is capitalized only if it extends the useful lives or increases the production capacity of the assets in question. The identification of such expenses is based on a certain criteria identified by management and/or threshold reviewed from time to time. The criteria as set in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows;

3.10.1.1 Items to capitalise

- Any purchase of a piece of equipment (i.e. office furniture, machinery, equipment, etc.) of not less than €10,000.
- Expenditures in the nature of repairs of not less than €10,000.□
- Computer and related equipment of not less than €10,000.
- Expenditure on building of not less than €10,000.

3.10.1.2 Items to be expensed

- Any item that will not last more than 12 months should be currently expensed when used.
- Any purchase of a piece of equipment (i.e. office furniture, machinery, equipment, etc.) that is less than €10,000.
- Expenditures in the nature of repairs can be expensed if less than €10,000.
- Computers and related equipment that is less than €10,000.

The Euro amount indicated above is applied on a per item basis and not on the gross cost of the invoice.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**3.11 Investment property**

All property classified as investment property are measured at cost. Investment property is recognized when it is probable that the company will enjoy the future economic benefits which are attributable to it, and when the cost or fair value can be reliably measured. Costs include directly attributable expenditure such as legal fees and property transfer taxes.

Transfers to or from investment property is made only when there is a demonstrated "change in use" as a result of a transfer;

- From investment property to owner-occupied property, when owner-occupation commences;
- From investment property to inventories, on commencement of development with a view to sale;
- From an owner-occupied property to investment property, when owner-occupation ends;
- Of inventories to investment property, when an operating lease to a third party commences; or
- Of property in the course of development or construction to investment property, at end of the construction or development.

An investment property is derecognized on disposal or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses arising on the disposal or retirement of an investment property is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write-off the cost of investment properties less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. Where such investment properties are revalued, depreciation is recognized over the useful life of the asset in a pattern which best reflects the consumption pattern over the estimated useful life of such assets.

3.12 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 sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal Group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

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

3.13 Leasing

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.

3.13.1 The Group as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.13.2 The Group as lessee

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

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments 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 asset 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 asset are consumed.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**3.14 Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is an identifiable, non-monetary asset that has no physical substance. An intangible asset is recognised when it is identifiable; the Group has control over the asset; it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

3.14.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

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

3.14.2 Internally-generated intangible assets - Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3.14.3 Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3.14.4 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.

3.15 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the amount that can be realised from the sale of the inventory in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

In addition to the cost of materials and direct labor, an appropriate proportion of production overhead that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition is included in the inventory values. An allowance is recorded for excess inventory and obsolescence is based on the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Cost is determined using standard cost, which approximates actual cost, on a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**3.16 Taxation**

Taxation represents the sum of income tax payable and deferred tax.

3.16.1 Income and deferred tax for the year

Income and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the income and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where income 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.

3.16.2 Income tax

Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because some items of income or expense are taxable or deductible in different years or may never be taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated based on Companies Income Tax Act (CAP C24 LFN 2004) as amended to date and tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

3.16.3 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated and separate 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.

Provision for deferred taxation is made by the liability method and calculated at the tax rate that applies during the period of reversal on the differences between the net book value of qualifying property, plant and equipment and their corresponding tax written down values. Also consideration is given for provision for retirement benefit which have not been paid in the year.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.17 Foreign currencies

All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Naira at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items are converted to Naira at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences arising there from are taken to the profit or loss.

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

For the purposes of presenting consolidated and separate financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Currency Units using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items 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 (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

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

3.18 Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares to shareholders are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

3.18.1 Unclaimed dividend

Segregated accounts are maintained for unclaimed dividends and are recoverable by shareholders within twelve years and actionable only when declared. Any amounts standing to the credit of unclaimed dividend are invested separately while amounts unclaimed after twelve years are taken to retained earnings in line with CAMA.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.19 Retirement benefits

3.19.1 Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Retirement benefit plans for members of staff are structured through a defined contributory pension scheme, which is independent of the Group's finances and is managed by Pension Fund Administrators. The scheme, which is funded by contributions from both employees and employer at 8% and 10% respectively, is consistent with the Pension Reform Act 2014.

3.19.2 Defined benefit plan

For defined retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out periodically so that a provision for the present value of the estimated cost for liabilities due at the reporting date in respect of employees' terminal gratuities based on qualifying years of service and applicable emoluments as per operating collective agreement is being made in the statement of financial position.

3.20 Financial instruments

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

3.20.1 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.

3.20.1.1 Amortised cost and effective interest 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 measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "investment income" line item.

3.20.1.2 Classification of financial assets

The Group's financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss', 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

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 are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial. The assets in this category include trade and other receivables, contract receivables and retentions, cash and cash equivalents.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the credit given and includes an assessment of recoverability based on historical trend analyses and events that exist at reporting date. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Contract receivables and retentions

Contract receivables and retentions are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Contract receivables and retentions comprise amounts due in respect of certified or approved certificates by the client or consultant at the reporting date for which payment has not been received, and amounts held as retentions on certified certificates at the reporting date. Contract receivables are stated after deduction of specific allowance for any debt considered doubtful of collection. The allowance for bad and doubtful debts is based on the estimated irrecoverable which is determined based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are not offset against positive bank balances unless a legally enforceable right of offset exists, and there is an intention to settle the overdraft and realise the net cash simultaneously, or to settle on a net basis. All short term cash investments are invested with major financial institutions in order to manage credit risk.

3.20.1.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. Therefore, for financial assets that are classified as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component is recognised in profit or loss.

For foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.20.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows reflecting the amount of collateral and guarantee, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

3.20.1.5 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as fair-value-through-other-comprehensive-income (FVTOCI), the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

3.20.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments**3.20.2.1 Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group 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.

3.20.2.2 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 Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.20.2.3 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'. The Group does not have financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities 'at FVTPL'.

Other financial liabilities

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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 financial liability or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**3.20.2.4 Foreign exchange gains and losses**

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item (note 8) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.20.2.5 De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

3.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits 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 (where 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 of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.22 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including all executive and non-executive directors. Related party transactions are those where a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties occur, regardless of whether or not a price is charged.

3.23 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. Diluted earnings per share (DPS) are calculated using fully diluted shares outstanding (i.e. including the impact of stock option grants and convertible

3.24 Segment reporting

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments. The business segments are determined by management based on the Group's internal reporting structure. The determination of the Group's operating segments is based on the organisation units for which information is reported to the Group's management. The Group has three divisions, Building, civil and Services. The three divisions have separate management and reporting structures and are considered separately reportable operating segments. Certain headquarter activities are reported as "Corporate." These consist of corporate headquarters, including the Corporate Executive Committee, corporate communications, corporate human resources, corporate finance, including treasury, taxes and pension fund management, corporate legal and corporate safety and environmental services.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in providing related products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risk and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Transfer prices between operating segments are set on an arm's length basis. Operating assets and liabilities consist of property, plant, and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets, trade receivables/payables, inventories and other assets and liabilities, such as provisions, which can be reasonably attributed to the reported operating segments. Non-operating assets and liabilities mainly include current and deferred income tax balances, postemployment benefit assets/liabilities and financial assets/liabilities such as cash, marketable securities, investments and debt.

3.25 Impairment

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 in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where 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. Where 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.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a 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 the 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.

3.26 Transfer pricing

Transactions between entities in the Group and all connected persons are carried on in a manner consistent with the arm's length principle using the appropriate transfer pricing method. Where necessary, The Group will enter into an advance pricing agreement to establish an appropriate set of criteria for determining whether the person has complied with the Arm's Length Principle for certain future controlled transactions undertaken by the Group over a fixed period of time.

4. Critical judgements areas and estimation of 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 judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), 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.

4.1.1 Income taxes

The group is subject to various forms of taxes. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income and other related taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

4.1.2 Revenue recognition

The group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts to deliver civil, design and engineering services. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the group to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

4.1.3 Allowance for doubtful debts/receivables

The Group has recognised allowances for credit losses on receivables by assessing the credit quality of individual customers, receivables that are in dispute, financial standing of customers and the willingness of the customers to pay. Management believes that except for the receivables on which allowance has been made, all other receivables are recoverable despite their age because they are mainly due from various government and government entities.

4.1.4 Review of the useful lives of tangible assets

The directors believe that the consumption pattern on items of property, plant and equipment is such that the book value is spread equally over the useful life of the assets. The judgment exercised is based on past experience with similar assets, technological obsolescence and declining residual values.

4.1.5 Write down of inventories to Net realisable value

Management has written down inventories that are obsolete to a nil value after considering the non-movements of these inventory items for two (2) years. Write-back of previous allowances on inventory are effected when the items are subsequently put into use.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

4.2.1 Provision for gratuity

Within the Group, Julius Berger Nigeria PLC (the company) operates an unfunded defined benefit scheme which entitles staff who put in a minimum qualifying working period of five years to gratuity upon leaving the employment of the Company. IAS 19 requires the application of the Projected Unit Credit Method for actuarial valuations. Actuarial measurements involve the making of several demographic projections regarding mortality, rates of employee turnover etc and financial projections in the area of future salaries and benefit levels, discount rate, inflation etc.

4.2.2 Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment

Management considered several factors to assess items of property, plant and equipment for impairment, some of which includes the physical damage caused by accidents, technological obsolescence, decline in value etc. The individual assets carrying values were compared with their recoverable amount and impairment losses have been recognised on those assets. In determining fair value less cost to sell, management has derived fair value information from the sales proceeds received on similar assets. This is the best information available to reflect the amount that the Group could obtain, at the end of the reporting period, from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

5. Segmental analysis

The management is the Group's chief operating decision-maker. Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the management for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. The management assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of adjusted EBITDA. This measurement basis excludes investment income, finance costs and taxes. These income and expenditures are not allocated to segments, as this type of activity is driven by the central treasury function, which manages the cash position of the Group.

Julius Berger Nigeria Plc has three divisions which offer construction, civil engineering, building and facility management services to third parties across Nigeria. Julius Berger Nigeria Plc is organised by division, each of which is managed separately and considered to be a reportable segment. The Managing Director together with senior executive management are members of the management and they regularly review the performance of these divisions. Details of the services offered by these divisions are provided in the business and financial review.

5.1 The principal segment activities are
Civil works

The segment is responsible for provision of professional services in the areas of engineering, construction and maintenance of various infrastructures. These activities are evidence in the realisation of the Abuja master plan, and developments in the essential traffic network in and around the cities of Lagos and Uyo. At the coastal areas, the works include the construction of turnkey harbors, wharfs, jetties, loading installations and warehouses. The segment also builds or refurbishes airports in conformity with strict global aviation regulations. For the oil, gas and energy sector, the segment is responsible for design and construction of auxiliary buildings for factories, oil and gas installations and power stations.

Building works

As a leader in its field, the segment has the specialised knowhow needed to construct buildings that meet the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards for certification. The segment is responsible for the designing and building of administration, commercial and industrial buildings, hotels, hospitals, airport terminals, sports facilities and residential districts. Under this segment is a furniture production unit which supplies high quality furniture and interior fittings.

Services

The segment provides forward looking facility management solutions, which ensure the useful life of a building is extended and maintenance costs are significantly reduced. Available through the segment is a computer assisted facility and resource management, aimed at optimising workflow and process controlling and reducing operating costs.

	Group		Company	
5.2 Revenue	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Class of business:	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Civil works	109,333,627	101,762,935	109,333,628	101,762,935
Building works	70,386,981	82,165,087	70,386,981	82,165,087
Services	17,088,024	28,809,269	258,098	284,163
Total revenue	196,808,632	212,737,291	179,978,707	184,212,185
5.3 Profit/loss and results				
Class of business:				
Civil works	11,046,151	12,187,846	7,348,219	8,855,402
Building works	5,836,735	6,131,656	4,195,899	4,455,117
Services	610,047	547,133	99,682	397,534
Total profit of segments	17,492,933	18,866,635	11,643,800	13,708,053
Corporate costs	(170,361)	295,816	403,872	210,868
EBITA	17,322,572	19,162,451	12,047,672	13,918,921
Finance costs	(4,593,487)	(2,961,864)	(4,593,487)	(2,942,892)
Adjusted profit before tax	12,729,085	16,200,587	7,454,185	10,976,029
Other items	405,811	19,949	2,574,339	-
Profit before income tax	13,134,896	16,220,536	10,028,524	10,976,029

Notes

5.3.1 Corporate costs comprise the costs of operating head office functions and certain overheads.

5.3.2 EBITA is earnings before investment income, finance costs and taxes.

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 before tax earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, investment income, other gains and losses as well as finance costs. This is the measure reported to the management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

5.4 Information about major customers

Included in the revenue reported by the Group are two clients whose individual balances of N70.92 billion (2013: N67.49 billion) and N19.70 billion (2013: N19.00 billion) represent more than 10% of the total revenue reported by the Group. No other single client contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for 2014.

Also included in the non-current assets are additions to PPE belonging to the services segment in the sum of N24.7 billion.

5.5 Revenue
Group

	31 December 2014			31 December 2013		
	Segment assets	Segment liabilities	Segment net assets/liabilities	Segment assets	Segment liabilities	Segment net assets/liabilities
Class of business:	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Civil works	68,890,597	(70,103,236)	(1,212,639)	65,037,240	(98,029,150)	(32,991,910)
Building works	41,541,983	(43,311,446)	(1,769,463)	33,504,032	(43,389,952)	(9,885,920)
Services	108,215,045	(59,739,212)	48,475,833	94,906,048	(19,284,423)	75,621,625
	218,647,625	(173,153,894)	45,493,731	193,447,320	(160,703,525)	32,743,795
Net cash	23,473,159	(38,010,769)	(14,537,610)	20,475,649	(25,714,554)	(5,238,905)
Unallocated assets/ (liabilities)	13,924,997	(18,785,275)	(4,860,278)	13,338,288	(19,808,750)	(6,470,462)
	256,045,781	(229,949,938)	26,095,843	227,261,257	(206,226,829)	21,034,428

Company

	31 December 2014			31 December 2013		
	Segment assets	Segment liabilities	Segment net assets/liabilities	Segment assets	Segment liabilities	Segment net assets/liabilities
Class of business:	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Civil works	68,178,185	(69,388,479)	(1,210,294)	68,515,039	(97,899,066)	(29,384,027)
Building works	38,528,278	(40,410,624)	(1,882,346)	35,295,625	(43,332,371)	(8,036,746)
Services	109,508,964	(65,312,881)	44,196,083	86,988,118	(19,258,834)	67,729,284
	216,215,427	(175,111,984)	41,103,443	190,798,782	(160,490,271)	30,308,511
Net cash	11,716,041	(38,010,769)	(26,294,728)	8,450,894	(25,714,554)	(17,263,660)
Unallocated assets/ (liabilities)	22,182,144	(17,424,707)	4,757,437	20,994,907	(17,729,420)	3,265,487
	250,113,612	(230,547,460)	19,566,152	220,244,583	(203,934,245)	16,310,338

The amounts provided to the management with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the assets.

Unallocated net assets/(liabilities) principally comprise assets/(liabilities) which are not categorised as part of those of the segments in the group. These are not directly attributable to the activities of the individual segments.

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments the management monitors the tangible and financial assets & liabilities attributable to each segment. All assets and liabilities are allocated to reportable segments with the exception of current tax assets and deferred taxation assets, current tax liabilities and retirement benefit. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on a rational basis after considering the revenues earned by individual reportable segments.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
6 Revenue				
Construction contracts	179,978,707	183,928,022	179,978,707	183,928,022
Rendering of services	16,829,925	28,809,269	-	284,163
	196,808,632	212,737,291	179,978,707	184,212,185
7. Investment income				
Investment income consists of interest income from:				
Miscellaneous income from free trade zone activities	-	19,940	-	-
Bank deposits	405,811	9	256,600	-
Dividend received	-	-	2,317,739	-
	405,811	19,949	2,574,339	-
8. Other gains and losses				
Profit from sale of property, plant and equipment	598,150	1,219,426	599,224	1,239,372
Net foreign exchange losses	(193,705)	(1,047,829)	(195,352)	(1,028,504)
Sundry income	(574,806)	124,219	-	-
	(170,361)	295,816	403,872	210,868
9. Finance costs				
Interest on overdraft	2,776,493	1,992,025	2,776,493	1,992,025
Interest on loan	1,816,994	950,867	1,816,994	950,867
Other finance charges	-	18,972	-	-
	4,593,487	2,961,864	4,593,487	2,942,892
10. Profit for the year				
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):				
Net foreign exchange losses	193,705	1,047,829	195,352	1,028,504
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,760,289	8,800,571	9,533,924	8,666,216
Depreciation of investment property	61,453	32,507	61,453	32,507
Impairment loss	1,508,480	701,317	1,508,480	701,317
Audit remuneration (see note 10.1)	88,025	99,000	48,750	63,000
Staff costs (see note 11)	58,170,908	51,522,461	47,422,600	44,272,293
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(598,150)	(1,219,426)	(599,224)	(1,239,372)
10.1 The total remuneration of the Group's auditor, Nexia Agbo Abel & Co and other professional firms for services provided to the group is analysed below:				
Audit fees:				
Parent group	47,250	70,000	47,250	60,000
Subsidiaries auditors (Ernst & Young and Akintola Williams Deloitte)	39,275	26,000	-	-
Other audit related fees	1,500	3,000	1,500	3,000
Audit and audit-related fees	88,025	99,000	48,750	63,000
Other fees:				
Taxation	11,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Others	350	-	250	-
Total fees	99,375	106,000	56,000	70,000

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
11. Staff costs and employee numbers				
Wages and salaries	54,971,504	48,811,904	44,401,611	41,682,863
Social security costs	1,211,930	478,691	1,211,930	468,087
Defined benefit plans	1,483,844	853,281	325,215	844,939
Defined contribution (pension schemes)	503,630	1,378,585	1,483,844	1,276,404
	58,170,908	51,522,461	47,422,600	44,272,293
The average number of people employed was as follows:	Number	Number	Number	Number
Civil works	4,790	3,393	4,790	3,193
Building works	5,685	5,810	5,685	5,610
Services	7,354	9,013	5,523	8,068
	17,829	18,216	15,998	16,871
The average number of employees in the services division includes managerial staff as well as executive management.	Number	Number	Number	Number
Managerial staff	117	121	97	100
Senior staff	776	1,285	708	712
Junior staff	16,936	16,810	15,193	16,059
	17,829	18,216	15,998	16,871
12. Taxation				
12.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss				
Current tax				
Current tax expense in respect of the current year	3,081,798	4,858,708	2,465,675	2,855,039
Education tax (2% of assessable profit)	391,555	456,102	378,111	451,072
Adjustments in relation to the current tax of prior years	296,243	842,640	291,725	827,103
Deferred tax				
Deferred tax expense recognised in the current year	1,125,321	2,209,746	162,896	2,109,602
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	4,894,917	8,367,196	3,298,407	6,242,816
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:				
Profit before tax from operations	13,134,896	16,220,537	10,028,524	10,976,029
Expected income tax expense calculated at 30% (2013: 30%)	5,004,125	4,866,161	3,008,558	3,292,809
Education tax expense calculated at 2% (2013: 2%) of assessable profit	391,555	456,102	378,111	451,072
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(7,291,324)	-	(5,814,638)	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,328,780	137,280	5,271,755	3,974,047
Effect of unrecognised and unused tax losses now recognised as deferred tax assets	-	113,741	-	113,741
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries and adjustments	-	(279,192)	-	(4,525,558)
Deferred tax expense recognised in the current year	1,125,321	2,209,746	162,896	2,109,602
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	4,558,457	7,503,838	3,006,682	5,415,713
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	336,460	863,358	291,725	827,103
	4,894,917	8,367,196	3,298,407	6,242,816

The tax rate used for the 2014 and 2013 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by corporate entities in Nigeria on taxable profits under the Companies Income Tax Act.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
12.2 Current tax liabilities				
Income tax payable	3,081,798	4,858,708	2,465,675	2,855,039
Education tax payable	391,555	456,102	378,111	451,072
	3,473,353	5,314,810	2,843,786	3,306,111
12.3 Deferred tax assets and liabilities				
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following;				
Deferred tax assets	8,041,407	7,468,271	7,867,780	7,772,392
Deferred tax liabilities	(13,220,121)	(12,336,676)	(12,933,842)	(12,675,558)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(5,178,714)	(4,868,405)	(5,066,062)	(4,903,166)
The gross movement in deferred taxation during the year				
Balance at beginning of year	4,868,405	2,649,841	4,903,166	2,793,564
Exchange differences		8,818	-	-
Profit or loss charge	310,309	2,209,746	92,605	2,109,602
Tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	70,291	-
Balance at end of year	5,178,714	4,868,405	5,066,062	4,903,166

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows;

Deferred tax - Group

Deferred tax liabilities	Accelerated tax depreciation N'000	Adjustments & Fair value gains N'000	Others N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	13,073,150	(190,143)	(546,331)	12,336,676
Charged to profit or loss	945,306	(61,861)	-	883,445
Balance at 31 December 2014	14,018,456	(252,004)	(546,331)	13,220,121

Deferred tax assets	Retirement benefit obligation N'000	Impairment & tax losses N'000	Provisions and others N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	(650,763)	(188,536)	(6,628,972)	(7,468,271)
Charged to profit or loss	(462,807)	-	(180,620)	(643,427)
Charged to other comprehensive income	70,291	-	-	70,291
Balance at 31 December 2014	(1,043,279)	(188,536)	(6,809,592)	(8,041,407)

12.3 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (Continued)

Deferred tax - Company

Deferred tax liabilities	Accelerated tax depreciation N'000	Adjustments & Fair value gains N'000	Others N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	12,675,558	-	-	12,675,558
Charged to profit or loss	320,145	(61,861)		258,284
Balance at 31 December 2014	12,995,703	(61,861)	-	12,933,842

Deferred tax assets	Retirement benefit obligation N'000	Impairment & tax losses N'000	Provisions and others N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	(839,890)	(247,725)	(6,684,777)	(7,772,392)
Charged to profit or loss	-	-	(165,679)	(165,679)
Charged to other comprehensive income	70,291	-	-	70,291
Balance at 31 December 2014	(769,599)	(247,725)	(6,850,456)	(7,867,780)

13. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
Earnings				
Earnings for the purpose of basic earnings and diluted earnings per share being net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	8,088,795	8,064,235	6,495,814	4,788,657
Number of shares				
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	1,320,000	1,200,000	1,320,000	1,200,000
Earnings per 50k share (Naira) - Basic	6.13	6.72	4.92	3.99
Earnings per 50k share (Naira) - Diluted	6.13	6.11	4.92	3.63

14. Property, plant and equipment Group

	Land N '000	Building N '000	Plant & Machinery N '000	Other fixed assets N '000	Work-in progress N '000	Total N '000
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2014	3,543,188	9,148,747	122,976,292	1,344,392	976,438	137,989,057
Additions	-	1,130,709	12,894,800	65,574	953,251	15,044,334
Transferred to investment property	-	-	-	-	(1,929,689)	(1,929,689)
Transferred to held for sale	-	-	(17,878)	-	-	(17,878)
Disposal	-	-	(5,896,878)	(10,668)	-	(5,907,546)
At 31 December 2014	3,543,188	10,279,456	129,956,336	1,399,298	-	145,178,278
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:						
As at 1 January 2014	-	3,309,184	66,131,236	552,722	-	69,993,142
Charge for the year	-	267,427	9,431,514	61,348	-	9,760,289
Transferred to held for sale	-	-	(885)	-	-	(885)
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(4,448,028)	(4,391)	-	(4,452,419)
Impairment loss	-	-	1,508,480	-	-	1,508,480
At 31 December 2014	-	3,576,611	72,622,317	609,679	-	76,808,607
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2014	3,543,188	6,702,845	57,334,019	789,619	-	68,369,671
At 31 December 2013	3,543,188	5,839,563	56,845,056	791,670	976,438	67,995,915
Company						
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2014	3,543,188	8,586,838	122,547,681	235,760	976,438	135,889,905
Additions	-	1,130,709	12,491,742	-	953,251	14,575,702
Transferred to investment property	-	-	-	-	(1,929,689)	(1,929,689)
Disposal	-	-	(5,869,444)	-	-	(5,869,444)
At 31 December 2014	3,543,188	9,717,547	129,169,979	235,760	-	142,666,474
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:						
As at 1 January 2014	-	3,208,095	65,915,934	223,026	-	69,347,055
Charge for the year	-	247,718	9,285,233	973	-	9,533,924
Transferred to held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(4,434,721)	-	-	(4,434,721)
Impairment loss	-	-	1,508,480	-	-	1,508,480
At 31 December 2014	-	3,455,813	72,274,926	223,999	-	75,954,738
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2014	3,543,188	6,261,734	56,895,053	11,761	-	66,711,736
At 31 December 2013	3,543,188	5,378,743	56,631,747	12,734	976,438	66,542,850

Contractual commitment for capital expenditure

There are capital commitments for the purchase of land and buildings amounting to Nil (2013: Nil).

15. Non current assets held for sale

At the reporting date, property, plant and equipment of N1,200 million (2013: N1,027 million) were reclassified as non-current assets held for sale. The assets are taken to the sales yard once it has been determined that their value will be realised from sale and not continuous use in the business operation by the Equipment Repair Centre and sales is expected to be completed within one year.

16. Intangible assets

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost	4,842,708	4,634,422	-	-
Exchange difference	(236,296)	208,286	-	-
	4,606,412	4,842,708	-	-

The purchased goodwill above was existing in the books of Julius Berger International GmbH. It is the Group's policy to test goodwill for impairment annually and more frequently if there are indications of impairment. No impairment loss has been recognised as there are no indications that the goodwill is impaired.

	Group		Company	
	Licenses	Total	Licenses	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
16.2 Other intangible assets				
Cost:				
As at 1 January 2014	193,028	193,028	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2014	193,028	193,028	-	-
Accumulated amortisation:				
As at 1 January 2014	74,731	74,731	-	-
Charge for the year	40,895	40,895	-	-
At 31 December 2014	115,626	115,626	-	-
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2014	77,402	77,402	-	-
At 31 December 2013	118,297	118,297	-	-

The other intangible assets represents software licences acquired as part of the net asset of Julius Berger International GmbH. The amortisation of the useful life of the licenses is 3 years.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
17. Investment property				
Cost:				
As at 1 January	812,684	-	812,684	-
Additions during the year	1,929,688	812,684	1,929,688	812,684
At 31 December	2,742,372	812,684	2,742,372	812,684
Accumulated amortisation:				
As at 1 January	32,507	-	32,507	-
Charge for the year	61,453	32,507	61,453	32,507
At 31 December	93,960	32,507	93,960	32,507
Carrying amount				
At 31 December	2,648,412	780,177	2,648,412	780,177

Investment property is carried at cost and depreciated using the straight line method. The estimated useful life of the investment property is 25 years.

The investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to related and third parties. The annual rent received from the investment property is 234,000 Euros per annum.

18. Investments in subsidiaries

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	-	-	12,195,207	11,375,207
Additions during the year	-	-	936,374	820,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	-	-	13,131,581	12,195,207

Investments undertakings are recorded at cost which is the fair value of the consideration paid.

Details of the parent's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the parent group	
Abumet Nigeria Limited	Manufacturers and dealers in aluminum, steel, iron or other structural products of such nature.	Abuja, Nigeria	90%	90%
Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited	Providers of ports services, stevedores, cargo superintendents, port management, warehousemen, agents and proprietors of warehouses.	Abuja, Nigeria	100%	100%
Julius Berger Medical Services Limited	Health care providers for the operation of medical service institutions and all form of medical and health care services.	Abuja, Nigeria	100%	100%
PrimeTech Design and Engineering Nigeria Limited	Engineers, planning, design, development construction and maintenance of engineering works and products of all description.	Abuja, Nigeria	100%	100%
Julius Berger Investments Limited	Investment company and managers.	Abuja, Nigeria	100%	100%
Julius Berger International GmbH	Providers of logistical and technical support on an international level.	Abuja, Nigeria	90%	90%

	Group		Company	
19. Inventories	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Construction materials	2,850,488	3,481,419	2,850,488	3,299,342
Consumables	3,738,279	3,140,711	2,026,787	2,272,197
Spares	5,037,120	4,253,629	4,453,449	4,075,700
Others	628,695	646,724	544,138	609,792
	12,254,582	11,522,483	9,874,862	10,257,031
Allowances (19.1)	(142,752)	(90,001)	(74,874)	(16,831)
	12,111,830	11,432,482	9,799,988	10,240,200
19.1 Inventory is stated net of allowances for obsolescence, an analysis of which is as follows;				
Balance at beginning of year	90,001	424,296	16,831	351,127
Amount (written back)/charged to profit or loss	52,751	(334,295)	58,043	(334,296)
Balance at end of year	142,752	90,001	74,874	16,831

19.2 The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of operations was N53.5 billion (31 December 2013: N65.1 billion).

19.3 Inventories have not been pledged as security for liabilities.

20. Amount due from/to customers from construction contract

Construction costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses to date	694,360,200	555,202,500	694,360,200	555,202,500
- Less: progress billings	(794,117,132)	(659,561,114)	(792,557,571)	(659,523,926)
- Less: retentions	-	(1,429,668)	-	(1,429,668)
	(99,756,932)	(105,788,282)	(98,197,371)	(105,751,094)
Recognised and included in the consolidated and separate financial statements as amounts:				
Due from customers under construction contracts	29,122,120	20,898,658	29,122,120	20,654,808
Due to customers under construction contracts (20.1)	(128,879,052)	(126,686,940)	(127,319,491)	(126,405,902)
	(99,756,932)	(105,788,282)	(98,197,371)	(105,751,094)
20.1 Gross amounts due to customers:				
Current Portion	35,188,722	46,472,088	33,629,161	46,191,050
Non-current Portion	93,690,330	80,214,852	93,690,330	80,214,852
	128,879,052	126,686,940	127,319,491	126,405,902

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
21. Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables				
Contract and retention receivables (note 21.5)	50,437,397	44,619,456	52,726,992	44,682,370
Receivables from rendering of services	1,075,506	678,813	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debt (note 21.3)	(1,303,130)	(1,896,823)	(1,234,825)	(1,831,360)
	50,209,773	43,401,446	51,492,167	42,851,010
Other receivables				
Supplier advances	6,473,267	6,108,921	5,570,011	5,489,901
Amount owed by related entities (note 32.2)	-	932	3,177,823	3,020,080
Amount owed by staff debtors	78,668	310,847	69,414	287,087
Prepayments and accrued income	4,073,463	3,105,472	3,104,795	2,756,981
Other receivables	4,924,801	787,730	4,780,806	485,411
	65,759,972	53,715,348	68,195,016	54,890,470
Analysed as follows				
Current Portion	63,425,208	52,245,757	66,572,663	53,420,879
Non-current Portion	2,334,764	1,469,591	1,622,353	1,469,591
	65,759,972	53,715,348	68,195,016	54,890,470

Trade receivables expected to be recovered within one year include retentions of N3.6 billion (2013:N5.33 billion) relating to contracts in progress.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

The Group has recognised an allowance for doubtful debts (see note 21.3) against all receivables over 6 years because management's continuous efforts to recover these debts is gradually becoming uncertain. Allowances for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables based on management's assessment of the credit quality of individual customers, receivables that are in dispute, financial standing of customers and the willingness of the customers to

Trade receivables disclosed above 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 are more than 3 years outstanding are still considered recoverable.

21.1 Age of receivables that are past due but not impaired				
0 - 3 years	60,200,374	46,120,456	62,703,722	45,794,994
Above 3 years	4,256,468	7,777,788	4,256,468	7,770,125
	64,456,842	53,898,244	66,960,190	53,565,119
21.2 Age of receivables that are past due but impaired				
0 - 3 years	786,989	-	786,989	-
Above 3 years	516,141	1,896,823	447,836	1,831,360
	1,303,130	1,896,823	1,234,825	1,831,360

Based on past experience, the group believes that no material impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due.

21.3 Allowances for credit losses				
Balance at 1 January	1,896,823	1,539,715	1,831,360	1,443,759
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	-	416,377	-	387,601
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	(593,693)	(33,256)	(596,535)	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	(26,013)	-	-
Balance at 31 December	1,303,130	1,896,823	1,234,825	1,831,360

In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the group considered changes in the credit quality of trade receivables from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period with emphasis on a certificate by certificate basis.

21. Trade and other receivables (Continued)

21.4 Information about concentration risk

Trade receivable exposures are typically with the federal and state governments which are the major customers of the group and credit risks are greatly minimised through forward funding where achievable.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
21.5 Contract and retention receivables				
Balance at 1 January	44,619,456	28,837,622	44,682,370	26,959,565
Movements in the year	5,817,941	15,781,834	8,044,622	17,722,805
Balance at 31 December	50,437,397	44,619,456	52,726,992	44,682,370
22. Tax receivable				
Balance at 1 January	38,506,444	39,046,939	37,690,277	38,451,730
Movements in the year	5,996,016	4,686,041	5,825,340	4,445,125
Utilised as tax offset	(3,144,091)	(3,498,964)	(3,097,727)	(3,479,006)
	41,358,369	40,234,016	40,417,890	39,417,849
Allowances	(722,748)	(1,727,572)	(679,733)	(1,727,572)
Balance at 31 December	40,635,621	38,506,444	39,738,157	37,690,277
Made up as follows;				
Current portion	5,575,112	7,430,849	5,465,675	7,376,605
Non-current portion	35,060,509	31,075,595	34,272,482	30,313,672
	40,635,621	38,506,444	39,738,157	37,690,277

Tax receivable include credit notes confirmed by the Federal Inland Revenue Service of N4.47 billion (2013: N5.70 billion) relating to deductions of Withholding tax on approved certificates made by various clients and advance payment of VAT on contract of N13.0 billion (2013: N13.8 billion). The remaining balance represents deductions on withholding tax for which the credit notes have not been received and thus not confirmed by the Federal Inland Revenue Service.

23. Issued capital and dividend

Share Capital (Note 23.1)	660,000	600,000
Share Premium	425,440	425,440
	1,085,440	1,025,440

23.1 The authorised share capital of the company is N800,000 million (2013: N622,500 million). This comprises 1,600 million (2013: 1,245 million) ordinary shares of 50 kobo each. Issued and fully paid share capital consists of 1,320 million (2013: 1,200 million) shares at 50 kobo each. All the ordinary shares rank parri passu in all respects. To the company's knowledge and belief, there are no restrictions on the transfer of shares in the company or on voting rights between holders of shares.

There was no movement in issued share capital during the period.

The directors are proposing a final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2014 of 270 kobo per share (2013: 270 kobo), which will absorb an estimated N3.56 billion (2013: N3.24 billion) of equity. Subject to approval, it will be paid on 18 June 2015 to shareholders on the register of members as at close of business on 29 May 2015. The dividend has not been provided for and withholding tax will be deducted at the appropriate rate when payment is made.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
24. Non-controlling interest				
Balance at beginning of year	458,040	121,171	-	-
Share of profit for the year	148,396	309,453	-	-
Share of foreign currency translation reserve	25,724	51,656	-	-
Additional investments in shares	38,500	-	-	-
Purchase of non-controlling interest	-	(24,240)	-	-
Balance at end of year	670,660	458,040	-	-
25. Borrowings				
Bank overdrafts (Note 25.1)	31,868,688	15,883,639	31,868,688	15,883,639
Term loan	6,142,082	9,830,915	6,142,082	9,830,915
	38,010,770	25,714,554	38,010,770	25,714,554
Made up as follows;				
Current portion	34,809,060	19,279,413	34,809,060	19,279,413
Non-current portion	3,201,710	6,435,141	3,201,710	6,435,141
	38,010,770	25,714,554	38,010,770	25,714,554

The borrowing within the Group is represented by only the parent Company and therefore the same.

25.1 Bank overdrafts comprise various facilities obtained by the Group to meet import financing and working capital requirements.

25.2 This represents a term loan secured from HSBC Bank London. The loan is to finance supply of capital goods and related services with German exporters up to a maximum aggregate amount of €62,720,000. The loan is with a tenure of 4 years. Interest is payable half yearly at six months above EURIBOR plus 1.2 margin. 85% of the loan is secured by Hermes Euler Credit Recovery Insurance. The facility is guaranteed by Zenith Bank Nigeria Plc.

	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000
25.2.1 Term loan movement schedule		
Balance at 1 January	9,830,915	-
Additions in the year	-	12,526,621
Repayment in the year	(3,303,027)	(3,206,144)
Exchange difference on translation	(385,806)	510,438
Balance at 31 December	6,142,082	9,830,915
Made up as follows;		
Current portion	2,940,372	3,395,774
Non-current portion	3,201,710	6,435,141
	6,142,082	9,830,915

26. Retirement benefit liabilities

26.1 Retirement benefits for members of staff are structured through a defined contributory pension scheme, which is independent of the Group's finances and is managed by private pension fund administrators. The scheme, which is funded by contributions from both employees at 8% and employer at 10% each of relevant emoluments, is consistent with the Pension Reform Act 2014.

Staff pensions

	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Group	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January	124,260	84,171
Provision during the year	1,665,798	1,404,381
Remittance to pension fund administrators	(1,694,764)	(1,364,292)
Balance at 31 December	95,294	124,260
Company		
Balance at 1 January	69,598	48,657
Provision during the year	1,483,844	1,283,075
Remittance to pension fund administrators	(1,513,290)	(1,262,134)
Balance at 31 December	40,152	69,598

The total expense for the defined contribution plans amounted to N1,483 million (2013: N1,283 million).

26.2 Defined benefit plan - Discontinued scheme

In 2012, an agreement was reached between the construction industry and the National Joint Industrial Council to liquidate the accumulated staff retirements benefits before the retirement age of all employees and henceforth, to settle the severance benefit and gratuities on annual basis. The provisions made to date on the scheme were equal to the liability agreed with staff members. In 2012, the Group commenced payment of the outstanding staff retirement benefits and completed payment in the 2013 financial year.

The amount outstanding at the financial year end is as stated below;

Group	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January	-	4,592,205
Provision during the year	-	-
Payments during the year	-	(4,592,205)
Balance at 31 December	-	-
Company		
Balance at 1 January	-	4,477,788
Provision during the year	-	-
Payments during the year	-	(4,477,788)
Balance at 31 December	-	-

26. Retirement benefit liabilities (continued)

Staff pensions	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000	31/12/2014 N'000	31/12/2013 N'000
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	1,996,506	2,033,004	1,606,929	1,678,155
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	1,996,506	2,033,004	1,606,929	1,678,155
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows.				
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,033,004	1,656,643	1,678,155	1,449,205
Current service cost	145,381	279,638	110,653	132,227
Interest on defined benefit obligation	214,562	152,167	214,562	152,167
Actuarial gains/losses due to experience adjustment	234,303	(55,444)	234,303	(55,444)
Payments in the year	(630,744)	-	(630,744)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,996,506	2,033,004	1,606,929	1,678,155
Liability in the statement of financial position				
Current portion	95,294	124,260	40,152	69,598
Non-current portion	1,996,506	2,033,004	1,606,929	1,678,155
	2,091,800	2,157,264	1,647,081	1,747,753
The amount recognised in profit or loss and included within staff costs				
	359,943	431,805	325,215	284,394
The total amount is recognised in the year analysed as follows:				
Statement of profit or loss:				
Cost of sales	143,977	172,722	130,086	113,758
Administrative expenses	215,966	259,083	195,129	170,636
	359,943	431,805	325,215	284,394
Other comprehensive income	234,303	(55,444)	234,303	(55,444)
	594,246	376,361	559,518	228,950

26. Retirement benefit liabilities (continued)

26.3 In the 2012 financial year, an agreement was signed between the Company and the staff union on staff employments benefits pursuant to the termination of the old scheme under the National Joint Industrial Council (NJIC) agreement. The scheme is designed for the benefit of staff member with at 5 years continuous service for ex-gratia and 10 years continuous service for severance benefits.

There are no planned assets for the scheme as the group believe that these obligations can be supported in the event they become payable. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were performed in-house and measured using the projected unit credit method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

	Valuation at	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	%	%
Discount rate(s)	15.0	13.5
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	12.0	12.0
Average rate(s) of inflation	9.0	9.0

Note: The discount rate used is the average yield on government securities.

Other assumptions:

- The scheme computation is based on the agreement with the staff unions;
- The basis of computation are in line with the exit bonus and ex-gratia payments; and
- The death rate is ignorable as a minimal number of staff deaths while in service were recorded.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Amounts recognised in profit or loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows.	359,943	431,805	325,215	284,394

The expense for the year is included in the employee benefits expense in profit or loss.

27. Trade and other payables

Trade payables (27.1)	28,156,413	17,937,921	18,168,787	14,615,071
Other payables				
Amount owed to related entities (note 31.2)	-	164,855	20,134,583	14,464,179
Other taxation and social security costs	3,865,217	330,257	3,865,217	330,257
Accruals and deferred income	9,001,608	8,843,825	4,660,657	3,942,861
Dividend payable	624,215	488,203	624,215	488,203
Other payables	491,395	6,251,524	339,031	243,796
Trade and other payables	42,138,848	34,016,585	47,792,490	34,084,367

27.1 Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. For all the suppliers, no interest is charged on the trade payables. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

27.2 Other taxation and social security costs represent deductions of VAT on advances and withholding taxes from suppliers and sub-contractors yet to be remitted to the Federal Inland Revenue Service.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

28. Provisions

Balance at beginning of year
Provision no longer required
Provision for the year
Balance at end of year

Made up as follows;
Current portion
Non-current portion

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at beginning of year	-	400,000	-	400,000
Provision no longer required	-	(400,000)	-	(400,000)
Provision for the year	2,135,994	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	2,135,994	-	-	-
Made up as follows;				
Current portion	2,135,994	-	-	-
Non-current portion	-	-	-	-
	2,135,994	-	-	-

29. Reconciliation of profit to net cash provided by operating activities

Profit for the year
Adjustments for:
Investment income
Finance costs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment
Depreciation of investment property
Actuarial gains on retirement benefits
Prior year under provision of tax
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment
Increase in share capital
Increase in provisions

Operating cash flows before movements in working capital
(Increase)/decrease in inventories
Increase in gross amount due from customers
Increase in trade and other receivables
(Decrease)/increase in tax receivable
(Decrease)/increase in retirement benefit liabilities
Increase in trade and other payables
Increase in gross amount due to customers
Cash generated by operations
Movement in taxation
Net cash from operating activities

Profit for the year	8,262,915	8,425,344	6,495,814	4,788,657
Adjustments for:				
Investment income	(405,811)	(19,949)	(2,574,339)	-
Finance costs	4,593,487	2,961,864	4,593,486	2,942,892
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,760,289	8,800,571	9,533,924	8,666,216
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	1,508,480	701,317	1,508,480	701,317
Depreciation of investment property	61,453	32,507	61,453	32,507
Actuarial gains on retirement benefits	234,303	(55,444)	234,303	(55,444)
Prior year under provision of tax	291,725	-	291,725	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(598,150)	(1,219,426)	(599,224)	(1,239,372)
Increase in share capital	-	-	60,000	-
Increase in provisions	2,135,994	3,806,328	-	211,934
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	25,844,685	23,433,112	19,605,622	16,048,707
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(679,348)	(388,116)	440,212	(402,404)
Increase in gross amount due from customers	(8,223,462)	(15,353,674)	(8,467,312)	(15,109,824)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(12,044,624)	(10,070,165)	(13,304,546)	(13,732,693)
(Decrease)/increase in tax receivable	(2,129,177)	685,488	(2,047,880)	761,453
(Decrease)/increase in retirement benefit liabilities	(65,464)	409,512	(100,672)	(3,681,909)
Increase in trade and other payables	9,474,632	895,521	13,708,123	2,025,931
Increase in gross amount due to customers	2,192,112	12,308,758	1,742,856	21,636,260
Cash generated by operations	14,369,354	11,920,436	11,576,403	7,545,521
Movement in taxation	(1,841,457)	3,982,265	(462,325)	2,368,211
Net cash from operating activities	12,527,897	15,902,701	11,114,078	9,913,732

29.1 Analysis of cash, cash equivalents and net cash

Cash and bank balances
Cash and cash equivalents
Borrowings (bank overdrafts)

	Group		
	Balance at 1-Jan-2014	Cash flow	Exchange and non-cash movements
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and bank balances	20,475,649	2,997,510	-
Cash and cash equivalents	20,475,649	2,997,510	-
Borrowings (bank overdrafts)	(15,883,639)	(15,985,049)	-
	4,592,010	(12,987,539)	-

Cash and bank balances
Cash and cash equivalents
Borrowings (bank overdrafts)

	Company		
	Balance at 1-Jan-2014	Cash flow	Exchange and non-cash movements
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and bank balances	8,450,894	3,265,147	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8,450,894	3,265,147	-
Borrowings (bank overdrafts)	(15,883,639)	(15,985,049)	-
	(7,432,745)	(12,719,902)	-

30. Financial instruments

30.1 Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy is to thrive on quality in offering integrated construction solutions and services while maintaining its core competence and efficient working capital management with low cost for funds.

The capital structure of the Group and Company consists of net debt (which includes the borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the relevant notes in the financial statements.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The management of the Group reviews the capital structure on a frequent basis to ensure that gearing is within acceptable limit.

The gearing ratio at the year end is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Debt	38,010,770	25,714,554	38,010,770	25,714,554
Cash and bank balance	(23,473,159)	(20,475,649)	(11,716,041)	(8,450,894)
Net debt (i)	14,537,611	5,238,905	26,294,729	17,263,660
Equity (ii)	26,095,843	21,034,428	19,566,152	16,310,338
Net debt to equity ratio	0.56	0.25	1.34	1.06

- Debt is defined as current and non-current term borrowings as described in the appropriate note.
- Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

30.2 Categories of financial instruments

	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables				
Trade and other receivables	51,591,571	45,610,048	55,974,229	47,989,537
Tax receivable	41,358,369	40,234,016	40,417,890	39,417,849
Amount due from customers under construction contracts	29,122,120	20,898,658	29,122,120	20,654,808
Cash and bank balances	23,473,159	20,475,649	11,716,041	8,450,894
	145,545,219	127,218,371	137,230,280	116,513,088
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	38,010,769	25,714,554	38,010,769	25,714,554
Retirement benefit liabilities	95,294	124,260	40,152	69,598
Trade and other payables	42,138,848	34,016,584	47,792,490	34,084,367
	80,244,911	59,855,398	85,843,411	59,868,519

30. Financial instruments (continued)
30.3 Risk management

The Group has an integrated risk management system that identifies and measures the impact of the risks it faces. Further more, it establishes a framework to evaluate and counteract such risks through various control and monitoring mechanisms. Such risks include market risk (foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

30.3.1 Market risk management

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis and there has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

30.3.1.1 Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk from bank overdraft and term loan from HSBC. Since it is repayable on demand, the carrying amount reflects the fair value and the Group's exposure to interest risk as at the reporting date.

30.3.2 Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The group utilises a currency mix with part agreement in Naira and part in either Euro or US Dollar for contracts that are expected to last for more than one financial year.

The Group publishes its consolidated and separate account in Naira. It conducts business in a range of currencies, including Euro and US Dollar. As a result, the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risks, which will affect transaction costs and the translation results.

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Monetary assets/liabilities denominated in Euro				
Cash and bank balances	11,918,870	11,919,114	924,148	36,426
Trade receivables	6,251,872	18,743,382	6,238,487	5,403,048
Trade payables	(3,823,177)	(15,454,889)	(3,331,318)	(2,332,881)
	14,347,565	15,207,607	3,831,317	3,106,593
Monetary assets/liabilities denominated in Dollars				
Cash and bank balances	501,493	53,581	495,629	29,180
Trade receivables	177,478	40,400	65,576	40,400
Trade payables	(899,693)	(146,600)	(881,663)	(186,724)
	(220,722)	(52,619)	(320,458)	(117,144)

12% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 12% change in foreign currency rates. Foreign exchange rate risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements in the above example has been calculated on a symmetric basis. The symmetric basis assumes that a increase or decrease in foreign exchange movement would result in the same amount.

Naira strengthens by 12% (2013:10%) against Euro	(1,721,708)	(1,520,761)	(459,758)	(310,659)
Naira strengthens by 12% (2013:10%) against US Dollar	26,487	5,262	38,455	11,714
Impact on reported profit	(1,695,221)	(1,515,499)	(421,303)	(298,945)

Foreign exchange rate risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements in the above example has been calculated on a symmetric basis. The symmetric basis assumes that increase or decrease in foreign exchange movement would result in the same amount.

30. Financial instruments (continued)

30.3.3 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that 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 financial institutions and financial guarantees. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral (in form of advances), where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group transacts with government, government institutions and other top rate entities and individuals that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

30.3.3.1 Trade receivables

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 counterpart. Counterpart credit limits are reviewed by the Group's financial controller 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.

30.3.3.2 Deposits with 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 counterpart. Counterpart credit limits are reviewed by the Group's financial controller 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.

30.3.3.3 Exposure to credit risks

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:

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade receivables	50,209,773	43,401,446	51,492,167	42,851,010
Cash and bank balances	23,473,159	20,475,649	11,716,041	8,450,894
	73,682,932	63,877,095	63,208,208	51,301,904

30.3.3.4 Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

Except in the form of advances, the Group does not hold any other collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

30. Financial instruments (continued)

30.3.4 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity tables

The maturity profile of the recognised financial instruments are as follows:

	Group			
	< 1 year	1 -3 years	3-6 years	Total
Financial assets	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other receivables	51,591,571	-	-	51,591,571
Tax receivable	6,297,860	35,060,509	-	41,358,369
Amount due from customers under construction	29,122,120	-	-	29,122,120
Cash and bank balances	23,473,159	-	-	23,473,159
	110,484,710	35,060,509	-	145,545,219
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	38,010,769	-	-	38,010,769
Trade and other payables	42,138,848	-	-	42,138,848
Retirement benefit liabilities	95,294	-	-	95,294
	80,244,911	-	-	80,244,911

	Company			
	< 1 year	1 -3 years	3-6 years	Total
Financial assets	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other receivables	55,974,229	-	-	55,974,229
Tax receivable	6,145,408	34,272,482	-	40,417,890
Amount due from customers under construction	29,122,120	-	-	29,122,120
Cash and bank balances	11,716,041	-	-	11,716,041
	102,957,798	34,272,482	-	137,230,280
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	38,010,769	-	-	38,010,769
Trade and other payables	40,152	-	-	40,152
Retirement benefit liabilities	47,792,490	-	-	47,792,490
	85,843,411	-	-	85,843,411

30.3.5 Fair value of financial instruments

Trade and other receivables/payables, cash and cash equivalents and short term investments are valued at their amortised cost, which are deemed to reflect their value.

31. Related party information
31.1 Identity of related entities

Abumet Nigeria Limited	Subsidiary
Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited	Subsidiary
PrimeTech Design and Engineering Limited	Subsidiary
Julius Berger Medical Services Limited	Subsidiary
Julius Berger International GmbH	Subsidiary
Julius Berger Investments Limited	Subsidiary
Bilfinger SE	Major shareholder
Construction Engineering Contracting GmbH	Sub-subsidiary
Key management personnel (note 31.4)	

- i Abumet Nigeria Limited: This is a 90% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company entered into various transactions with the related party ranging from purchase of goods and services, to expenses incurred by the related company. The outstanding amount is from the various transactions entered with the related party.
- ii Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited: This is a 100% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company entered into various transactions with the related party ranging from stevedoring services, to expenses incurred by the related company. The outstanding amount is from the various transactions entered with the related party.
- iii PrimeTech Design and Engineering Limited: This is a 100% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company entered into various transactions with the related party ranging from Design and Engineering services, to expenses incurred by the related company. The outstanding amount is from the various transactions entered with the related party.
- iv Julius Berger Medical Services Limited: This is a 100% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company entered into various transactions with the related party ranging from Medical services, to expenses incurred by the related company. The outstanding amount is from the various transactions entered with the related party.
- v Julius Berger International GmbH: This is a 90% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company entered into various transactions with the related party ranging from purchase of goods and services, to expenses incurred by the related company. The outstanding amount is from the various transactions entered with the related party.
- vi Julius Berger Investments Limited: This is a 100% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company did not enter into any transactions with the related party in the period.
- vii Bilfinger SE: This is an associated company which owns 30.3% stake in Julius Berger Nigeria Plc. The company entered into various transactions with the related party ranging from provision of technical service and know-how, to expenses incurred by the related company. The outstanding amount is from the various transactions entered with the related party.
- viii Construction Engineering Contracting GmbH: This is a wholly owned subsidiary of Julius Berger International GmbH (a 90% owned subsidiary of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc). The company did not enter into any transactions with the related party in the period.

31. Related party information (Continued)
31.2 Outstanding balances

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due from related entities				
Abumet Nigeria Limited	-	-	922,361	986,821
Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited	-	-	1,121,032	864,968
PrimeTech Design and Engineering Limited	-	-	219,833	219,074
Julius Berger Medical Services Limited	-	-	914,273	948,285
Julius Berger International GmbH	-	-	324	-
Julius Berger Investments Limited	-	-	-	-
Bilfinger SE	-	932	-	932
	-	932	3,177,823	3,020,080
Due to related entities				
Abumet Nigeria Limited	-	-	584,925	183,080
Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited	-	-	627,296	254,084
PrimeTech Design and Engineering Limited	-	-	99,323	23,076
Julius Berger Medical Services Limited	-	-	262,508	613,774
Julius Berger International GmbH	-	-	18,560,531	13,390,165
Julius Berger Investments Limited	-	-	-	-
Bilfinger SE	-	164,855	-	-
	-	164,855	20,134,583	14,464,179

The outstanding balances due from/to related entities are not secured.

31.3 Related party transactions

During the year the company traded with related parties on terms similar to such transaction entered into with third parties as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Sale of goods and services	Purchase of goods and services	Sale of goods and services	Purchase of goods and services
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Bilfinger SE	-	-	-	-
Julius Berger Services Nigeria Limited	-	-	670,229	2,258,723
Abumet Nigeria Limited	-	-	1,769,914	1,999,709
PrimeTech Design and Engineering Limited	-	-	409,192	565,411
Julius Berger Medical Services Limited	-	-	1,380,374	1,511,273
Julius Berger International GmbH	-	-	3,187	42,725,716
Julius Berger Investment Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4,232,896	49,060,832

31. Related party information (Continued)
Key management personnel

Avm (Dr.) Mohammed Nurudeen Imam, CFR	-	Chairman	
Engr. Heinz Stockhausen (German)	-	Vice Chairman	
Engr. Wolfgang Goetsch (Austrian)	-	Managing Director (Executive)	Retired on 30 June 2014
Engr. Lubasch Detlev (German)	-	Managing Director (Executive)	Appointed on 1 July 2014
Mr. Wolfgang Kollermann (German)	-	Financial Director (Executive)	
Mr. David Herron (Australian)	-	Director Operation (Executive)	
Alhaji Zubairu Bayi	-	Director Administration (Executive)	
HRH Igwe Peter Nwokike Anugwu, J.P., OFR	-	Independent Director	
Engr. Jafaru Damulak	-	Director	
Mr. Macdonald Olarinde Tubi	-	Director	Deceased on 17 February 2015
Mr. Harold Samuel Tumba	-	Director	
Dr. Ernest Nnaemeka Azudialu-Obiejesi	-	Director	
Mr. George Marks (German)	-	Director	

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
31.4 Remuneration of key management personnel				
Short term benefits	454,630	432,925	454,390	401,814
Long term benefits	-	-	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	4,791	-	-
	454,630	437,716	454,390	401,814

The short term benefits include fees and expenses and other remunerations for Directors

31.5 Details of loans from/to key management personnel

There were no loans from/to key management personnel during the reporting period.

31.6 Identify the ultimate controlling party of Julius Berger Nigeria Plc.

No entity has been identified as the ultimate controlling party for the reporting period.

31.7 Other information on key management personnel

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Emoluments:				
Chairman	5,200	4,500	5,200	4,500
Other directors	449,430	433,216	449,190	397,314
	454,630	437,716	454,390	401,814
Fees	20,700	18,000	20,700	18,000
Other emoluments	433,930	419,716	433,690	383,814
	454,630	437,716	454,390	401,814
Highest paid director	134,822	136,691	134,822	136,691

The number of directors excluding the chairman whose emoluments fell within the following ranges were:

N	N				
190,001 - 3,000,000		8	7	8	7
3,000,001 and above		7	7	5	5
Number of directors who had no emoluments		-	-	-	-

No Director's emoluments other than stated were waived during the year and no payments were made to any Directors, past or present in respect of pension and compensation for loss of office.

32. Guarantees and other financial commitments**32.1 Guarantee, pledge of financial commitments**

The Company and its subsidiaries did not guarantee or pledge any financial commitment for liabilities of third parties.

32.2 Contingent liabilities

There were no known contingent liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

32.3 Financial commitments

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments have been taken into account in the preparation of these financial statements.

33. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period which could have had material effect on the state of affairs of the Group as at 31 December 2014 and the profit for the year then ended date that have not been adequately provided for or recognised in the financial statements.

34. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18th March 2015.

**STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013**

	Group				Company			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%
Revenue	196,808,632		212,737,291		179,978,707		184,212,185	
Bought in materials and services:								
Foreign	(65,668,389)		(53,189,503)		(66,778,048)		(52,382,489)	
Local	(45,457,727)		(79,470,353)		(41,856,427)		(64,916,822)	
Value utilised	85,682,516	100.00	80,077,435	100.00	71,344,232	100.00	66,912,874	100.00
Applied as follows:								
<i>To pay employees' salaries, wages, and social benefits:</i>								
Staff costs	58,170,908	69	51,522,461	64	47,422,600	67	44,272,293	66
<i>To pay providers of capital:</i>								
Finance costs	4,593,487	5	2,961,864	4	4,593,487	6	2,942,892	5
<i>To pay government:</i>								
Taxation	3,769,596	4	6,157,450	8	3,135,511	4	4,133,214	6
<i>To provide for maintenance and development</i>								
Depreciation	9,760,289	12	8,800,570	11	9,533,924	14	8,666,216	13
Deferred tax	1,125,321	1	2,209,746	3	162,896	-	2,109,602	3
Retained earning	8,088,795	9	8,064,235	10	6,495,814	9	4,788,657	7
Non-controlling interest	174,120	-	361,109	0	-	-	-	-
Value utilised	85,682,516	100.00	80,077,435	100.00	71,344,232	100.00	66,912,874	100.00

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

Balance sheet

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	68,369,671	67,995,915	57,079,027	55,421,778	60,136,274
Goodwill	4,606,412	4,842,708	4,634,422	-	-
Other intangible assets	77,402	118,297	127,935	-	-
Investment property	2,648,412	780,177	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	2,334,764	1,469,591	1,706,067	161,554	-
Tax receivables	35,060,509	31,075,595	25,957,783	12,458,367	10,864,756
Deferred tax assets	8,041,407	7,468,271	3,017,036	3,362,383	3,519,364
Other financial assets	-	-	4,125,734	-	-
Net current liabilities	19,201,927	8,303,547	13,574,847	37,879,917	(27,920,528)
	140,340,504	122,054,101	110,222,851	109,283,999	46,599,865
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	(3,201,710)	(6,435,141)	-	-	(1,238,397)
Retirement benefits liabilities	(1,996,506)	(2,033,004)	(1,656,643)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(13,220,121)	(12,336,676)	(5,666,877)	(5,440,300)	(5,172,521)
Amount due to customers under construction contracts	(93,690,330)	(80,214,852)	(87,755,151)	(94,097,474)	(32,455,517)
Provisions	(2,135,994)	-	-	-	-
Net Assets	26,095,843	21,034,428	15,144,180	9,746,225	7,733,430
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	660,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Share premium	425,440	425,440	425,440	425,440	425,440
Foreign currency translation reserve	919,411	687,896	222,992	-	-
Retained earnings	23,420,332	18,863,052	13,774,577	8,684,026	6,677,321
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	25,425,183	20,576,388	15,023,009	9,709,466	7,702,761
Non - controlling interest	670,660	458,040	121,171	36,759	40,669
	26,095,843	21,034,428	15,144,180	9,746,225	7,743,430
Turnover and profit					
Revenue	196,808,632	212,737,291	201,565,276	169,413,371	173,690,552
Profit before taxation	13,134,896	16,220,536	12,341,492	9,933,147	8,014,197
Profit after taxation	8,088,795	8,064,235	8,193,543	4,411,998	2,804,105
Dividend	-	3,240,000	3,000,000	2,880,000	2,400,000
Earnings per ordinary share (Naira):					
- Actual	6.13	6.72	6.83	3.68	2.34
- Diluted/ Adjusted	6.13	6.11	6.21	3.34	2.12
Net Asset per share (Naira):					
- Actual	19.77	17.53	12.62	8.12	6.44
- Diluted/ Adjusted	19.77	15.94	11.47	7.38	5.86
Dividend per share (Naira):					
- Actual	-	2.70	2.50	2.40	2.00
- Diluted/ Adjusted	-	2.45	2.27	2.18	1.82
- Dividend cover (times)	-	2.49	2.73	1.53	1.17

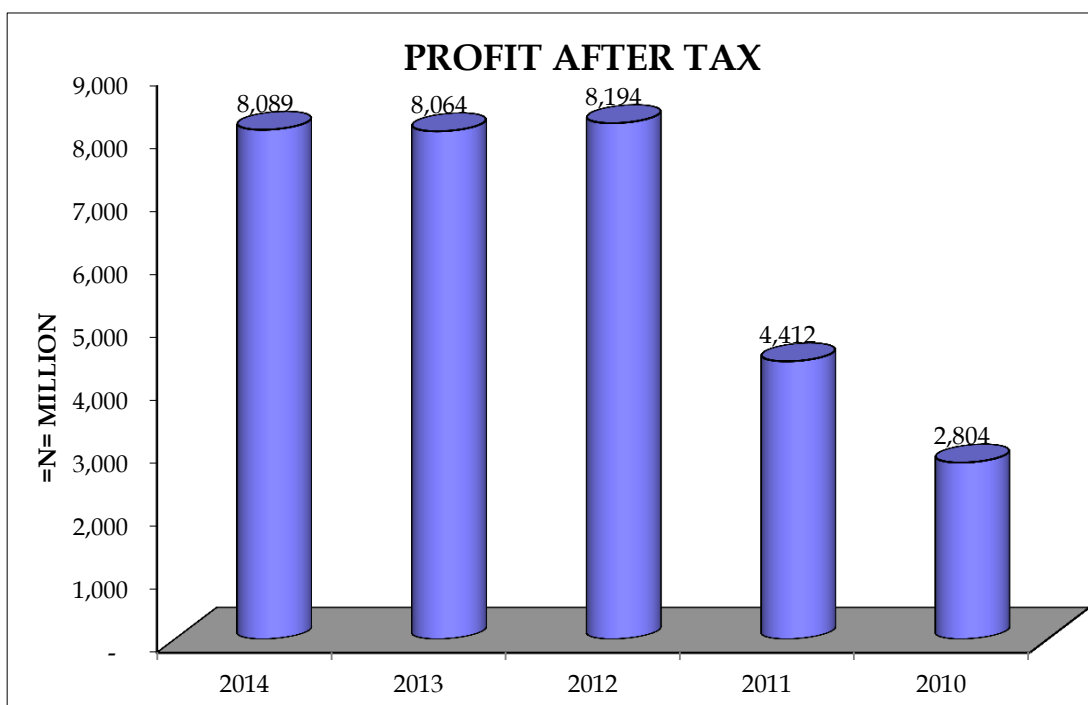
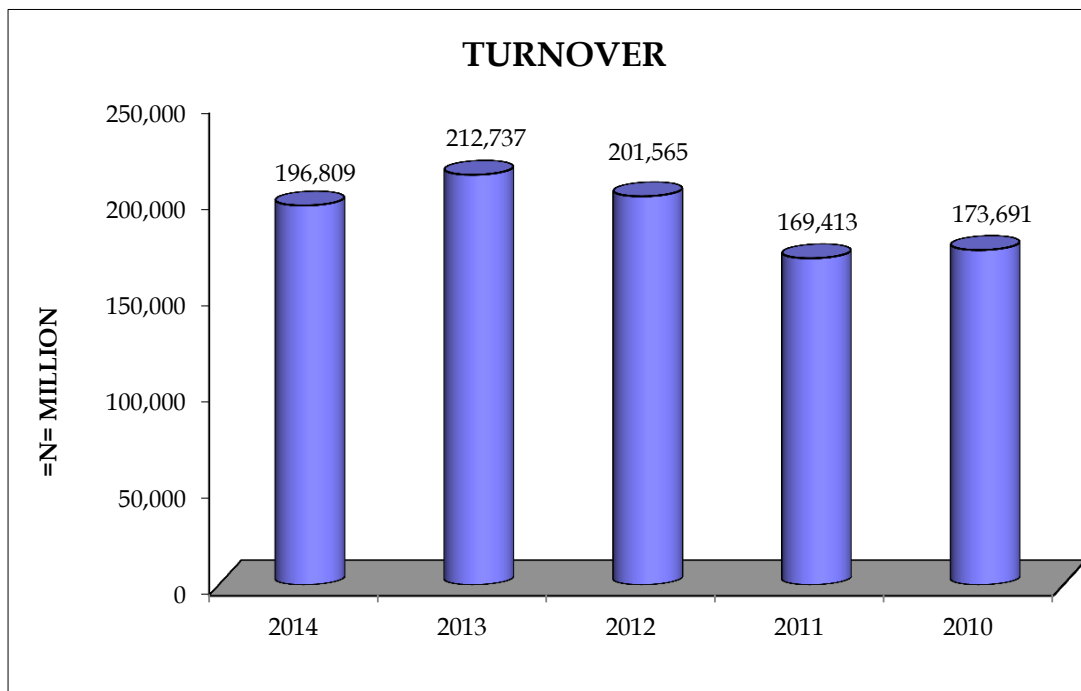
Earnings, dividend and net asset per share are based on profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the parent and the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

Balance sheet

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	66,711,736	66,542,850	56,172,990	54,650,926	59,843,793
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Investment property	2,648,412	780,177	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	13,131,581	12,195,207	11,375,207	273,990	196,275
Trade and other receivables	1,622,353	1,469,591	1,706,063	161,544	-
Tax receivables	34,272,482	30,313,672	25,368,942	12,280,502	10,658,983
Deferred tax assets	7,867,780	7,772,392	2,899,471	3,244,818	3,418,624
Other financial assets	-	-	4,125,734	-	-
Net current liabilities	4,744,619	(1,759,845)	7,354,969	38,428,278	(27,761,650)
	130,998,963	117,314,044	109,003,376	109,040,058	46,356,025
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	(3,201,710)	(6,435,141)	-	-	(1,238,397)
Retirement benefits liabilities	(1,606,929)	(1,678,155)	(1,449,205)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(12,933,842)	(12,675,558)	(5,693,035)	(5,312,958)	(5,045,101)
Amount due to customers under construction contracts	(93,690,330)	(80,214,852)	(87,339,455)	(94,097,474)	(32,455,518)
Net Assets	19,566,152	16,310,338	14,521,681	9,629,626	7,617,009
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	660,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Share premium	425,440	425,440	425,440	425,440	425,440
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	18,480,712	15,284,898	13,496,241	8,604,186	6,591,569
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	19,566,152	16,310,338	14,521,681	9,629,626	7,617,009
Non - controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
	19,566,152	16,310,338	14,521,681	9,629,626	7,617,009
Turnover and profit					
Revenue	179,978,707	184,212,185	196,954,713	167,398,723	171,874,300
Profit before taxation	10,028,524	10,976,029	13,496,241	9,873,637	7,962,201
Profit after taxation	6,495,814	4,733,213	7,772,055	4,411,820	2,774,825
Dividend	-	3,240,000	3,000,000	2,880,000	2,400,000
Earnings per ordinary share (Naira):					
- Actual	4.92	3.94	6.48	3.68	2.31
- Diluted/ Adjusted	4.92	3.59	5.89	3.34	2.10
Net Asset per share (Naira):					
- Actual	14.82	13.59	12.10	8.02	6.35
- Diluted/ Adjusted	14.82	12.36	11.00	7.30	5.77
Dividend per share (Naira):					
- Actual	-	2.70	2.50	2.40	2.00
- Diluted/ Adjusted	-	2.45	2.27	2.18	1.82
- Dividend cover (times)	-	1.46	2.59	1.53	1.16

Earnings, dividend and net asset per share are based on profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the parent and the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of each financial year.

TURNOVER AND PROFIT AFTER TAX



EARNINGS & DIVIDEND PER SHARE

