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Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fortieth Annual General Meeting of the members of 11Plc, will be held at The CIVIC Centre, Ozumba Mbadiwe street, Victoria Island, Lagos, on Thursday, June 28, 2018, at 11.00 a.m. to transact the following business as Ordinary Business:

1. To receive the report of the Directors, the balance sheet as at December 31, 2017 together with the statement of Profit or Loss Account for the year ended on that date and the Report of the Independent Auditors thereon.

2. To declare a dividend.

3. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4. To appoint external Auditors for the Company and authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration.

5. To elect members of the Audit Committee.

Notes:

1. PROXY:

   A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. A proxy need not also be a member. A form of proxy is enclosed and if it is to be valid for the purposes of the meeting, it must be stamped by the Commissioner of Stamp Duties and deposited at the office of the Registrar, GTL Registrars Ltd, 274, Murtala Muhammed Way, Alagomeji, Yaba, Lagos State, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

2. DIVIDEND WARRANTS AND CLOSURE OF REGISTER

   If the dividend recommended by the Directors is approved, those shareholders whose names are registered in the Register of Members at the close of business on May 25, 2018 shall have their designated bank accounts credited directly on July 2, 2018. Notice is hereby given that the Register of Members and Transfer Books will be closed from May 28, 2018, through June 1, 2018 [both days inclusive] to enable preparation and payment of dividend by the Registrars.

3. AUDIT COMMITTEE

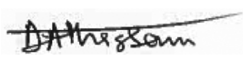
   The Audit Committee shall consist of three shareholders and three Directors. In accordance with section 359 (5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2004, any member may nominate a shareholder as a member of the Audit Committee by giving in writing, notice of such nomination at least 21 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

   By virtue of Rule 2 (c) of the FRCN Rules, any person attesting as Chairman of the Audit Committee to an annual report, financial statements, accounts, financial reports, returns and other documents of a financial nature, shall be a professional member of an accounting body established by an Act of the National Assembly in Nigeria.

4. RIGHTS OF SECURITIES' HOLDERS TO ASK QUESTIONS

   Securities' Holders have a right to ask questions not only at the Meeting, but also in writing prior to the Meeting, and such questions must be submitted to the Company on or before June 27, 2018.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Danladi, Adams & Co.
Company Secretaries.

11 Plc Apapa Complex,
1 Mobil Road,
Apapa, Lagos.
Dated this 23rd day of March, 2018.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

=N='000

	2017	2016	Change %
Revenue	125,257,109	94,107,683	33
Profit before taxation and exceptional items	13,366,905	12,019,892	11
Exceptional items	(2,229,019)	-	(100)
Taxation	(3,619,153)	(3,865,599)	(6)
Profit for the Year	7,518,733	8,154,293	(8)
Other Comprehensive Income	1,267,362	536,088	136
Total Comprehensive Income	8,786,095	8,690,381	1
Earnings per 50k share (kobo)	2,085	2,261	(8)
Proposed dividend per 50k share (kobo)	800	800	-
Total assets	74,648,928	61,701,328	21
Capital expenditure	1,541,711	3,031,662	(49)
Authorised share capital	200,000	200,000	-
Number of 50k shares issued and fully paid up (absolute figures)	360,595,261	360,595,261	-

A final dividend of 800 kobo per 50k share held has been proposed. This is subject to shareholders' ratification.

Chairman

I have great pleasure in welcoming all the esteemed shareholders of 11Plc and invited guests to the 40th Annual General Meeting of the Company, the first following our name change to 11Plc in June 2017. I am delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017, prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

After contracting for five consecutive quarters, Nigerian economy returned to growth in the second quarter of 2017 when the FGN announced that the economy was out of recession. With a renewed focus on economic diversification, promoting growth in the private sector and driving job creation, GDP grew by 0.6 percent (year-on-year) in the second quarter of 2017, driven by recovering oil production and growth in non-oil sector, particularly in agriculture. However, the economy will need to be competitive before it can create the wealth required for the growing population. This will engender an inclusive and sustainable growth.

The persistent scarcity in foreign exchange and its pressure on the economy during the year under review is easing off with the relative stability in forex supply by the CBN. The scarcity significantly altered the consumption and production patterns in Nigeria. These challenges also provided exceptional opportunities for Nigerians to look inwards, build comparative advantages and create other platforms to earn the needed foreign exchange.

Official exchange rates remained stable due to increased Crude Oil production, drop in imports, and the significant rise in the volume of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). Foreign Portfolio Investments (FPIs) also recorded an appreciable increase. The Central Bank of Nigeria's intervention programs and other far-reaching reforms to the foreign exchange market led to a relatively stable official exchange rate at N305/$ while the parallel market rate hovered around N365/$.

Political and economic tensions pervaded the business environment with the recurrent herdsmen crises and the economic uncertainties created by insurgents in different parts of the country.

2017 RESULTS

Inspite of the uncertainties in the economy and challenging business climate, we continued to maintain impressive volumes and positive earnings in 2017.

Our company, 11Plc, made significant strides in the year considering the seeming uncertainties after the takeover of management by Nipco plc at the end of first quarter. The Turnover for 2017 was N125.26B as against N94.11B in 2016, and the Profit after tax was N7.52B. Also, this result accommodates the payment of the N2.23B occasioned by the full provision for the accumulated staff benefits upon change in control on April 1, 2017. Shareholders should be impressed with the performance and we are certain that with the ongoing investments coupled with our strategic marketing and pricing initiatives, your Company will continue to deliver impressive returns on investment.

In line with our tradition of delivering superior and competitive shareholder returns, the Board has recommended for your approval, a dividend payment of N8 subject to applicable statutory deductions. This dividend is the same as paid last year despite the payment of N2.23B made in the Accounts.

INVESTMENTS

The new management indeed hit the ground running following a successful change in control. We are upgrading our PMS storage capacity with additional tankage of 15,000MT. A new ATK tank with a capacity of 20,000MT is also being constructed. We are installing three additional pipelines for PMS, ATK and LPG respectively. We have expanded our lubricants warehouse storage capacity by 780 square meters.

During the year, we made additional investment of N500M towards upgrading our lubes blending plant in order to increase production and efficiency. We also streamed LPG skids at selected retail outlets to meet home energy needs for our customers. We expect these investments to be completed in the coming year. This will boost our earnings, volumes and our market share.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As you know, with the Change in Control, the Board was restructured. New directors were appointed on to the Board while existing Board was dissolved. The Board of Directors of your Company has the following members: -

Ramesh Kansagra

Venkataraman Venkatapathy

Adetunji Oyebanji

Ramesh Virwani

Alhaji Abdulkadir Aminu

Paul Chukwuma Obi

Rishi Kansagra

Thomas Dietz

We appreciate the positive contributions of the former directors of the Company: Engr. Mayen M. Adetiba, Mr. Alaistair J. MacNaughton and Mr. Henri Soudan. We thank them immensely for the roles they played in advancing the cause of the Company.

In the course of the year, however, one of the newly appointed directors, Mr. Venkataraman Venkatapathy, signified his desire to retire from the Board. His notice of retirement, which was effective January 1, 2018, was approved by the Board on December 12, 2017. We thank him immensely for his contributions towards a successful transition.

PEOPLE

Our employees are dedicated and always strive to make significant contributions towards stabilizing our growth and business. On your behalf, I wish to thank them for all their efforts, diligence and work ethics. We could not have achieved these successes without them. Their swift responses to the challenging business environment, their numerous accomplishments in an ever changing and dynamic industry cannot be over emphasized.

THE FUTURE

As we enter 2018, the year preceding the General elections, we expect to see more policy changes and electioneering activities. The future is bright and the government's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017–2020 seem realizable. The growth projection of 2.8 percent in 2019 is within reach.

We at 11Plc, will seek to maximize our output from the investment we have made towards improving our growth and earning potentials.

I use this opportunity to thank you, the shareholders, for attending our Annual General Meeting and for continuing to support the company.

I also want to thank the Board and Management, our valued customers and other partners and stakeholders for their support and faith in the Company. We promise not to disappoint you.

Thank you.

Ramesh Kansagra
Chairman of the Board


Mobil
NO SMOKING
POWER HOUSE
NO SMOKING
NO SMOKING
NO SMOKING

Report of The Directors

For The Year Ended December 31, 2017

The Directors are pleased to present to the members of the Company, their report and the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Company's affairs was satisfactory and no events have occurred since the balance sheet date that would affect the financial statements as presented.

ACTIVITIES

The Company remains engaged in the marketing of petroleum products and property business. There was no significant change in the activities of the company during the year under review.

Results for the year

N'000	
Revenue	125,257,109
Profit before taxation	11,137,886
Profit after taxation	7,518,733

Your Board recommends for your approval a dividend of ₦2,884,762,088 that is 800 Kobo per share, subject to the deduction of withholding tax at the appropriate rate. The dividend represents 38% of the after tax profit for the year.

If the recommended dividend is approved at the Annual General Meeting, all shareholders whose names were in the Register of members at the close of the business on Friday, May 25, 2018, shall have their designated bank accounts credited directly, on July 2, 2018.

If the recommended dividend is approved, the profit retained in the business as at December 31, 2017 will amount to ₦24,279,389,000 made up as follows:

	N'000
Retained earnings as at December 31, 2017	27,164,151
Proposed Dividends	(2,884,762)
Retained earnings after payment of Dividends	24,279,389

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Information relating to changes in the Property, plant and equipment and Investment property is given in Note 2 & 3 of the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The following Directors were in office during the year ended December 31, 2017:

Mr. Ramesh Kansagra	Chairman (British)
Mr. Adetunji A. Oyebanji	Managing Director
Mr. Ramesh Virwani	Executive Director (Indian)
Alhaji Abdulkadir Aminu	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Venkataraman Venkatapathy	Executive Director (Indian)
Mr. Paul C. Obi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Rishi Kansagra	Non-Executive Director (British)
Mr. Thomas Dietz	Non-Executive Director (American)

BRIEF RESUME OF DIRECTORS

MR. RAMESH KANSAGRA

Mr. Ramesh Kansagra is a first class degree holder (BSc. Hons.) in Microbiology, University of London.

He is the Managing Director, Solai Holdings Limited (SHL) with over 30 years managing the Group. SHL has a Net Asset Value in excess of £240 million and are involved in oil trading, raw materials for the ceramics industry, agriculture and food industries processing with various investments in Africa and the United Kingdom.

Ramesh Kansagra is a recipient of the honorary award of the Member of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (MFR).

MR. ADETUNJI A. OYEBANJI

Tunji Oyebanji obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Economics from the University of Lagos in June 1979. He also holds an MBA in Marketing from the City University, London, United Kingdom.

He joined Mobil Oil Nigeria in December 1980 and has held several positions in the Company including Branch Manager North, Branch Manager West, Manager Fuels Services and Marketing Director. In addition, he has held several offshore appointments including Executive Director, Mobil Oil Ethiopia, Executive Director, Mobil Oil Cameroun and Manager Industrial and Wholesale Fuels (Africa/ Middle East), Exxon Mobil Petroleum & Chemicals Co bvba. He was first appointed to the Board in December 2002 and after several foreign assignments was re-appointed in August 2007. In October 2008, he was appointed Chairman and Managing Director.

Tunji has attended numerous training programs at home and abroad including a two-year developmental assignment in 1993 at Mobil's corporate headquarters in Virginia, USA.

He is a member of several professional bodies and a Fellow of the National Institute of Marketing of Nigeria. He is also an alumnus of the Thunderbird School of Global Management, Arizona, USA and the Lagos Business School Senior Management Program.

With the acquisition of 60% ExxonMobil controlling shares in October 2016 by Nipco Investments Limited and after Change in Control in April 2017, Tunji retained his role as the managing director and oversees the entire operations of the Company.

MR. VENKATARAMAN VENKATAPATHY

Venkataraman is an Electronics Engineer with over 30 years experience in the petroleum industry covering various areas ranging from refinery operations, LPG operations, LPG market development, strategic business management and technology development.

He has served in both state owned oil companies and large private sector oil companies in various senior positions. He has to his credit several innovations in the LPG industry. He has been a pioneer in introducing Mobile LPG vehicles in India and introduced for the first time in the world, the concept of Mass meter based cooking gas cylinder filling system. He has won various awards for his innovations in LPG operations and marketing.

ALHAJI ABDULKADIR AMINU

A civil engineer by profession, Alhaji Aminu has over 25 years of experience in oil and gas sector.

He has successfully established and piloted numerous private Companies in oil and gas which includes Azkard International Limited and A.A. Mbamba Petroleum Group, since early 90s to date. He is one of the founding fathers of Nipco Plc, as well as its Group Executive Director.

He has served on the Boards of several regulatory agencies in the petroleum sector, including Petroleum Products Pricing & Regulatory Agency (PPPRA) and the Petroleum Equalization Fund (PEF).

He is the immediate past IPMAN National President and is currently the Chairman Board of Trustees of IPMAN. Alhaji Aminu has also served the country under the Palliative Committee set up by then President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo to cushion the effects of increase in price of petroleum products. A prestigious title holder of Sarki Hurmi Adamawa and a council member of the emirate.

MR. RAMESH VIRWANI

Mr. Ramesh is a chartered Accountant, with over 25 years experience in the field of Finance and Accounts. He worked for Purebond Limited, United Kingdom in various capacities in different parts of Nigeria.

He joined Nipco Plc as a General Manager, Finance and Accounts in 2008; he became the Executive Director, Finance in January, 2011. He assumed the same role in 11Plc in April, 2017 and he oversees the financial and commercial aspects of the company in supervisory capacity.

CHIEF PAUL CHUKWUMA OBI (KSC)

Chief Paul Obi, a Lawyer, has been in active legal practice for twenty-eight years. A graduate of the University of Lagos, he is a Notary Public. He is also an Associate member, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, London as well as a member of International Bar Association. He has a master's degree in Law with specialization in Oil and gas law and Practice. He has a strong flair for Commercial practice and Civil litigation.

He is the managing partner of P. C. OBI & Co, a firm of Legal Practitioners which he established in 1993. They are Legal Advisers, Consultants, and Company Secretaries to several corporate bodies, including NIPCO Plc and its subsidiaries, Mobil Oil Nigeria plc (now 11Plc), banks, multinational organizations and agencies. Chief Paul Obi sits on several boards and is the chairman of Sir Paul Obi foundation.

MR. RISHI KANSAGRA

Rishi is a graduate of Harvard Business School and Somerville College, University of Oxford, having studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

He currently sits on various advisory Boards such as Vivo Energy, Iodine Global Network, Nipco plc, Bridge International Academies in Nigeria, as well as being an Executive Director of Solai Holdings- a group operating in oil and gas, manufacturing and logistics assets throughout East and West Africa since 2006.

He previously worked with Bank of England (2002 – 2004) and Chevron Corporation (2004-2006).

THOMAS DIETZ

Thomas holds a PhD in Chemistry from Rice University.

He worked for more than 32 years for ExxonMobil in various technical and business roles, including Global Industrial lubricant technical manager. He is a recognized lubricants expert and has a broad range of experience and knowledge on technical, marketing and manufacturing aspects of lubricants business.

Thomas retired from ExxonMobil in 2013 and has consulted with Nipco plc and 11Plc since 2016.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

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 for the purposes of section 275 of the Companies and Allied Maters Act are as follows:

	Number of Shares As at Dec 31, 2016	Number of Shares As at Dec 31, 2017
Mr. Adetunji Oyebanji	21,757	21,757

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Auditors, Messrs. Grant Thornton Nigeria have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution will be proposed at this meeting to reappoint and to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The members of the Audit Committee appointed at the last Annual General Meeting have since met and will at this meeting, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, present their report to you.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDING

According to the Register of members, the shareholder below held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company as at December 31, 2017:

Nipco Investments Limited, which had 267,497,829 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each, representing 74.18%

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING

The Company's issued and paid up share capital as at December 31, 2017 was ₦180,297,630.50 divided into 360,595,261 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each. The following is the analysis of shareholdings in the Register of members as at that date:

SHARE RANGE	NO. OF S'HOLDERS	%OF S'HOLDERS	NO. OF HOLDINGS	%OF S'HOLDING
1 - 5,000	28,327	92.86	24,132,876	6.69
5,001 - 10,000	1,131	3.71	8,027,424	2.23
10,001 - 50,000	834	2.73	16,124,987	4.47
50,001 - 100,000	96	0.31	6,837,189	1.90
100,001 - 500,000	92	0.30	18,462,811	5.12
500,001 - 1,000,000	14	0.05	9,824,316	2.72
1,000,001 & Above	11	0.04	277,185,658	76.87
TOTAL	30,505	100.00	360,595,261	100.00

FULLY PAID SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

Bonus Year	Ratio	Units	52,450,220 units (Initial Share Capital)
1981	1:2	26,225,110	78,675,330 (cumulative)
1984	1:4	19,668,832	98,344,162 (cumulative)
1987	1:3	32,781,388	131,125,550 (cumulative)
1994	1:10	13,112,550	144,238,105 (cumulative)
1999	1:3	48,079,368	192,317,473 (cumulative)
2002	1:4	48,079,368	240,396,841 (cumulative)
2007	1:4	60,099,210	300,496,051 (cumulative)
2011	1:5	60,099,210	360,595,261 (cumulative)

CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHARITABLE GIFTS

The Company made contributions, sponsorships and charitable gifts amounting to ₦2, 625,000 in the year 2017 (2016- ₦15, 850,000). The breakdown is as follows:

	₦
1.The Malaria Society of Nigeria	300,000.00
2.Down Syndrome Foundation of Nigeria - Support to Autistic Children	475,000.00
3.DSD Sports Services (Disabled Sports Development Services)	200,000.00
4.Children Living with Cancer Foundation	500,000.00
5.Police Officer's Wives Association	150,000.00
6. Elder Inyang W. Ekong	500,000.00
7. WISCAR Limited By Guarantee	500,000.00
	2,625,000.00

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Employment opportunities are open to all suitable qualified Nigerians irrespective of their place of origin, religion or gender. The same opportunities are opened to qualified physically challenged persons.

In the period under review, the Company conducted training and development courses for four employees.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS

The Company distributes its products through a network of outlets and distributors as well as some direct sales to end-users. Fuel products are supplied from the company's terminal at Apapa Lagos, PPMC depots and third-party terminals.

By order of the Board

Danladi, Adams & Co.
FRC/2017/NBA/00000017434
Company Secretaries

Dated this 23rd day of March, 2018.

For The Year Ended December 31, 2017

The Company is committed to the highest standard of corporate governance in all its activities and conducts its business with utmost integrity, taking into account the legitimate interest of all its stakeholders.

This statement describes the Company's corporate governance practices that were in place throughout the financial year ended December 31, 2017 in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Board of Directors

The primary function of the Board of Directors (the Board) is to provide effective leadership and direction to enhance the long-term value of the Company to its shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board oversees the business affairs of the Company. The Board has the overall responsibility for reviewing the strategic plans and performance objectives, financial plans and annual budget, key operational initiatives, major funding and investment proposals, financial performance reviews, and corporate governance practices.

In addition, the principal duties of the Board include:

- Setting the Company's strategic objective and ensuring that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives.
- Overseeing the process for evaluating the adequacy of internal control, risk management, financial reporting and compliance.
- Appointing the Company's Chief Executive Officer and approving the remuneration policies and guidelines for the Board and senior management.
- Reviewing the performance of senior management and overseeing succession planning for senior management.
- Setting the Company's values and standards (including ethical standards) and ensuring that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met.

Board Size and Board Composition

As at December 31, 2017, the Board comprised eight directors; 2 of which are Executive Directors whilst 6 are Non-Executive Directors, including the Chairman.

Taking into account the nature and scope of the Company's businesses, the Board considers a Board size of between eight and ten members as appropriate. The Board believes that the current composition and size provides sufficient diversity without interfering with efficient decision-making.

Roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer

The Chairman and the CEO functions in the Company are assumed by different individuals. The Chairman, Mr. Ramesh Kansagra, is a Non-Executive Director, while the CEO, Mr. Adetunji Oyebanji, is an Executive Director.
There is a clear division of responsibility between the Chairman and CEO, which strikes a balance in power and authority at the top of the Company.

The Chairman:

- Is responsible for leadership of the Board and is pivotal in creating the conditions for overall effectiveness of the Board, Board committees and individual directors.
- Takes a leading role in the Company's drive to achieve and maintain a high standard of corporate governance with the full support of the directors, Company Secretary and management.
- Approves the agendas for the Board meeting and ensures sufficient allocation of time for thorough discussion of agenda items.
- Promotes an open environment for debates and ensures Non-Executive Directors are able to speak freely and contribute effectively.
- Exercises control over quality, quantity and timelines of information flow between the Board and management.
- Provides close oversight, guidance, advice and leadership to the CEO and management.
- Plays a pivotal role in fostering constructive dialogue between shareholders, the Board and management at AGMs and other shareholder meetings.

The CEO is the highest ranking executive officer of the Company. The CEO is responsible for:

- Running the day-to-day business of the Company, within the authorities delegated to him by the Board.
- Ensuring implementation policies and strategy across the Company as set by the Board.
- Day-to-day management of the executive and senior management team.
- Leading the development of senior management within the Company with the aim of assisting in the training and development of suitable individuals for future director roles.
- Ensuring that the Chairman is kept appraised in a timely manner of issues faced by the Company and of any important events and

developments.

- Leading the development of the Company's future strategy including identifying and assessing risks and opportunities for the growth of its business and reviewing the performance of its existing businesses.

Role of Non-Executive Directors

The Board and management fully appreciate that an effective and robust Board whose members engage in open and constructive debate, and challenge management on its assumptions and proposals, is fundamental to good corporate governance.
The Company has adopted initiatives to put in place processes to ensure that Non-Executive Directors have sufficient time and resources to discharge their oversight function effectively. These initiatives include that:

Regular informal meetings are held by management to brief the Non-Executive Directors on prospective deals and potential developments at an early stage, before formal Board's approval is sought.

Periodic information papers and board papers on the latest market developments and trends, and key business initiatives are circulated to Non-Executive Directors on a timely basis to afford the directors time to review them.

The Company has also made available on the Company's premises an office for use by the Non-Executive Directors at any time for the Non-Executive Directors to meet regularly without the presence of management.

Directors' Attendance at Board Meetings

DIRECTORS	March 22, 2017	May 23, 2017	September 28, 2017	December 12, 2017
Mr. Ramesh Kansagra	NA	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Adetunji Oyebanji	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Venkataraman Venkatapathy	NA	✓	x	✓
Alh. Abdulkadir Aminu	NA	✓	x	✓
Mr. Paul C. Obi	NA	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ramesh Virwani	NA	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Rishi Kansagra	NA	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Thomas Dietz	NA	x	✓	✓
Engr. Mayen M. Adetiba	✓	✓	NA	NA
Mr. A. J. MacNaughton	✓	NA	NA	NA
Mr. Henri Soudan	✓	NA	NA	NA

Board Committees

The Board has delegated certain functions to Board committees; each of which has its own written terms of reference and whose actions are reported to and monitored by the Board. The Board accepts that while these various board committees have the authority to examine particular issues and will report back to the Board with their decisions and/or recommendations, the ultimate responsibility on all matters lies with the Board.
In the year under review, the Board established the statutory Audit Committee.

Statutory Audit Committee

In compliance with section 359 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2004 and Securities and Exchange Commission Code of Corporate Governance, the Statutory Audit Committee was established by the Board of the Company.

The Committee consists of six members comprising of three shareholders and three directors. The Committee forms part of the internal audit mechanism created by the Company to ensure financial regulatory and risk management compliance to financial laws and practices.

The functions of the Statutory Audit Committee as listed in the terms of reference are:

- Ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices;
- Review the scope and planning of audit requirements;
- Review the findings on management matters in conjunction with external auditors and departmental responses thereon;
- Keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control;
- Make recommendations to the Board in regard to the appointment, removal and remuneration of external auditors of the Company to ensure the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and that there is no conflict of interest which could impair the independent judgment of the external auditors;
- Authorize the internal auditors to carry out investigations into any activities of the Company which may be of interest or concern to the Committee;
- Assist in the oversight of the integrity of the Company's financial statements and establish and develop the internal audit function;
- Make a recommendation to the Board on the Dividend payout.

ATTENDANCE AT AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

MEMBERS	March 21, 2017	May 23, 2017	August 25, 2017	November 22, 2017
Mr. Ebenezer. O. Oladokun	✓	✓	✓	✓
Engr. (Mrs.) Mayen Adetiba	✓	NA	NA	NA
Mr. Alastair. J. Macnaughton	✓	NA	NA	NA
Mr. Lazarus N. Onwuka	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ayo Shonubi	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ramesh Virwani	NA	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Paul C. Obi	NA	✓	✓	✓
Alhaji Abdulkadir Aminu	NA	✓	X	X

Induction and Training of Directors

The Company conducts orientation programme, which is presented by the CEO and senior management, to familiarize new directors with business and governance policies. The orientation programme gives directors an understanding of the Company's business to enable them to assimilate into their new roles. The programme also allows the new director to get acquainted with senior management, thereby facilitating board interaction and independent access to senior management.

The newly appointed directors following the change in control were given a detailed and in-depth briefing and induction into the Company by the CEO as well as senior management. They were given a tour and briefing of key facilities and activities of the Company, as well as a detailed presentation by key senior management covering the structure, business and governance practices, growth strategies of the Company and an overview of key business risks, issues and challenges the Company faces.

Board Performance

The Board conducts regular assessment of its effectiveness as a whole and the contribution by each individual director. The evaluation considers the range and balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the Company, its diversity, how the Board works together as a unit and any other factor considered relevant to its effectiveness. The strengths are recognized and any weaknesses are addressed.

Access to Information

Management recognizes the importance of ensuring the flow of complete, adequate and timely information to the directors on an ongoing basis to enable them make informed decisions to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

To allow directors sufficient time to prepare for the meetings, all Board and Board committee papers are distributed to directors a week in advance of the meeting. Any additional material or information requested by the directors is promptly furnished.

Management's proposal to the Board for approval provide background and explanatory information such as facts, resources needed, risk analysis and mitigation strategies, financial impact, regulatory implications, expected outcomes, conclusions and recommendations.
Employees who can provide additional insight into matters to be discussed will be present at the relevant time during Board and committee meetings.

Independent Professional Advice

The Board has a process for directors, either individually or as a group, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice, if necessary, at the company's expense.

Accountability and Audit

The Company recognizes the importance of providing the Board with accurate and relevant information on a timely basis. Hence, Board members receive monthly financial and business reports from management. Such reports keep the Board members informed of the Company's performance and position.

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statement of the Company and ensuring that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards. The Board also ensures timely publication of the financial statements of the Company.

Internal Control and Risk Management

The Company has established an in-house internal audit function. The internal audit is an independent function within the Company. The Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the Audit Committee functionally and to the CEO administratively.

The primary role of internal audit function is to assist the Board and senior management to meet the strategic and operational objectives of the Company, by providing an independent and objective evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, controls and governance processes. The Company's internal audit approach is aligned with the Company's risk management framework by focusing on key financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks. The annual internal audit plan is reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. All internal audit findings, recommendations and status of remediation, are circulated to the Audit Committee, the CEO, the external auditors and relevant senior management.

The Head of Internal Audit presents the internal audit findings to the Board. The internal auditors have unfettered access to all the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel, including the audit Committee.

Whistle-Blowing Policy

The Company is committed to a high standard of ethical conduct and adopts a zero tolerance approach to fraud. The Company will treat all information received confidentially and protect the identity and the interest of all whistleblowers.

All cases reported are objectively investigated and appropriate remedial measures are taken where warranted. Matters requiring immediate or urgent attention are reported immediately to the Audit Committee Chairman.

On an ongoing basis, the whistle-blower policy is covered during staff training and periodic communication to all staff as part of the Company's efforts to promote awareness of fraud control.

Policy on Trade in Company's Securities

The Company has in place a policy on trading on the Company's Securities by Directors and other key personnel of the Company. This is to guard against situations where such personnel in possession of confidential and price sensitive information deal with Company's securities in a manner that amounts to insider trading.

Complaints Management Policy

The Company has put in place a complaints management policy framework to resolve complaints arising from issues covered under the Investments and Securities Act, 2007 (ISA). This can be found on the Company's website.

Company Secretary

Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary is responsible for, among other things, ensuring that Board procedures are observed and that Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, relevant rules and regulations, as well as laws are complied with. He also assists the Chairman and the Board in implementing and strengthening corporate governance practices and processes, with a view to enhancing long-term shareholder value.

The appointment and the removal of the Company Secretary are subject to the Board's approval.

Shareholders Participation and Protection of Shareholders' Rights

The Company recognizes the importance of maintaining transparency and accountability to its shareholders. The Board ensures that all the Company's shareholders are treated equitably and the rights of all investors, including non-controlling shareholders are protected.

The Company is committed to providing shareholders with adequate, timely and sufficient information pertaining to changes in the Company's business activities, financial performance and other business related matters. This is done during shareholders' meetings, which are organized twice a year in line with the Code of Conduct for shareholders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All general meetings of shareholders are convened by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and notices of meetings, agenda and all other statutory notices are communicated to the shareholders within the time specified by the laws.

The Company encourages shareholders participation during the Annual General Meeting which is held in an accessible location. Shareholders are able to proactively engage the Board and management on the Company's business activities, financial performance and other business related matters.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Danladi, Adams & Co.
FRC/2017/NBA/00000017434
Company Secretaries

Dated this 23rd day of March, 2018.

Ochekpe Danladi
Company Secretary

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Companies and Allied Matters Act requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss. This responsibility includes:

a) Ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.
b) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
c) Preparing the company's financial statements using the suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates that are consistently applied.

The directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using the appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

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

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

Adetunji A. Oyebanji
Director
Dated this 20th day of March, 2018
FRC/2014/IODN/00000007151

Virwani Ramesh
Director
Dated this 20th day of March, 2018
FRC/2014/ANAN/00000009240

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An instinct for growth™

Chartered Accountants

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF 11 PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **11 PLC**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at **31 December 2017**, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **31 December 2017**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and the provision of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN, 2004.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code),* and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have communicated the key audit matters to those charged with governance (TCWG). The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Partners
Peter N. Orizu (Executive Chairman)
Isaac E. Esene
Ngozi A. Ogwo
Orji J. Okpechi
Victor O. Osifo
Nkwachi U. Abuka
Uchenna G. Okigbo
Ajayi O. Irivboje
Nonyerem O. Opara

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Information Technology (IT) Systems and control over financial reporting A significant part of the entity's financial reporting process is reliant on IT systems with automated processes and controls over the capture, storage and extraction of information. A fundamental component of these processes of controls is ensuring appropriate user authorizations and change management procedures exist, and are being adhered to. These procedures are important because they ensure that access and changes to IT systems and related data are made and authorized in an appropriate manner. The entity uses a vendor customized Enterprise Resource Planning application (SAP). The entity has an IT division to manage the IT functions, and/or to assist with operational requirements (includes service providers for major functions). In an event that the IT systems fail, business operations will be disrupted / hampered until systems are restored. Our audit sought to place a high level of reliance on IT systems and application controls related to financial reporting. This area is considered to be a key audit matter relevant to our audit of the financial statements. Hence, a high proportion of the overall audit effort was in this area.	**Our audit procedures focused on the following:** We focused our audit on those IT systems and controls that are significant for the entity financial reporting process. As audit procedures over IT systems and controls require specific expertise, we involved IT specialist in our audit. We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the entity's IT controls, including those over users' authorizations, changed management and disaster recovery as well as data reliability. In a limited number of cases, we adjusted our planned audit approach as follows: ✓ We extended our testing to identify if there had been unauthorized or inappropriate access or changes made to critical IT systems and related data; ✓ Where automated procedures were supported by systems, we extended our procedures to identify and test controls to confirm that the expected results agree with system generated results; ✓ We tested that users' access and authorization to high risk applications (SAP) are restricted to their job functions. ✓ We extended our testing to check the operating effectiveness of the IT general controls in reducing risks associated with the Information Technology Systems. ✓ We also tested that the active Directory was used to control all endpoints and company IT policies were implemented to restrict access to administrative functions. Our substantive testing did not identify any material misstatement.
Employee Benefit Obligation – Defined Benefit Plan Prior to Change in Control (CIC), the company maintained defined benefit plan for all employees. Active staff pension and gratuity benefits were discontinued on 31 January 2017 and their accrued value was settled on that date, which led to a curtailment loss of N834.18million at the review date. At 1 February 2017, the entity switched from defined benefit plan to defined contribution plan. As disclosed in note 15 to the financial statements, Management reported N2.293 billion as defined benefit plan obligation at 01 January 2017. During the year, Management paid up the outstanding defined benefit obligation to the tune of N2,695Billion after making additional provision of N401 Million for January 2017. The management's experts was used to determine these obligation and made use of key valuation assumptions (demographic and financial). Given the level of judgment required to setting these assumptions, there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in this assessment, which makes it a key audit matter relevant to our audit of the financial statements.	**Our audit procedures focused on the following:** We focused our testing on the key assumptions made by the management experts. In assessing the reasonableness used by the management experts, our audit procedures focused on the following: ✓ Making appropriate tests of the input data used in the computations (which included information produced by the company and provided to the management expert) and agree to underlying record of the company. ✓ Understanding and testing the reasonableness of the management assumptions (including those used by the management expert) used in the computation considering the general economic environment and the entity's economic circumstances. Also, we considered whether the assumptions are consistent with observable market conditions and the characteristics of the asset or liability being measured at fair value. ✓ Performed procedure to assess the qualification, competency and objectivity of the management experts involved in the estimation process. ✓ Assess the relevance and reasonableness of management experts' findings or conclusions, their consistency with other audit evidence and whether they have been appropriately reflected in the financial statements. Our substantive testing did not identify any material misstatements.

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Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transaction and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
The Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, LFN 2004 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following mattes. We confirm that:

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

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company; and

The Company's Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are in agreement with the books of account.

21 March 2018
Uchenna Okigbo, FCA
FRC/2016/ICAN/00000015653

For: GRANT THORNTON
(Chartered Accountants)
LAGOS, NIGERIA.

A1 598015

Report of the Audit Committee

To the Members of 11plc

In compliance with Section 359 sub-section 6 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2004, the committee reviewed the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December, 2017 and report as follows:

1. The accounting and reporting policies of the company are consistent with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
2. The scope and planning of the external audit was adequate.
3. The company maintained effective systems of accounting and internal control during the year.
4. Having reviewed the External Auditors' findings and recommendations, we are satisfied with management responses thereon.

Alhaji Ayo Shonubi
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001532
Chairman,
Audit Committee.

Dated this 20th day of March, 2018

Members of Audit Committee:

Mr. Ebenezer O. Oladokun
Mr. Ramesh Virwani
Mr. Paul C. Obi
Alhaji Aminu Abdulkadir
Mr. Lazarus N. Onwuka
Alhaji Ayo Shonubi

DIRECTORS

1. MR. RAMESH KANSAGRA
2. MR. VENKATARAMAN VENKATAPATHY
3. MR. ADETUNJI A. OYEBANJI
4. MR. RAMESH VIRWANI
5. MR. PAUL OBI
6. MR. RISHI KANSAGRA
7. MR. THOMAS DIETZ
8. ALH. ABDULKADIR AMINU

Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2017

	Note(s)	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	8,780,077	7,936,980
Investment property	3	25,949,059	29,374,398
Intangible assets	5	64,863	82,683
Prepayments	7	2,033,239	1,978,780
		36,827,238	**39,372,841**
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	7,948,601	5,071,338
Trade and other receivables	9	18,047,817	8,629,378
Prepayments	7	7,435,402	186,064
Cash and cash equivalents	12	4,389,870	8,441,707
		37,821,690	**22,328,487**
Total Assets		**74,648,928**	**61,701,328**
Equity and Liabilities			
Share capital and share premium	13	194,678	194,678
Retained income and other reserves	14	27,164,151	21,262,818
		27,358,829	**21,457,496**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligation	15	-	2,293,775
Deferred income	16	16,961,598	18,506,428
Deferred tax liability	6	2,190,178	622,074
		19,151,776	**21,422,277**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	19,543,153	9,836,830
Deferred income	16	6,239,707	6,254,120
Current tax payable	18	2,355,463	2,730,605
		28,138,323	**18,821,555**
Total Liabilities		**47,290,099**	**40,243,832**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**74,648,928**	**61,701,328**

The financial statements, accounting policies and the notes were approved by the board on the March 20, 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

MR. ADETUNJI A. OYEBANJI
(FRC/2014/IODN/00000007151)
MANAGING DIRECTOR

MR. RAMESH VIRWANI
(FRC/2014/ANAN/00000009240)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. ADENIKE O. PEARCE
(FRC/2017/ICAN/00000017335)
ACCOUNTING MANAGER

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Note(s)	2017 N.'000	2016 N. '000
Revenue	22	125,257,109	94,107,683
Cost of sales	24	(109,983,726)	(78,618,050)
Gross profit		**15,273,383**	**15,489,633**
Other income	23	7,461,437	6,561,700
Selling and distribution expenses	25	(5,796,586)	(6,586,717)
Administrative expenses	25	(3,828,732)	(3,688,590)
Other operating expense	25	(24,164)	(16,569)
Operating profit		**13,085,338**	**11,759,457**
Finance income	27	368,483	260,727
Finance costs	26	(86,916)	(292)
Profit before exceptional items		**13,366,905**	**12,019,892**
Exceptional items	34	(2,229,019)	-
Profit before taxation		**11,137,886**	**12,019,892**
Income tax expense	28	(3,619,153)	(3,865,599)
Profit for the year		**7,518,733**	**8,154,293**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gains on net defined benefit liability		1,863,768	788,365
Income tax effect on remeasurement		(596,406)	(252,277)
Total items net of tax that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29	**1,267,362**	**536,088**
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation		**1,267,362**	**536,088**
Total comprehensive income for the year net of taxation		8,786,095	8,690,381
Earnings per share			
Per share information			
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	30	**2,085**	**2,261**

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Share capital N '000	Share premium N '000	Other reserves N '000	Retained earnings N '000	Total equity N '000
For the year ended December 31, 2016					
Balance as at January 1, 2016	180,298	14,380	(1,803,450)	16,972,173	15,363,401
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,154,293	8,154,293
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	536,088		536,088
Total	180,298	14,380	(1,267,362)	25,126,466	24,053,782
Dividends	-	-	-	(2,596,286)	(2,596,286)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	180,298	14,380	(1,267,362)	22,530,180	21,457,496
For the year ended December 31, 2017					
Balance as at January 1, 2017	180,298	14,380	(1,267,362)	22,530,180	21,457,496
Profit for the period	-	-	-	7,518,733	7,518,733
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,267,362	-	1,267,362
Total	180,298	14,380	-	30,048,913	30,243,591
Dividends	-	-	-	(2,884,762)	(2,884,762)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	180,298	14,380	-	27,164,151	27,358,829
Note(s)	13	13	14	14	

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Note(s)	2017 N. '000	2016 N. '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxaton		11,137,887	12,019,892
Adjustment for non cash items			
Net finance (cost)/income		(281,567)	(260,435)
Depreciation of PPE and investment property		3,213,197	2,604,543
Pension and Gratuity expense		35,621	664,919
Amortization of intangible assets		15,557	18,179
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Eqiupment		24,164	16,569
Amortisation of deferred rental income		(6,883,921)	(5,974,384)
Exchange Loss		247,298	31,946
Exceptional Item		2,229,019	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(1,400,632)**	**(2,898,662)**
Working capital adjustments/changes			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	8	(2,877,262)	807,062
(Increase)/Decrease in due from related companies	9	(7,652,083)	(390,490)
(Increase)/Decrease in foreign currency deposit for imports	9	(108,816)	(39,737)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables and bridging claims		(3,406,742)	(1,959,878)
(Increase)/Decrease in other debtors and prepayments		(5,585,509)	(644,781)
(Increase)/Decrease in due to related companies	19	(44,074)	(247,482)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors & bridging allowance	19	9,677,407	(603,303)
Increase/(Decrease) in other creditors and accruals		99,922	846,134
(Decrease)/Increase in lease obligations	20	(26,933)	17,063
Net changes in current assets and liabilities		**(9,924,090)**	**(2,215,412)**
Income taxes paid	18	(2,991,685)	(692,527)
Rental income received	16	5,324,678	5,685,194
Retirement benefits paid	15	(2,694,647)	(426,542)
Pension asset funding	15	-	(435,866)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**(548,489)**	**11,036,077**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(1,528,180)	(953,641)
Purchase of investment property assets	3	(13,531)	(2,078,021)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	888,856	251
Interest received		368,483	260,726
Net cash used in investing activities		**(284,372)**	**(2,770,685)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowing		-	**(413,371)**
Dividend paid	31	(2,884,762)	**(2,596,286)**
Interest Paid	26	(86,916)	**(292)**
Net cash used in financing activities		**(2,971,678)**	**(3,009,949)**
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,804,539)	**5,255,442**
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		8,441,707	**3,218,211**
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash balances		(247,298)	**(31,946)**
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	12	**4,389,870**	**8,441,707**

Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

11Plc (formerly Mobil Oil Nigeria plc) was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company in 1951. It became a public limited liability company in 1978 and its share capital is listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

During the 1st quarter of 2017, ExxonMobil plc conducted the transfer/sale of her 60% holding in Mobil Oil Nigeria plc. (MON) to NIPCO Investment Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nipco Plc. This sale substantially increases Nipco Group shareholding in MON to 74.18% while other investors hold 25.82%.

The Change in Control (CIC) has resulted in the change of the Company name to Double One plc (11Plc).

The Company was formed principally for the marketing of petroleum products. The Petroleum products the company sells include; Petrol, Diesel, Aviation fuel, Kerosene and Lubricants. Petrol, Diesel, and Kerosene are mainly sold through the company's service stations while Lubricants are sold through distributors. Aviation fuel is sold at Murtala Muhammed Airport.

All the fuels which the Company sells are purchased either from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation or from other third party suppliers. Lubricants are blended locally or purchased from ExxonMobil Corporation through a related party as disclosed in Notes 33.

The Company also has some investment properties which are leased for office and residential purposes at market rate.

Significant accounting policies

1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in conformity with the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Nigeria Act 2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act. The financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 20, 2018.

2. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira which is the Company's functional currency. The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except where stated otherwise.

3. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following items in the statement of financial position:

- employee loans measured at fair value using the discounted cash flow method
- inventory measured at lower of cost and net realizable value

4. Going concern

The financial statements has been prepared on a going concern basis and there are no uncertainties that may cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as such.

5. Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make use of estimates and assumptions that affects the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgment are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. The statement of accounting policies form an integral part of these financial statements.

Accounting Policies

6. Current versus non-current classification

11Plc presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current and/or non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period

Or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Non-current assets are due to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting period.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

7. Interest in Joint Operations

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

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. A joint arrangement has the following characteristics:

- the parties are bound by a contractual arrangement, and
- the contractual arrangement gives two or more of those parties joint control of the arrangement.

A joint arrangement is either a joint operation or a joint venture.

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

11Plc accounts for the assets, liabilities and expenses relating to its interest in its joint operations in accordance with applicable IFRSs.

8. Investment property

Investment property is recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the investment property will flow to the Company and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property.

Accounting Policies

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the investment property or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost model

Investment property is carried at cost, less depreciation and any impairment losses. nvestment property should only be made when

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

9. Property, plant and equipment

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Interest is capitalized as an increase in property, plant and equipment on major capital projects during construction. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Assets under Construction are included in property, plant and equipment but are not subject to depreciation until they are completed.

Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted when appropriate.

The Company depreciates significant parts of plant and equipment which are replaced at intervals separately based on their specific useful lives.

Impairment losses and gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are included in profit or loss. Incomplete construction relates to uncompleted projects which are not depreciated. Upon completion, balances are reclassified to the relevant asset category for depreciation.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Average useful life (years)
Land	Infinite
Buildings	20 - 50
Plant and equipment	10 - 30
Fixtures and fittings	5 – 15
Motor vehicles	4

10. Intangible assets

The Company’s intangible assets are classified into three groups:

a) Software License:

These are acquired computer software licenses and are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. The costs are amortised on a straight line basis over 15 years which is the estimated useful life of the software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized in expense as incurred.

b) Franchise costs:

These are capitalised amounts paid to UAC Nigeria plc. (UAC), which gives the Company the right to use the "Mr. Biggs" Brand in its retail outlets. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the franchise costs over the period of the agreement between 11Plc and UAC, which has a contractual life of 10 years.

c) Permits

These are capitalized amounts paid to a third-party for a right of way permit. The permit is for 20 years and it is amortised using the straight line method.

Intangible assets amortisation is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. These are reviewed annually and adjusted when appropriate.

11. Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The Company classifies its financial instruments on initial recognition as a financial asset or a financial liability.

b) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Impairment

At each reporting date the company assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

The Company adopts the following criteria when considering the financial assets not at fair value, in the books:

- Indication of any material decline in market value.
- Significant changes with long term adverse impacts that have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future.
- Material changes in interest rates.
- Evidence of adverse economic performance.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in profit or loss.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle it on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) The Company's financial instruments are classified as:

- Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

I. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value, and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset may be impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will file for bankruptcy or conduct financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 180 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit and loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit and loss.

II. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments.

- Financial liabilities at amortized cost

I. Other payables

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

II. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs, to the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down; the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

12. Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense is the aggregate of the charge to the profit or loss account in respect of current income tax, education tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax liabilities are recognised in line with the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act. Education tax is d etermined at 2% of assessable profits. Capital gains tax liability is charged on applicable capital asset disposals where the proceeds are not to be reinvested in a similar asset.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12. Current tax rates are used to determine deferred taxes.

Income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except when they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except: When the deferred tax liability arises from the Initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets arise from deductible temporary difference, unused tax losses and unutilised tax credit. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except: When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current assets against current liabilities.Deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

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

13. Leases

An arrangement is recorded (or contains) as a lease based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a lessee

a) Finance leases

These are leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company. They are recognised at the commencement of the lease term as finance leases and are capitalized at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease payments are apportioned between interest expense and repayments of debt.

The Company's finance leases relate to motor vehicles where it bears substantially all risks and rewards. These cars are included as part of Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial statements.

Assets acquired under lease are depreciated using the useful life of the assets. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, they are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life and the lease term.

As a lessor

b) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

The Company owns investment properties which are leased out under operating lease agreements to a third party. The investment properties presented in the statement of financial position are in line with the accounting policy disclosed in note 4.

The lease income from the operating leases is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognized as an expense.

14. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring and transporting the stock to its present location. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for lubricant products and weighted average method for fuels products. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. If the carrying value exceeds the net realisable value, an inventory write down is recognised.

15. Employee benefits

a) Short term benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation and sick leave, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

b) Post-employment benefits

Defined Contribution

In compliance with the PENCOM Act of 2014, the Company adopted a defined contribution scheme in 2014 for new employees. This is a pension scheme under which 11Plc pays fixed contributions into a Pension Fund as an amount or as a percentage of the pay of participants under the scheme as disclosed in retirement benefits Notes 15. Defined contribution is at 18%.

Defined contribution payments are funded from the operating expense on a monthly basis and there is no outstanding obligation after the funding.

When the employee renders services, pension costs are recognized as expenses in the Statement of profit or loss.

As at 1st February, 2017, all active employees have been fully migrated to the defined contribution scheme, leaving annuitants to continue with the defined benefit scheme.

16. Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized as best estimates on statement of financial position date. They are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and where it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A reliable estimate of the amount to settle the obligation must also be possible before a provision is made. The measurement of provisions takes into consideration the time value of money and risk specific to the obligation. The increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

The carrying amount of provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted for new facts, changes in law or regulation.

Where the above conditions are not met, a contingent asset/liability is disclosed.

17. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude, and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Revenue from the sale of all petroleum products (Petrol, Aviation fuel, Diesel, Kerosene and Lubricants) is recognised at fair value of consideration received or receivable net of taxes and discounts on sales when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred and title passed to the customer.

Revenue for the sale of goods is recognized when the following conditions have been met:

- The company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- The company does not retain managerial involvement usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to 11Plc.
- The costs incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

18. Interest Income

Interest income related to employee benefits are recognised in the Company’s financial statements using the effective interest rate method and interest rate on short-term deposits are recognised in the Company’s financial statements at fair value.

19. Other Income

Other income refers to all other sources of income apart from the sale of petroleum products which the Company receives. It includes amongst others, rental income and backcourt income.

Rental income refers to rent the Company gets from its investment property and service stations. This income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Backcourt income refers to income recognised from the use of the food court on some of the Company’s service stations by UAC. It is charged at a percentage of total revenue recognised by UAC at the food courts.

20. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:

Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.

Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the entity on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalised do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred. The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when:

- expenditures for the asset have occurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred, and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted and ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the period they are incurred.

21. Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the official rates of exchange on the transaction date. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are retranslated at the official rates prevailing at that day while non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the applicable official rates of exchange on the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses are included in the profit or loss of the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

22. Segment reporting

The Company has two business segments - Petroleum Products Marketing & Property Business. The Directors have determined operating segments based on the nature of the Company's business and performance reports reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

These business segments have been grouped in a manner consistent with internal reporting and as provided to the chief operating decision maker (Executive Directors). The Company's activities that are significantly integrated or interdependent are not considered as separate business segments and no operating segments have been aggregated.

The Petroleum Products Marketing segment generates revenue from the sale of white products and company lubricants while the Property business generates income from the rent paid on 11Plc's investment properties leased out to a third party.

23. Dividend payable

Proposed dividends for the year are recognised as a liability after the statement of financial position date, when declared and approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

24. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

25. Deferred income

This relates to advance rent received from investment property. The current portion is amortized to income within one year on a straight line basis while the non-current portion is initially carried at initial cost and subsequently at face value.

26. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

27. Fair value measurement

The fair value of 11Plc's employee loans and its investment properties are reported for disclosure in the financial statements. The Directors oversee all policies, procedures, significant valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurement.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, 11Plc has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

The fair value of 11Plc's investment properties and employee loans are categorized as Level 3.

In determining the fair value of the investment properties, the market approach valuation technique was used. There was no change in valuation technique during the year. In estimating the fair value of the investment properties the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

The Company uses the discounted cash flows approach as the valuation technique for the employee loans.

28. Key accounting assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, which may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. 11Plc based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Valuation of Investment properties

11Plc carries its investment properties at cost however the fair values of the investment properties are also disclosed in the investment property note. The Company engaged 2 independent valuation specialists to assess their fair value as at 31 December 2015.

The investment property assets were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property.

There is no significant risk or uncertainty as at December 31, 2017 that will lead to material adjustment of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

29. Key accounting Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors have made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – 11Plc as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Directors have determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Financial risk management

Financial instruments in the statement of financial position comprise of cash and cash equivalents (Note 12), trade and other receivables (Note 9), trade and other payables (Note 19).

The Company's Directors are responsible for reviewing and agreeing on the policies to manage the risk 11Plc's operations are exposed to. The Company's operations are exposed to the following risks:

Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, provide returns to shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings, cash and cash equivalents disclosed in Note 12 and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position Notes 13 and 14.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or utilise assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of its gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position.

The Company is not exposed to any external imposed capital requirement.

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Debt to Equity Ratio	**2017**	**2016**
	(N'000)	**(N'000)**
Total debt (i)	-	-
Cash and bank balances	(4,389,870)	(8,441,707)
Net debt	(4,389,870)	(8,441,707)
Total equity (ii)	27,358,829	21,457,496
Net debt/equity	-	-

(i) Total debt is defined as current and non-current borrowings
(ii) Total equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company as described in note 13 and 14

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will have difficulties in paying its financial liabilities

The Company manages liquidity risks by maintaining adequate reserves and prudent working capital management. In addition, the Company has access to sufficient debt funding sources and to committed borrowing facilities to meet current business requirements.

11Plc does not have any risk concentrations as the Company can get extended facility from suitable sources.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

2017	Less than 3 months (N'000)	Between 3 months and 1 year (N'000)	Greater than 1 year (N'000)
Trade and other payables	18,150,616	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-

2016	Less than 3 months (N'000)	Between 3 months and 1 year (N'000)	Greater than 1 year (N'000)
Trade and other payables	8,632,841	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-

Trade and other payables includes finance charges on items purchased on lease and excludes VAT payables and unclaimed dividends.

At the end of the year, the Company had the following overdraft facilities:

Bank Name	Facility Type	Facility Amount (N'000)	Used Lines (N'000)	Unused lines (N'000)	Interest Rates (%)
Zenith Bank	Uncommitted	10,000,000	-	-	22%
First Bank	Uncommitted	5,000,000	-	-	19%
Total		**15,000,000**	-	-	**20.5%**

The Carrying amount of the used lines of overdraft equals its fair value.

Liquidity risk on cash is limited because the counterparties are banks with good credit-ratings. At the end of the financial year, the Company had the following cash balances:

	2017	2016
RATING	**Amount (N'000)**	**Amount (N'000)**
AA	502,919	70,693
Aa-	-	3,168,226
B+	-	3,000,000
B	3,886,951	2,202,788
Total	**4,389,870**	**8,441,707**

The bank ratings were obtained from Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Agusto rating agencies.

Interest risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrows funds at rates subject to movements in the money market. The Company's interest risk arises from overdraft and long term borrowings from banks.

The Company does not manage its exposure to interest rate risk because the maximum exposure envisaged is deemed negligible as illustrated by the interest rate sensitivity below.

The analysis below shows the impact of a ±1% change in the interest rates on the Statement of Profit or Loss as at end of December 2017.

2017	Interest Expense	Annualized int. As at Dec 2017.	Naira (Sensitivity + 1%)	Naira (Sensitivity - 1%)
	(N'000)	%	(N'000)	(N'000)
Net financing	86,916	20.5	20.5	(20.5)

The company had no borrowings in 2017. Interest expense in 2017 relates to expense on overdraft and interest payable to dealers for deposits with the Company.

2016	Interest Expense	Annualized int. As at Dec 2016.	Naira (Sensitivity + 1%)	Naira (Sensitivity - 1%)
	(N'000)	%	(N'000)	(N'000)
Net financing	292	17.5	17.5	(17.5)

Credit Risk

The Company's credit policy ensures that credit sales are only made to credit worthy customers. These policies include detailed credit assessment of individual customers and regular monitoring of credit balances. Other policies include securing the credits with bank guarantees from company selected 'A' rated banks.

Potential defaults are identified and fully provided for in the Statement of Financial Position. Mitigating measures are defined and implemented for high-risk customers. These include shortened payment terms, vigorous collection efforts and limiting the amount of credit exposure to any individual customer.

There is no material concentration of credit risk geographically or with individual customers and there has been no significant level of counterparty default in recent years.

Age analysis of receivables	2017 (N'000)	2016 (N'000)
Current	16,865,510	5,489,432
Overdue 31 - 60 days	922,327	344,374
Overdue 61 - 90 days	6,773	195,391
Overdue 91 - 180 days	115,841	85,355
Overdue 181 days	74,457	4,444
Total	**17,984,909**	**6,118,996**

The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed using historical information about default rates:

		2017	2016
		(N'000)	(N'000)
a)	Customers with no history of default:		
•	Existing customers (more than 6 months)	16,865,510	5,489,432
b)	Existing customers with some past defaults which were fully recovered	-	-
Total unimpaired trade receivables		16,865,510	5,489,432

The maximum exposure envisaged is deemed negligible as illustrated by the interest rate sensitivity below.

Bank Balance

Counterparties are banks with good credit-ratings. The maximum exposure to credit risks is 11 Plc bank balance as at the end of 2017 financial year is limited to N 4.4B.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company transacts a significant portion of its purchases and some of its sales in foreign currency, and is exposed to foreign exchange risk on these transactions. The Company has no long term assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency. It offsets its foreign currency assets and liabilities and settles the net exposure at prevailing exchange rates. The liabilities are payments due to foreign suppliers and assets are foreign currency prepayments and deposits to products. The Company does not hedge its foreign exchange exposure and instead seeks to recover currency effects through product pricing where appropriate.

The table below shows the before tax impact to Statement of Profit or Loss of a ± 10% movement in the exchange rate

Bank and Open Items

2017	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Naira at Dec 2017	Naira* (Sensitivity -10%)	Naira** (Sensitivity +10%)
	(N'000)		(N'000)	(N'000)	(N'000)
GBP	-	-	-	-	-
EURO	-	-	-	-	-
USD	912	306.350	279,391	(27,939)	27,939

2016	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Naira at Dec 2016	Naira* (Sensitivity -10%)	Naira** (Sensitivity +10%)
	(N'000)		(N'000)	(N'000)	(N'000)
GBP	7	375.51	2,629	(263)	263
EURO	16	321.50	5,144	(514)	514
USD	2,775	305.00	846,375	(84,638)	84,638

Trade receivables / (payables)

2017	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Naira at Dec 2017	Naira* (Sensitivity -10%)	Naira** (Sensitivity +10%)
	(N'000)		(N'000)	(N'000)	(N'000)
GBP	(5)	375.506	(1,878)	188	(188)
EURO	(30)	321.501	(9,645)	965	(965)
USD	(1,205)	305.000	(367,525)	36,753	(36,753)

2016	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Naira at Dec 2016	Naira* (Sensitivity -10%)	Naira** (Sensitivity +10%)
	(N'000)		(N'000)	(N'000)	(N'000)
GBP	1	375.51	376	(38)	38
EURO	(15)	321.50	(4,823)	482	(482)
USD	1,570	305.00	478,850	(47,885)	47,885

*Naira weakens by 10%

**Naira strengthens by 10%

Price Risk

The Company is primarily exposed to market price risk on its sales of non-regulated fuel products and lubricants. The company manages this exposure by forecasting demands and monitoring events in the global market.

For regulated fuel products and Petrol the Company's exposure is limited to changes in government policy relating to regulated price.

The Company does not use commodity price swaps, options or futures to hedge against price risk. Changes in market price for non-regulated products are reflected in the Company's product pricing.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. New Standards and Interpretations

1.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the Company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure initiative

The amendment requires entities to provide additional disclosures for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. Specifically, entities are now required to provide disclosure of the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

- changes from financing cash flows;
- changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses;
- the effect of changes in foreign exchanges;
- changes in fair values; and
- other changes.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2017.

The Company has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2017 financial statements.

The adoption of this amendment has not had a material impact on the results of the the Company, but has resulted in more disclosure than would have previously been provided in the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

In terms of IAS 12 Income Taxes, deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The following amendments have been made, which may have an impact on the select entity:

If tax law restricts the utilisation of losses to deductions against income of a specific type, a deductible temporary difference is assessed in combination only with other deductible temporary differences of the appropriate type.

Additional guidelines were prescribed for evaluating whether the select entity will have sufficient taxable profit in future periods. The select entity is required to compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profit that excludes tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those deductible temporary differences. This comparison shows the extent to which the future taxable profit is sufficient for the entity to deduct the amounts resulting from the reversal of those deductible temporary differences.

The amendment also provides that the estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of some of an entity's assets for more than their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that it is probable that the entity will achieve this.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2017.

The amendment does not impact on the Company's results.

1.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The standards issued but not yet effective are as follows:

1. IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
2. IFRS 15 Clarification to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
3. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
4. IFRS 4 Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)
5. IFRS 2 Classification and Measurements of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
6. IFRS 1 Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 2, and IAS 28)
7. IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property and Advance Consideration
8. IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
9. IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
10. IFRS 16 Leases
11. IFRS 9 Prepayments Feature with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)
12. IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
13. IAS 28 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)

The Company has provided the following explanations to the standards issued but not yet effective that are relevant at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases is a new standard which replaces IAS 17 Leases, and introduces a single lessee accounting model. The main changes arising from the issue of IFRS 16 which are likely to impact the company are as follows:

The Company as lessee:

- Lessees are required to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except short term leases or leases where the underlying asset has a low value, which are expensed on a straight line or other systematic basis.
- The cost of the right-of-use asset includes, where appropriate, the initial amount of the lease liability; lease payments made prior to commencement of the lease less incentives received; initial direct costs of the lessee; and an estimate for any provision for dismantling, restoration and removal related to the underlying asset.
- The lease liability takes into consideration, where appropriate, fixed and variable lease payments; residual value guarantees to be made by the lessee; exercise price of purchase options; and payments of penalties for terminating the lease.
- The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured on the cost model at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. However, right-of-use assets are measured at fair value when they meet the definition of investment property and all other investment property is accounted for on the fair value model. If a right-of-use asset relates to a class of property, plant and equipment which is measured on the revaluation model, then that right-of-use asset may be measured on the revaluation model.
- The lease liability is subsequently increased by interest, reduced by lease payments and re-measured for reassessments or modifications.
- Re-measurements of lease liabilities are affected against right-of-use assets, unless the assets have been reduced to nil, in which case further adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.
- The lease liability is re-measured by discounting revised payments at a revised rate when there is a change in the lease term or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.
- The lease liability is re-measured by discounting revised lease payments at the original discount rate when there is a change in the amounts expected to be paid in a residual value guarantee or when there is a change in future payments because of a change in index or rate used to determine those payments.
- Certain lease modifications are accounted for as separate leases. When lease modifications which decrease the scope of the lease are not required to be accounted for as separate leases, then the lessee re-measures the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right of lease asset to reflect the full or partial termination of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the full or partial termination of the lease is recognised in profit or loss. For all other lease modifications which are not required to be accounted for as separate leases, the lessee re-measures the lease liability by making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities should be presented separately from other assets and liabilities. If not, then the line item in which they are included must be disclosed. This does not apply to right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment property which must be presented within investment property. IFRS 16 contains different disclosure requirements compared to IAS 17 leases.

The Company as lessor:

- Accounting for leases by lessors remains similar to the provisions of IAS 17 in that leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases. Lease classification is reassessed only if there has been a modification.
- A modification is required to be accounted for as a separate lease if it both increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and the increase in consideration is commensurate to the stand alone price of the increase in scope.
- If a finance lease is modified, and the modification would not qualify as a separate lease, but the lease would have been an operating lease if the modification was in effect from inception, then the modification is accounted for as a separate lease. In addition, the carrying amount of the underlying asset shall be measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the modification. IFRS 9 is applied to all other modifications not required to be treated as a separate lease.
- Modifications to operating leases are required to be accounted for as new leases from the effective date of the modification. Changes have also been made to the disclosure requirements of leases in the lessor's financial statements.

Sale and leaseback transactions:

- In the event of a sale and leaseback transaction, the requirements of IFRS 15 are applied to consider whether a performance obligation is satisfied to determine whether the transfer of the asset is accounted for as the sale of an asset.
- If the transfer meets the requirements to be recognised as a sale, the seller-lessee must measure the new right-of-use asset at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right-of-use retained. The buyer-lessor accounts for the purchase by applying applicable standards and for the lease by applying IFRS 16
- If the fair value of consideration for the sale is not equal to the fair value of the asset, then IFRS 16 requires adjustments to be made to the sale proceeds. When the transfer of the asset is not a sale, then the seller-lessee continues to recognise the transferred asset and recognises a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. The buyer-lessor recognises a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2019.

The Company expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2019 financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

The impact of this standard is currently being assessed.

Amendments to IFRS 15: Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The amendment provides clarification and further guidance regarding certain issues in IFRS 15. These items include guidance in assessing whether promises to transfer goods or services are separately identifiable; guidance regarding agent versus principal considerations; and guidance regarding licenses and royalties.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2018.

The Company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2018 financial statements.

The adoption of this standard will result in additional disclosures than is currently provided in the financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurements of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a)impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a "fair value through other comprehensive income" (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt and equity investments are measured at fair value at the end of subsequent reporting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.
- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effect of the changes of the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in fair value of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. It is therefore no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.
- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principal of an "economic relationship". Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2018.

The Company expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2018 financial statements.

The expected impact of this standard is currently being assessed due to the unsecured nature of some of its loans and receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction contracts; IAS 18 Revenue; IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes; IFRIC 15 Agreements for the construction of Real Estate; IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC 31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

IFRS 15 also includes extensive new disclosure requirements.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2018.

The Company expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2018 financial statements.

The adoption of this standard will result in additional disclosures than is currently provided in the financial statements.

Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)

The amendment provides new requirements stating that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. A change in use occurs if property meets or ceases to meet the definition of investment property. A change in management's intention for the use of property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after January 01, 2018.

The Company expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2018 financial statements.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the Company unless there is a change in use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost (N'000)	Accumulated depreciation (N'000)	Carrying value (N'000)	Cost (N'000)	Accumulated depreciation (N'000)	Carrying value (N'000)
Land	749,269	-	749,269	749,269	-	749,269
Buildings	5,469,837	(2,111,923)	3,357,914	5,043,566	(1,898,219)	3,145,347
Plant and machinery	6,443,546	(3,287,791)	3,155,755	6,452,245	(3,377,421)	3,074,824
Furniture and fixtures	316,855	(233,740)	83,115	322,908	(220,183)	102,725
Motor vehicles	356,235	(290,330)	65,905	360,140	(255,930)	104,210
Asset under construction	1,368,119	-	1,368,119	760,605	-	760,605
Total	**14,703,861**	**(5,923,784)**	**8,780,077**	**13,688,733**	**(5,751,753)**	**7,936,980**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening Net book value (N'000)	Additions (N'000)	Disposals (N'000)	Transfers (N'000)	Depreciation (N'000)	Closing Net book value (N'000)
Land	749,269	-	-	-	-	749,269
Buildings	3,145,347	64,891	(11,261)	395,989	(237,052)	3,357,914
Plant and machinery	3,074,824	128,520	(36,013)	330,866	(342,442)	3,155,755
Furniture and fixtures	102,725	-	-	-	(19,610)	83,115
Motor vehicles	104,210	400	(1,076)	-	(37,629)	65,905
Asset under construction	760,605	1,334,369	-	(726,855)	-	1,368,119
	7,936,980	**1,528,180**	**(48,350)**	**-**	**(636,733)**	**8,780,077**

Assets with a net book value of N48million were scrapped and the resulting loss on disposal was recognised in other expense.

Included as part of Motor vehicles closing net book value is N26million which relates to vehicles purchased through finance lease. (Initial cost: N38million).

There are no contractual committments for the acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment and no borrowing costs have been capitalised.

An alternate analysis of Property, Plant & Equipment is presented on page 66.

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening Net book value (N'000)	Additions (N'000)	Disposals (N'000)	Transfers (N'000)	Depreciation (N'000)	Closing Net book value (N'000)
Land	749,269	-	-	-	-	749,269
Buildings	2,488,520	83,544	(4,139)	788,179	(210,757)	3,145,347
Plant and machinery	2,940,687	69,377	(12,398)	418,306	(341,148)	3,074,824
Furniture and fixtures	100,783	8,573	-	18,799	(25,430)	102,725
Motor vehicles	101,907	37,905	(283)	-	(35,319)	104,210
Asset under construction	1,231,647	754,242	-	(1,225,284)	-	760,605
	7,612,813	**953,641**	**(16,820)**	**-**	**(612,654)**	**7,936,980**

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Investment property

	2017			2016		
	Cost (N'000)	Accumulated depreciation (N'000)	Carrying value (N'000)	Cost (N'000)	Accumulated depreciation (N'000)	Carrying value (N'000)
Investment property	33,389,783	(7,440,724)	25,949,059	34,238,659	(4,864,261)	29,374,398

Reconciliation of investment property 2017

	Opening balance (N'000)	Additions (N'000)	Disposals (N'000)	Depreciation (N'000)	Total (N'000)
Investment property	29,374,398	13,531	(862,407)	(2,576,463)	25,949,059

Reconciliation of investment property 2016

	Opening balance (N'000)	Additions (N'000)	Depreciation (N'000)	Total (N'000)
Investment property	29,288,265	2,078,021	(1,991,888)	29,374,398

Details of valuation

The company has six investment properties comprising of one office complex, one residential complex and four residential properties.

The extensive refurbishment of Mobil house was completed in 2017. The costs involved in the refurbishment have been capitalised and depreciation has started running on the assets created.

There was no valuation of the investment properties in 2017.The fair value of the properties as at year-end 2015 was N47.6 billion, the valuations were performed by 2 independent valuers, Sunbo Onitiri & Co (FRC/2014/00000002931) and Ismail and Partners Chartered Surveyors & Real Estate Consultants(FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000245).

There are more disclosures on investment properties on page 70.

Fair value information is disclosed in note 35.

There are no restrictions on the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss for the year before tax

Rental income from investment property	6,883,921	5,974,384
Direct operating expenses from rental generating property	(2,604,845)	(2,021,391)
	4,279,076	**3,952,993**

4. Interest in joint operations

Included in property plant & equipment is N109million (2016: N125million) (Land & Building: N28mllion (2016: N32million), Furniture & fixtures: N2million (2016: N3million), Plant and machinery: N66million (2016: N76million), Vehicles: N12million (2016: N14million) which relates to the company's interest in joint operations.

The company recognised total costs of N18million (2015: N0.9million) in expenses that relate to costs incurred in its joint operations.

The Company has a fifty percent (50%) interest in a joint arrangement with Total Nigeria plc. for storage and handling of jet fuel to aircraft at the Murtala Muhammed Airport Domestic Terminal.

In addition, the Company has a twenty percent (20%) interest in the Joint Users Hydrant Installation used to refuel aircraft at Murtala Muhammed Airport international terminal. The Company combines its share of the joint assets, income and expenditure, assets and liabilities and cash flow on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Company's financial statements. The Company classifies its share of the joint operation's assets, according to the nature of the assets; while operating costs of the joint facility are shared based on throughput.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Interest in joint operations (continued)

11Plc has no obligation to decommission these assets and has not recognized any decommissioning costs.

5. Intangible assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost (N'000)	Accumulated amortisation (N'000)	Carrying value (N'000)	Cost (N'000)	Accumulated amortisation (N'000)	Carrying value (N'000)
Franchise cost	91,041	(89,907)	1,134	123,647	(118,883)	4,764
Software cost	201,551	(150,046)	51,505	201,551	(136,609)	64,942
Permits	15,045	(2,821)	12,224	15,045	(2,068)	12,977
Total	**307,637**	**(242,774)**	**64,863**	**340,243**	**(257,560)**	**82,683**

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2017

	Opening balance (N'000)	Disposals (N'000)	Amortisation (N'000)	Total (N'000)
Franchise cost	4,764	(2,262)	(1,368)	1,134
Software cost	64,942	-	(13,437)	51,505
Permits	12,977	-	(753)	12,224
	82,683	**(2,262)**	**(15,558)**	**64,863**

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2016

	Opening balance (N'000)	Amortisation (N'000)	Total (N'000)
Franchise cost	8,754	(3,990)	4,764
Software cost	78,379	(13,437)	64,942
Permits	13,729	(752)	12,977
	100,862	**(18,179)**	**82,683**

An alternate analysis of Intangible Assets is presented on page 67.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

6. Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax asset / (liability)

	2017	2016
Net deferred tax	(2,190,178)	(622,074)

Deferred tax

	2017	2016
Retirement benefits	-	734,008
Advance rent	4,198,432	4,236,127
Accelerated depreciation	(5,999,858)	(5,234,926)
Capital gains tax rollover	(345,726)	(345,726)
Bad debt, forex and notional interest on employee loans	(43,026)	(11,557)
	(2,190,178)	**(622,074)**

Deferred tax movement 2017	**Opening balance**	**Charged to profit or loss**	**Charged to other comprehensive income**	**Total**
Deferred tax asset				
Retirement benefit obligation	734,008	(137,602)	(596,406)	-
Advance rent	4,236,127	(37,695)	-	4,198,432
Bad debt	16,022	(5,370)	-	10,652
Unrealised forex	(23,032)	(28,393)	-	(51,425)
Notional interest on employee loans	(4,547)	2,294	-	(2,253)
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated capital allowance	(5,234,926)	(764,932)	-	(5,999,858)
Capital gains tax rollover	(345,726)	-	-	(345,726)
	(622,074)	**(971,698)**	**(596,406)**	**(2,190,178)**

Deferred tax movement 2016	**Opening balance**	**Charged to profit or loss**	**Charged to other comprehensive income**	**Total**
Deferred tax asset				
Retirement benefit obligation	1,049,481	(63,196)	(252,277)	734,008
Advance rent	3,669,430	566,697	-	4,236,127
Bad debt	42,830	(26,808)	-	16,022
Unrealised forex	13,001	(36,033)	-	(23,032)
Notional interest on employee loans	(5,238)	691	-	(4,547)
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated capital allowance	(4,267,323)	(967,603)	-	(5,234,926)
Capital gains tax rollover	(345,726)	-	-	(345,726)
	156,455	**(526,252)**	**(252,277)**	**(622,074)**

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liability)

	2017	2016
At beginning of year	(622,074)	156,455
Originating temporary difference movement on PPE & Investment property assets	(764,933)	(967,603)
Originating temporary difference on retirement benefits	(734,008)	(315,473)
Bad debt,gain/(loss) on foreign exchange and notional interest on employee loans	(31,468)	(62,150)
Advance rent	(37,695)	566,697
	(2,190,178)	**(622,074)**

Deferred tax assets due after 12 months

	2017	2016
Retirement benefit obligation	-	734,008
Advance rent	4,198,432	4,236,127
	4,198,432	**4,970,135**

Deferred tax liabilities due within 12 months

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
6. Deferred tax liability (continued)		
Bad debt	10,652	16,022
Unrealised forex	(51,425)	(23,032)
Notional interest on employee loans	(2,253)	(4,547)
	(43,026)	**(11,557)**
Deferred tax liabilities due after 12 months		
Depreciation	(5,999,858)	(5,234,926)
Capital gains tax rollover	(345,726)	(345,726)
	(6,345,584)	**(5,580,652)**

7. Prepayments

Prepayments are made up of the following balances:

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Rent on service stations	1,974,394	2,082,228
Employee loans	248,292	82,616
Trade	7,245,955	-
	9,468,641	**2,164,844**
Total prepayments		
Current portion	7,435,402	186,064
Non-current portion	2,033,239	1,978,780
	9,468,641	**2,164,844**

- Prepayments are expensed on a straight line basis.
- Current year trade prepayment includes 7,168million to NNPC
- Employee loans refers to the prepaid portion of housing and car loans given to employees.

8. Inventories

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Raw materials	6,308,728	3,539,252
Finished goods	1,639,873	1,532,086
	7,948,601	**5,071,338**

Obsolete inventory are not provided for but are rather written off to profit or loss immediately they are identified.

During the year, obsolete inventory worth N112million (2016: N43million) was written off and recognised in cost of goods sold.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Trade and other receivables

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Trade receivables	8,286,194	3,530,811
Advances and employee receivables	313,465	461,892
Foreign currency deposits	221,117	112,301
Bridging claims	-	1,348,642
Due from associated companies	9,127,550	1,475,468
Withholding tax receivable	62,908	1,129,291
Other receivables	36,583	570,973
	18,047,817	**8,629,378**

The carrying value of trade and other receivables above approximates its fair value.

Bridging claims refers to costs involved in transporting regulated petroleum products nationwide. They are recoverable from the government based on a Petroleum Equalization Fund (PEF) scheme established by the government to ensure uniform prices nationwide.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days. Included in trades receivables is 3,373million due from NNPC.

Other receivables mainly consists of cash call from pension fund.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
NGN	15,113,561	8,341,837
USD	2,934,256	287,541
	18,047,817	**8,629,378**

The age analysis below excludes WHT and bridging claims

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Neither impaired nor past due	16,865,510	5,489,432
Impaired	-	-
Not impaired and past due in the following periods:		
31 to 60 days	922,327	344,374
61 to 90 days	6,773	195,391
91 to 180days	115,841	85,355
above 181	74,458	4,444
	17,984,909	**6,118,996**

The aging analysis of bridging allowance as at 31 December 2016 is;

Year	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Current	-	77,045
31 - 90 days	-	210,283
91 - 180 days	-	349,475
181 - 360 days	-	711,839
	-	**1,348,642**

In line with established practice, the bridging claims receivable is net off against bridging allowances payable to Petroleum Equalization Fund (PEF). The aged bridging claims receivables have been reconciled with PEF in 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

10. Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

Loans and receivables - 2017

	Loans and receivables	Total
Trade and other receivables	17,984,909	17,984,909
Cash and cash equivalents	4,839,870	4,839,870
	22,824,779	**22,824,779**

Loans and receivables - 2016

	Loans and receivables	Total
Trade and other receivables	6,118,996	6,118,996
Cash and cash equivalents	8,441,707	8,441,707
	14,560,703	**14,560,703**

Refer to note 21 for financial liabilities by category.

11. Loans to directors, managers and employees

Carrying value of loans to employees

	2017	2016
At beginning of the year	237,506	160,319
Advances	140,970	134,103
Repayments	(93,895)	(56,916)
	284,581	**237,506**

Included as part of Advances and employees receivables (Trade and other receivables - note 9) are loans to employees. These advances comprises three types of loans made available to employees of the company. They are;

- Compassionate loan
- Car loan
- Home ownership scheme

The Compassionate loan and Home ownership scheme loan were given to employees at 0% interest rate while the Car loan was given to employees at 5% of the prevailing interest rate. In 2017, this equated to 0.95% (5% of 19%).

The Company uses the discounted cash flows approach as the valuation technique for the employee loans.

Employees loans at amortized cost

	2017	2016
Loans to directors, managers and employees	194,328	158,300

Fair value information is disclosed on page 64.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2017	2016
Total balance	4,389,870	8,441,707

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

12. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash and bank

Intercompany deposit	-	75,963
Term deposits	1,500,000	6,000,000
Bank account	2,300,741	2,365,744
Trade deposit	589,129	-
	4,389,870	**8,441,707**

Credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings.

Credit rating

AA	502,919	70,694
AA-	-	3,168,225
B+	-	3,000,000
B	3,886,951	2,202,788
	4,389,870	**8,441,707**

13. Share capital and share premium

Authorised

400,000,000 Ordinary shares of at 50k each	200,000	200,000

Reconciliation of number of shares issued:

Share capital	180,298	180,298
Shares premium	14,380	14,380
	194,678	**194,678**

360,595,261 ordinary shares of the total authorised number of shares of 50k each have been called-up and fully paid.

Issued

360,595,261 Ordinary shares of 50k each	180,298	180,298
Share premium	14,380	14,380
	194,678	**194,678**

14. Retained earnings and other reserves

Reconciliation of retained income is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	21,262,818	15,168,723
Profit for the year	7,518,733	8,154,293
Other comprehensive income for the year	1,267,362	536,088
Dividends paid	(2,884,762)	(2,596,286)
	27,164,151	**21,262,818**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

14. Retained earnings and other reserves (continued)

2017 reconciliation of retained income and other reserves

	Retained Income	Other Reserves	Total
Balance at beginning of year	22,530,180	(1,267,362)	21,262,818
Profit for the year	7,518,733	-	7,518,733
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	1,267,362	1,267,362
Dividends paid	(2,884,762)	-	(2,884,762)
	27,164,151	**-**	**27,164,151**

2016 reconciliation of retained income and other reserves

	Retained Income	Other Reserves	Total
Balance at beginning of year	16,972,173	(1,803,450)	15,168,723
Profit for the year	8,154,293	-	8,154,293
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	536,088	536,088
Dividends paid	(2,596,286)	-	(2,596,286)
	22,530,180	**(1,267,362)**	**21,262,818**

15. Retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan

The benefit structure is described as follows:

Eligibility: All confirmed employees of 11Plc.

Mandatory retirement age: This is 60 years for both male and female staff.

Early retirement: Allowable from age 45 with a minimum of 10 years company service.

Final pensionable salary: This is the Annual Pensionable Salary (i.e. annual basic salary + annual housing allowance + annual transport allowance + vacation allowance + year end bonus + annual furniture allowance) at date of exit (death, retirement or withdrawal from service).

Years of service: Accredited service is defined as the length of time, during which an employee worked full-time for the Company prior to retirement or death or withdrawal.

Employee savings scheme: This is payable at retirement and is calculated as 8.33% of annual pensionable salary and multiplied by the years of service, provided 5 years of qualifying service has been rendered at exit.

Pension Scheme: The Defined Benefit pension scheme has been converted to Defined Contribution as at 31st January 2017 for active employees.

Carrying value

	2017	2016
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	-	(5,454,052)
Fair value of plan assets	-	3,160,277
	-	**(2,293,775)**

Movements for the year

	2017	2016
Opening balance	2,293,775	3,279,629
Provision	400,872	-
Remeasurement (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(788,365)
Benefits paid	(2,694,647)	(426,542)
Pension asset funding	-	(435,866)
Net expense recognised in profit or loss	-	664,919
	-	**2,293,775**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

15. Retirement benefits (continued)

Net expense recognised in profit or loss

	2017	2016
Current service cost	-	303,181
Interest cost	-	833,098
Expected return on plan assets	-	(471,360)
	-	**664,919**

Reconciliation of change in fair value of plan assets

	2017	2016
FV of plan assets @ beginning of the year	-	3,818,046
Employers contribution	-	435,866
Benefit payments from fund	-	(1,001,617)
Interest returns on assets	-	471,360
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest expense	-	(563,377)
	-	**3,160,278**

Plan Asset Classification Summary

	2017	2016
Quoted equities	-	1,163,006
Fixed deposit	-	381,101
Federal Government bonds	-	1,653,927
State Government bonds	-	416,410
Corporate bonds	-	236,703
Money on Call	-	(690,869)
	-	**3,160,278**

Money on call represents unpaid liability to the fund.

The Company's Defined benefit plan funding requirements are determined using PENCOM regulations. The plan was fully funded following PENCOM's approval in January 2017 to convert to a Defined Contribution scheme for active employees.

The valuation of the fund for Annuitants under the defined benefit scheme is as follows:

The valuation was carried out by Ernst & Young (FRC/2012/NAS/00000000738).

Carrying value	**2017**	**2016**
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(1,002,111)	-
Fair value of plan assets	968,521	-
	(33,590)	**-**

Plan Asset Classification Summary

	2017	2016
Fixed deposit	27,238	-
Government bond	695,265	-
Corporate bonds	250,579	-
Cash	695	-
Receivables	346	-
Payables	(5,602)	-
	968,521	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

15. Retirement benefits (continued)

Key assumptions used

The following assumptions were also used by the Actuary in the calculation of the company's Pension Expense, Plan Asset and Defined Benefit Obligation.

	2017	2016
Discount rates used	14.00 %	15.80 %
Pension increase rate	- %	9.00 %
Average future inflation rate	12.00 %	12.00 %
Expected increase in salaries	- %	12.00 %

In order to measure the liability, the projected benefit obligation is discounted to a net present value as at the current balance sheet date.

IFRS through IAS 19 requires that the discount rate be determined on the company's balance sheet date by reference to market yields on high quality corporate bonds, except where there is no deep market in such bonds, in which case the discount rate should be based on market yields on Government bonds. We are adopting FGN Bonds although State Bonds exist with (broadly) higher yields.

The discount rate should reflect the duration of the liabilities of the benefit program.

The weighted average liability duration for the Plan is 5.2 years. The average weighted duration of the longest Nigerian Government bond as at 29th of December, 2017 was 4.74 years with a gross redemption yield of 14.1%. That is, the benefit liability duration is longer than available risk free assets – the longer term introduces uncertainty – which typically will be reflected in higher yield/reward demand by investors.

In view of the above, the actuary adopted 14.00% p.a as the discount rate for the current valuation.

Fund management and regulatory expenses are charged directly to the fund on an on-going basis.

Demographic Assumptions:

Mortality:

Age now	Average expectation of life
55	23
60	19
65	16
70	13
75	10
80	8

Sensitivity

	2017	2016
Discount rate		
+1% effect on pension and gratuity benefit expense	-	4,997
-1% effect on pension and gratuity benefit expense	-	5,988
Salary increase		
+1% effect on pension and gratuity benefit expense	-	5,719
-1% effect on pension and gratuity benefit expense	-	5,212
Pension increase rate		
+1% effect on pension and gratuity benefit expense	-	5,680
-1% effect on pension and gratuity benefit expense	-	5,246

Defined contribution plan

On the 1st February, 2017, all active members were transferred to the defined contribution scheme. The Company's 2017 contribution to the scheme was N91.7 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

16. Deferred income

Deferred income relates to advance rent on investment properties leased mainly to Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited.

Analysis of deferred income		
Opening balance	24,760,548	25,049,738
Additions	5,324,678	5,685,194
Amortisation (rental income for the year)	(6,883,921)	(5,974,384)
	23,201,305	**24,760,548**

Non-current	16,961,598	18,506,428
Current	6,239,707	6,254,120
	23,201,305	**24,760,548**

The Company leases its investment properties to Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited under various lease agreements. There were no contingent rents recognised during the period.

17. Contigent liability

At the reporting date, there were several lawsuits with claims amounting to N119million (2016: N145million) against the Company. The directors are of the opinion that the Company will not incur any significant loss with respect to these claims and accordingly, no provisions have been made in the accompanying financial statements.

18. Current tax payable

Balance at beginning of the year	(2,730,605)	(141,531)
Current tax for the year	(2,647,454)	(3,339,347)
Balance at December 31	2,355,463	2,730,605

Movement in current income tax		
Opening balance	2,730,605	141,531
Payments	(2,991,684)	(692,527)
Provision for the year	2,645,534	3,339,347
Withholding tax credit utilised	(30,911)	(57,746)
Balance at December 31	**2,353,544**	**2,730,605**

19. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	13,535,591	5,015,765
VAT payable	117,322	119,483
Other payables	342,716	387,200
Due to related companies	-	44,074
Accrued expenses	23,090	248,186
Unclaimed dividend & payments	1,275,215	1,089,117
Non-product trade payables	2,151,476	1,965,912
Bridging allowance	2,097,743	940,160
Finance lease obligation	-	26,933
	19,543,153	**9,836,830**

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are settled within an average of 34 days of receipt of invoice
- Other payables are mainly made up of retention on contracts, WHT and employee payables .
- Terms and conditions of related parties are disclosed in note 33.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

20. Finance lease liabilities

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	31,543
	-	31,543
less: future finance charges	-	(4,610)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**-**	**26,933**

Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	26,933

It is company policy to lease motor vehicles under finance leases.

The company's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets.

The lease was fully paid in 2017.

21. Financial liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

Loans and receivables - 2017

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables (Excl. VAT and unclaimed dividend and payment)	18,150,616	18,150,616

Loans and receivables - 2016

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables (Excl. VAT and unclaimed dividend and payment)	8,628,231	8,628,231

22. Revenue

	2017	2016
Third party sales	105,946,288	92,305,062
Intercompany sales	19,310,821	1,802,621
	125,257,109	**94,107,683**

23. Other income

	2017	2016
Rental income	7,211,166	6,272,004
Other operating income	139,492	154,694
Backcourt income	110,779	135,002
	7,461,437	**6,561,700**

Rental income represents rent received from investment properties of N6,884million (2016: N5,974million) and the balance represents rent from service stations.

Other operating income includes; services charges on demurrage and sale of scrap.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

24. Cost of sales

Expense by nature		
Purchases	109,274,370	77,298,953
Manuafacturing expense	456,899	512,035
Changes in inventory of refined products and luburicants	252,457	807,062
	109,983,726	**78,618,050**

25. Operating expense

Total expenses		
Administrative expenses	3,828,732	3,688,590
Selling and distribution expenses	5,796,586	6,586,717
Loss on asset disposals	24,164	16,569
	9,649,482	**10,291,876**

The following items are included within operating expenses:		
Administrative expense (excl. depreciation)	1,426,191	2,622,084
Selling and distribution expenses (excl. depreciation)	5,040,848	5,095,416
Depreciation and amortisation	3,158,279	2,557,807
Loss on asset disposals	24,164	16,569
	9,649,482	**10,291,876**

Depreciation on manufacturing expense is charged to cost of sales and excluded from depreciation and amortisation in operating expense.

Included in operating expenses are the following expenses by nature:

Expenses by nature		
Employee related expenses	1,949,509	2,915,300
Volume related expense	3,059,102	3,254,678
Depreciation and amortisation	3,158,279	2,557,807
Maintenance & repairs	573,945	512,074
Auditors remuneration	38,390	42,833
Loss on asset disposals	24,164	16,569
Service station rent amortisation	230,236	500,326
Others	615,857	492,289
	9,649,482	**10,291,876**

Auditors remuneration includes 21M to Grant Thornton for 2017 Audit services and 17.3M relates to prior year fees.

Non-audit services performed by the statutory auditors include Tax consultancy services.

Others mainly consists of contract labour, financial, legal, research and advert costs.

26. Finance costs

Interest expense	86,916	292

Finance costs were incurred on overdraft facility obtained for working capital requirements, deposit made by dealers and on establishment of letter of credit.

27. Finance Income

Interest income on short-term bank deposits	335,227	244,144
Interest income on loan to employees	33,256	16,583
	368,483	**260,727**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

28. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Current		
Company income tax	2,918,934	2,702,407
Prior year overprovision	(529,664)	316,536
Education tax (non - deductibility of Depreciation - 2%)	258,184	320,404
	2,647,454	**3,339,347**
Deferred		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	971,699	526,252
	3,619,153	**3,865,599**
Profit before tax	11,137,886	12,019,892

Reconciliation of tax expense using accounting profit

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Income before tax using statutory rate 30%	3,341,366	3,605,967
Education tax	274,605	320,404
Investment allowance (Tax incentive)	(9,717)	(33,188)
Tax rate differential	12,899	(27,584)
	3,619,153	**3,865,599**

29. Other comprehensive income

Components of other comprehensive income - 2017

	Gross (N'000)	Tax (N'000)	Net (N'000)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements on net defined benefit liability/asset	1,863,768	(596,406)	1,267,362

Components of other comprehensive income - 2016

	Gross (N'000)	Tax (N'000)	Net (N'000)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements on net defined benefit liability/asset	788,365	(252,277)	536,088

30. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares used in the Earnings per share calculation is 360,595,261 (2016: 360,595,261).

	2017	2016
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations (kobo per share)	2,085	2,261

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

30. Earnings per share (continued)

The computation of basic earnings per share was based on earnings and a weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year to basic earnings		
Profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	7,518,733	8,154,293
Adjusted for:		

Dividends per share

Final (kobo)	800	800

The final dividend was declared and authorised after the end of the reporting period. The dividend has therefore not been recognised as a liability in the reporting period. It has been disclosed for information purposes only.

31. Dividends paid

Dividends	(2,884,762)	(2,596,286)

32. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

No commitment on investment properties in 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000

33. Related parties

Relationships

Nipco Plc	Parent Company
Agri Chemicals Limited	Common Shareholders

Related party balances

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Amounts included in Trade and other receivables regarding related parties		
Nipco Plc	6,443,854	-
Agri Chemicals Limited	2,683,696	-
Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited	-	1,480,014
ExxonMobil Marine Limited	-	11,988
Amount included in Trade and other payables regarding related parties		
Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited	-	34,669
ExxonMobil Corporation	-	9,404
ExxonMobil Aviation Inc.	-	16,534
Dividend paid		
Nipco Plc	1,932,790	-
ExxonMobil Corporation	-	1,557,772
Deferred Income		
Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited	-	24,751,548
Amount included in cash and bank regarding related parties		
ExxonMobil Capital N.V	-	75,963

Related party transactions

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Income from related parties		
Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited	-	7,627,092
ExxonMobil Aviation Inc.	-	4,610
ExxonMobil Marine Limited	-	62,284
Esso Exploration & Production Nigeria Limited	-	86,505
Nipco Plc	19,310,821	-
Rent earned from related parties		
Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited	-	5,974,384
Technical Service Agreement		
ExxonMobil Petroleum and Chemical BVBA	-	780,822

The Company had a technical service agreement with ExxonMobil Petroleum and Chemical Co. bvba. The terms of this agreement include the provision of expert assistance in technical, marketing and research.

	2017 N.'000	2016 N.'000
Purchases from related party		
ExxonMobil Petroleum and Chemical BVBA	-	7,475,427
Agri Chemicals Limited	7,273,906	-

11Plc purchased lubricants from ExxonMobil Corporation through Agri Chemicals Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. Related parties (continued)

Other related party disclosures

The sales to and purchases from related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that would prevail in an arm’s length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. No guarantees were provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended December 31 2017, 11Plc has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2016: Nil). This assessment is taken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operate.

34. Exceptional Item

Curtailment loss	2,229,019	-

The exceptional item relates to the curtailment loss on the closure of the Defined Benefit pension plan scheme.

Note 35 Fair Value Measurement and disclosures

MON considers the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities not significantly different from its carrying values disclosed in the statement of financial position

a) Investment Properties

Location of Investment properties	Valuation technique
1, Lekki Epe Express Way, Victoria Island, Lagos	The market approach was used in arriving at the fair value of the property using evidences of similar and comparable (nature, location and condition) properties of recent sales transaction in the property market.
1, Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island, Lagos	The market approach was used in arriving at the fair value of the property using evidences of similar and comparable (nature, location and condition) properties of recent sales transaction in the property market.
1 & 3 Bayo Kuku Road, Ikoyi, Lagos	The market approach was used in arriving at the fair value of the property using evidences of similar and comparable (nature, location and condition) properties of recent sales transaction in the property market.
10A & B Temple Road, Ikoyi, Lagos	The market approach was used in arriving at the fair value of the property using evidences of similar and comparable (nature, location and condition) properties of recent sales transaction in the property market.
10 Temple Road, Ikoyi, Lagos	The market approach was used in arriving at the fair value of the property using evidences of similar and comparable (nature, location and condition) properties of recent sales transaction in the property market.

b) Employee loans

Loans to Employees	The discounted cash flow method was used in arriving at the fair value of the loans the Company provides to employees. This fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risks and remaining maturity.

The fair values of MON’s investment properties and employee loans are categorized as Level 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 N. '000	2016 N. '000

36. Directors & Key management personnel emoluments

Emoluments of directors

	2017	2016
Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors	**525**	**525**
Remuneration paid to Executive Directors	**328,022**	**284,062**
Other emoluments (Short term benefits)	**4,483**	**4,354**
Total	**333,030**	**288,941**

The Executive Directors' remuneration shown above
(excluding pensions and pension contributions) include:

	2017	2016
Chairman	**-**	**82,313**
Highest paid Director	**69,423**	**163,058**

Directors received emoluments in the following ranges :

	Number	Number
N251,001 - N1,000,000		
Above N1,000,000	**4**	**3**

The chairman does not receive emolument

Emoluments of key management personnel

	2017	2016
Short term benefits (Salaries,wages & other benefits)	**330,497**	**403,516**
Post employment benefits	**8,076**	**174,988**
Total	**338,573**	**578,504**

Staff numbers

(a) The average monthly number of full time persons employed by the Company during the year (excluding the 3 executive directors) was as follows :

	Number	Number
Management staff	**21**	**25**
Senior staff	**67**	**65**
Total	**88**	**90**

(b) Employees of the Company, other than Directors, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria, received remuneration (excluding pension contributions) in the following ranges :

	2017	2016
Under N2,000,000	**0**	**1**
N2,000,001 - N 6,000,000	**0**	**1**
N6,000,001 - N 8,000,000	**12**	**7**
N8,000,001 - N 10,000,000	**5**	**21**
N10,000,001 - N 20,000,000	**44**	**37**
N20,000,001 & above	**27**	**23**
Total	**88**	**90**

37 Segmental Information

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had two reportable business segments:
(i) Petroleum Products Marketing (ii) Property Business

All 11Plc's assets are located within Nigeria and there were no export sales made as at December 31, 2017. (2016: Nil)

Segment revenue reported below represents revenue generated from external customers. There were also no intersegment sales as at December 31 (2016: nil). The accounting policy of the reportable segments below are the same as 11Plc's accounting policies disclosed in the financial statements.

	Petroleum Products Marketing (N'000)	Property Business (N'000)	Total (N'000)
A The segment results for the period ended 31 December 2017 are as follows:			
Revenue	125,257,109	-	125,257,109
Cost of sales	(109,983,726)	-	(109,983,726)
Operating expense	(7,044,637)	(2,604,845)	(9,649,482)
Other income	577,516	6,883,921	7,461,437
Finance income	368,483	-	368,483
Finance costs	(86,916)	-	(86,916)
Profit before tax	9,087,829	4,279,076	13,366,905
Exceptional items	(2,229,019)	-	(2,229,019)
Taxation credit/charge	(2,198,319)	(1,420,834)	(3,619,153)
Profit for the period	4,660,491	2,858,242	7,518,733
The segment results for the period ended 31 December 2016 are as follows:			
Revenue	94,107,683	-	94,107,683
Cost of sales	(78,618,050)	-	(78,618,050)
Operating expense	(8,270,484)	(2,021,391)	(10,291,876)
Other income	587,316	5,974,384	6,561,700
Finance income	260,727	-	260,727
Finance costs	(292)	-	(292)
Profit before taxation	8,066,899	3,952,993	12,019,892
Taxation	(3,050,578)	(815,022)	(3,865,599)
Profit for the period	5,016,323	3,137,971	8,154,293
B Reconciliation of segment assets and liabilities to total assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017:			
Intangible assets	64,863	-	64,863
Segmented total assets (excl. cash and cash equivalents & deferred tax)	44,309,999	25,949,059	70,259,058
Segmented total liabilities	(20,477,782)	(24,622,138)	(45,099,921)
Deferred tax		(2,190,178)	(2,190,178)
Cash and cash equivalents	4,389,870	-	4,389,870
Segmented net assets	28,222,085	(863,257)	27,358,828
Capital expenditure	1,528,180	13,531	1,541,711
Depreciation charge for the year	(636,732)	(2,576,464)	(3,213,196)
Reconciliation of segment assets and liabilities to total assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016:			
Intangible assets	82,683	-	82,683
Segmented total assets (excl. cash and cash equivalents & deferred tax)	24,507,297	29,374,398	53,881,695
Segmented total liabilities	(14,104,760)	(26,139,073)	(40,243,833)
Deferred tax		(622,074)	(622,074)
Cash and cash equivalents	8,441,707	-	8,441,707
Segmented net assets	18,222,171	3,235,325	21,457,496
Capital expenditure	953,641	2,078,021	3,031,662
Depreciation charge for the year	(612,654)	(1,991,888)	(2,604,542)

Segment assets consist primarily of Investment properties, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, Inventory, long term receivables and other receivables. Deferred taxation and cash and short term deposits are not allocated to segments as they are managed on a total company basis.

Segment liabilities comprise current taxation, unamortized rental income, payables and other liabilities and provision for liabilities & charges. Unallocated liability is deferred taxation.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment, Investment property and intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment

December 2017	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Asset under Construction	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost							
At beginning of the year	749,269	5,043,566	6,452,245	322,908	360,140	760,605	13,688,733
Additions	-	64,891	128,520		400	1,334,369	1,528,180
Transfers from asset under Construction	-	395,989	330,866	-	-	(726,855)	-
Disposals	-	(34,609)	(468,085)	(6,053)	(4,305)	-	(513,052)
At end of the year	**749,269**	**5,469,837**	**6,443,546**	**316,855**	**356,235**	**1,368,119**	**14,703,861**
Depreciation							
At beginning of the year	-	(1,898,219)	(3,377,421)	(220,183)	(255,930)	-	(5,751,753)
Charge for year	-	(237,052)	(342,442)	(19,610)	(37,629)	-	(636,733)
Disposals	-	23,348	432,072	6,053	3,229	-	464,702
At end of the year	**-**	**(2,111,923)**	**(3,287,791)**	**(233,740)**	**(290,330)**	**-**	**(5,923,784)**
Net book value							
December 31, 2017	**749,269**	**3,357,914**	**3,155,755**	**83,115**	**65,905**	**1,368,119**	**8,780,077**

December 2016	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Asset under Construction	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost							
At beginning of the year	749,269	4,188,434	6,009,913	296,496	328,443	1,231,647	12,804,202
Additions	-	83,544	69,377	8,573	37,905	754,242	953,641
Transfers from lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from asset under Construction	-	788,179	418,306	18,799	-	(1,225,284)	-
Disposals	-	(16,591)	(45,351)	(960)	(6,208)	-	(69,110)
At end of the year	**749,269**	**5,043,566**	**6,452,245**	**322,908**	**360,140**	**760,605**	**13,688,733**
Depreciation							
At beginning of the year	-	(1,699,914)	(3,069,226)	(195,713)	(226,536)	-	(5,191,389)
Charge for year	-	(210,757)	(341,148)	(25,430)	(35,319)	-	(612,654)
Transfers from lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	12,452	32,953	960	5,925	-	52,290
At end of the year	-	**(1,898,219)**	**(3,377,421)**	**(220,183)**	**(255,930)**	**-**	**(5,751,753)**
Net book value							
December 31, 2016	**749,269**	**3,145,347**	**3,074,824**	**102,725**	**104,210**	**760,605**	**7,936,980**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Intangible assets

December 2017	Software Costs	Franchise Costs	Permit	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost				
At beginning of the year	201,551	123,647	15,045	340,243
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(32,606)	-	(32,606)
At end of the year	**201,551**	**91,041**	**15,045**	**307,637**
Amortization				
At beginning of the year	(136,609)	(118,881)	(2,069)	(257,560)
Amortization for the period charged to expense	(13,437)	(1,368)	(752)	(15,557)
Disposals	-	30,342	-	30,342
At end of the year	**(150,046)**	**(89,907)**	**(2,821)**	**(242,774)**
Net Book Value				
December 31, 2017	**51,505**	**1,134**	**12,224**	**64,863**

December 2016	Software Costs	Franchise Costs	Permit	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost				
At beginning of the year	201,551	123,647	15,045	340,243
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	201,551	123,647	15,045	340,243
Amortization				
At beginning of the year	(123,172)	(114,891)	(1,316)	(239,382)
Amortization for the period charged to expense	(13,437)	(3,990)	(752)	(18,179)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	(136,609)	(118,881)	(2,069)	(257,560)
Net Book Value				
December 31, 2016	**64,942**	**4,766**	**12,976**	**82,683**

Intangible assets are made up of the cost of upgrading the Company's computer systems, permits and the franchise cost paid, which gives Company owned service stations the right to have named brand in the back-court shops. The assets are amortised using straight line method with a useful life of fifteen, ten and twenty years for the software, franchise and permit cost respectively.

Statement of Value Added

	2017 N. '000	%	2016 N. '000	%
- Inland sales	125,257,109		94,107,683	
- Export sales	-		-	
Sales to outsiders	125,257,109		94,107,683	
- Local purchases	92,432,476		75,425,205	
- Purchases from imports	23,834,672		7,475,427	
Purchases of goods and other services	116,267,148		82,900,632	
Value added by trading operations	8,989,960	55	11,207,052	64
Other income	7,437,272	45	6,330,469	36
	16,427,233		17,537,520	
Other expense	(24,164)	(0)	(16,569)	-
	16,403,068	100	17,520,951	100

	2017 N. '000	%	2016 N. '000	%
Applied as follows :				
To pay staff and labour related expenses	1,949,509	12	2,878,045	17
To pay dividends to shareholders	2,884,762	18	2,596,286	15
To pay interests and similar charges	86,916	1	292	0
To pay Government taxes and licences	3,619,153	22	3,865,599	21
To provide for maintenance of assets	3,228,756	20	2,622,721	15
Profit after tax transferred to reserve (net of dividend)	4,633,972	28	5,558,007	32
	16,403,068	100	17,520,951	100

11Plc

(Registration number RC 914)

Financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2017

Five-Year Financial Summary

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Equity					
Share capital	180,298	180,298	180,298	180,298	180,298
Share premium	14,380	14,380	14,380	14,380	14,380
Reserves	27,164,151	21,262,818	15,168,723	13,354,772	9,342,953
	27,358,829	21,457,796	15,353,401	13,549,450	9,537,631
Assets and liabilities :					
Property, plant & equipment	8,780,077	7,936,980	7,612,813	7,287,171	7,111,647
Investment property	25,949,059	29,374,398	29,288,265	26,954,798	20,695,199
Intangible assets	64,863	82,683	100,862	121,838	134,706
Deferred tax assets	-	-	156,455	1,049,185	350,964
Prepayments	2,033,239	1,978,780	1,598,378	1,552,726	1,525,090
Working capital	9,683,367	3,506,932	1,034,858	(4,081,207)	(3,469,960)
	46,510,605	42,879,773	39,791,631	32,884,511	26,347,646
Net deferred credits	(19,151,776)	(21,422,277)	(24,428,230)	(19,335,061)	(16,810,015)
Net tangible assets	27,358,829	21,457,496	15,363,401	13,549,450	9,537,631
Turnover	125,257,109	94,107,683	64,220,901	79,583,738	78,744,100
Profit before taxation	11,137,886	12,019,892	6,906,322	8,446,137	5,123,002
Taxation	(3,619,153)	(3,865,599)	(2,033,393)	(2,053,347)	(1,642,217)
Profit after taxation	7,518,733	8,154,293	4,872,929	6,392,790	3,480,785
Actuarial gains/(losses)	1,267,362	536,088	(679,049)	(217,399)	1,269,854.46
Reserves beginning of the year	21,262,818	15,168,723	13,354,772	9,342,953	6,395,290
Bonus issue	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	(2,884,762)	(2,596,286)	(2,379,929)	(2,163,572)	(1,802,976)
Adoption of IFRS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves end of year	27,164,151	21,262,818	15,168,723	13,354,772	9,342,953
Earnings per 50k share	2085K	2261K	1351K	1773K	965K
Dividends per 50k share		800K	720K	660K	600K
Return on equity	27%	36%	32%	47%	36%

Note:

1) Earnings and dividend per share are calculated on the basis of the fully paid ordinary shares of 360,595,261 for 2013- 2017 financial year .

   2013 - 2017 Return on Equity(ROE) represents profit after taxation divided by the total shareholders' equity).

2) All figures disclosed are based on IFRS.

Investment property movement analysis

December 2017	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Asset under Construction	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost					
At beginning of the year	12,704,686	19,805,924	569,552	1,158,498	34,238,659
Asset class realignment	(58,490)	628,042	(569,552)	-	-
Additions	-	13,531	-		13,531
Transfers	-	101,237	-	(101,237)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(862,407)	(862,407)
At end of the year	**12,646,196**	**20,548,734**	**-**	**194,854**	**33,389,783**
Depreciation					
At beginning of the year	(1,199,055)	(3,564,518)	(100,687)	-	(4,864,260)
Asset class realignment	1,169	(101,857)	100,687	-	-
Charge for year	(300,691)	(2,275,773)	-	-	(2,576,464)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	**(1,498,577)**	**(5,942,148)**	**-**	**-**	**(7,440,724)**
Net book value					
December 31, 2017	**11,147,619**	**14,606,586**	**-**	**194,854**	**25,949,059**

December 2016	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Asset under Construction	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost					
At beginning of the year	12,479,859	12,426,523	557,623	6,696,633	32,160,638
Additions	52,465	1,089,818	10,685.49	925,053	2,078,021
Transfers	172,361	6,289,583.01	1,243.48	(6,463,188)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	**12,704,686**	**19,805,924**	**569,552**	**1,158,498**	**34,238,659**
Depreciation					
At beginning of the year	(812,567)	(1,996,836)	(62,971)	-	(2,872,373)
Charge for the year	(386,489)	(1,567,682)	(37,716)	-	(1,991,888)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	**(1,199,055)**	**(3,564,518)**	**(100,687)**	**-**	**(4,864,261)**
Net book value					
December 31, 2016	**11,505,630**	**16,241,406**	**468,865**	**1,158,498**	**29,374,398**

Board of Directors & Corporate Information

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. Rc914

Country of incorporation and domicile	Nigeria
Nature of business and principal activities	Petroleum Products Marketing

DIRECTORS:	Mr. Ramesh Kansagra - Chairman Mr. Venkataraman Venkatapathy Mr. AdetunjiOyebanji – MD/CEO Mr. Ramesh Virwani - COO Mr. Alhaji Abdulkadir Aminu Mr. Paul Chukwuma Obi Mr. Rishi Kansagra Mr. Thomas Dietz
COMPANY SECRETARY:	Danladi, Adams & Co.
AUDIT COMMITTEE:	Alhaji Ayo Shonubi – Chairman Mr. Ebenezer O. Oladokun Mr. Ramesh Virwani Mr. Paul Chukwuma Obi Alhaji Abdulkadir Aminu Mr. Lazarus Onwuka
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1, Mobil Road, Apapa, Lagos.
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	1, Mobil Road, Apapa, Lagos.
TELEPHONE:	01-2801600, 2801100
FAX:	01-2801607
WEBSITE:	www.11plc.com
AUDITORS:	Grant Thornton Nigeria 3rd & 4th Floors 294 Herbert Macaulay Way Sabo- Yaba Surulere, Lagos Nigeria.
REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFICER:	GTL Registrars Limited 274, Murtala Muhammad Way Alagomeji, Yaba Lagos State.


Mobil 1
Mobil Super

Proxy Form

Annual General meeting to be held at 11.00 a.m on Thursday June 28, 2018 at The Civic Centre

I/WE*____

of____
being a member/members of 11Plc hereby appoint **_____________________________________

____
or failing him/her, the Chairman of the meeting as my/our proxy to act and vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday June 28, 2018.

Dated _______________ day of ________________2018

Signature_____________________________________

	NUMBERS OF SHARES		
	RESOLUTION		
1.	To receive the report of the Directors, the balance sheet as at December 31, 2017 together with the Profit or Loss Account for the year ended on that date and the Report of the Independent Auditors thereon.		
2.	To declare a dividend		
3.	To fix the remuneration of the Directors.		
4.	To appoint the Auditors for the company and authorise Directors to fix their remuneration.		
5.	To elect members of the Audit Committee		

Please indicate with “X” in the appropriate box who you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set out above. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion.

NOTE
A member who is unable to attend an Annual General Meeting is allowed by law to vote by proxy. A proxy form has been prepared to enable you exercise your right in case you cannot personally attend the meeting. The proxy form should not be completed if the member will be attending the meeting.

If you are unable to attend, read the following instructions very carefully:

(a) Write your name in BLOCK CAPITALS on the proxy form where marked*
(b) Write the name of your proxy where marked**, and ensure the proxy form is dated and signed by you. The Common Seal should be affixed on the proxy form if executed by a Corporation.
(c) The proxy form must be posted so as to reach the address shown overleaf not later than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

- -

Before posting the above proxy form, please tear off this part retain it for admission to the meeting.

ADMISSION CARD

11Plc

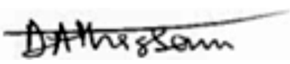
Annual General Meeting to be held at 11.00 a.m on Thursday June 18, 2018 at The Civic Centre, Lagos

Name of Shareholder

Signature of person attending

NOTE
The admission card must be produced by the shareholder or his/her proxy in order to be admitted at the meeting.

Shareholders or their proxies are requested to sign the admission card at the entrance in the presence of the Registrar on the day of Annual General Meeting.



Danladi, Adams & Co.
Company Secretaries

Affix
Stamp

The Registrar,
GTL Registrars Ltd,
274, Murtala Muhammad Way,
Alagomeji, Yaba,
Lagos State

11Plc

Application Form
for e-Bonus and e-Dividend

Dear Shareholder(s)

SHAREHOLDER'S DATA UPDATE

In our request to update shareholders data with the current technology in the Capital Market (i.e) e-Bonus and e-Dividend, we require you to complete this form with the following:-

Tel. Nos: ____________ CSCS A/C No: ______________ STOCK BROKING FIRM: ________________

E-Mail Address: ____________________ Name of Bank ________________________________

Branch of Bank ____________ Bank Acct No. ______________ Branch Code ________________

No. of Units held ______________________________

NAME OF SHAREHOLDER

____

PRESENT/NEW ADDRESS:

____

____

____

NAME OF COMPANY IN WHICH YOU HAVE SHARES

☐ **11Plc**

REGISTRAR'S USE

NAME ____________________

SIGNATURE ______________

DATE ____________________

Please notify our Registrars, GTL Registrars Limited of any change in telephone, address and bank whenever it occurs.

Yours faithfully,
11Plc

Note: **Please be informed that by filling and sending this form to our Registrar, GTL Registrars Limited for processing, you have applied for the e-Dividend and e-Bonus; thereby, authorizing 11 Plc to credit your account (in respect of dividends and bonus) electronically.**

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO
GTL REGISTRARS LIMITED
2 BURNA ROAD, APAPA

SIGNATURE/RIGHT THUMBPRINT OF SHAREHOLDER

In the case of Corporate Shareholder, use company seal.

11Plc
(RC 914)

PTO

Affix N50.00
Postage Stamp
Here

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
GTL REGISTRARS LTD,
274, MURTALA MUHAMMAD WAY,
ALAGOMEJI, YABA,
LAGOS STATE


Mobil
CASH
POINT


Wayne
Total Sale
6929.6
47.79
Litres
Price Per Litre
145.0
Mobil-Plus
Mobil
CUSTOMER SERVICES
Mobil
Serving
QUALITY FUEL.
For over 100 years.
CAMRY

Facility/Offices

Apapa Terminal

Notes