

Company Registration No. 11642850 (England and Wales)

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr Matthieu Jeandel (Appointed on 25.10.2018)
Mr Bruno Thierry (Appointed on 01.12.2019)
Mr Peter Berkeley (Resigned on 15.01.2020)

Company number

11642850

Registered office

3 Milbrook Way
Colnbrook
Slough
SL3 0HN

Auditor

JSP Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
First Floor
10 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Business address

3 Milbrook Way
Colnbrook
Slough
SL3 0HN

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

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NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Review of the business

2019 was the start of activity for Newrest Inflight UK Ltd and the year consisted of only start up activities for the new contract starting in November 2019. There was no trading activity in the year to 30 September 2019.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a highly competitive market and is subject to fluctuating cycles experienced in the airline catering sector.

Since the closing of the accounts we have been impacted by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which has had a significant impact on the airline industry and therefore our performance in 2020.

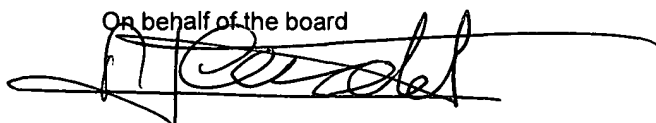
We have been taking decisive action to ensure that we remain stable through the downturn in aviation movements, this has included restructuring of our operations to reduce our cost base.

The company is also exposed to a number of different regulatory environments and, in order to maintain a competitive market position, and to protect its interests, the company maintains robust policies on health and safety, quality, and training. The company is also sensitive to changes in food prices.

Future prospects

Our main focus will be rationalisation of our costs and working with our customers to look at new opportunities and ways of working to improve our performance through the Covid-19 pandemic

On behalf of the board



.....
Mr Matthieu Jeandel
Director

06/08/2020

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Peter Berkeley (Resigned on 15.01.2020)
Mr Matthieu Jeandel (Appointed on 25.10.2018)
Mr Bruno Thierry (Appointed on 01.12.2019)

Supplier payment policy

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

Trade creditors of the company at the year end were equivalent to 60 day's purchases, based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Auditor

JSP Accountants Limited were appointed as auditors to the company and in accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

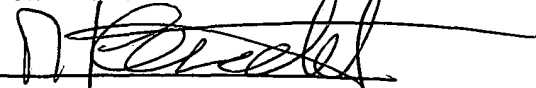
- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr Mathieu Jeandel

Director

Date: 06/08/2020

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Newrest Inflight UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.


for and on behalf of

JSP Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
First Floor
10 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

06/08/2020

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £
Cost of sales		(381,009)
Gross (loss)/profit		<u>(381,009)</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,048,658)
Operating (loss)/profit	3	<u>(1,429,667)</u>
Finance costs	5	(114,090)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		<u>(1,543,757)</u>
Income tax expense		-
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year	13	<u><u>(1,543,757)</u></u>

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

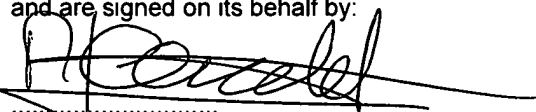
NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	6	10,242,405
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	7	2,255,257
Cash and cash equivalents		2,834,627
		5,089,884
Total assets		15,332,289
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	10	4,466,246
Net current assets		623,638
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	9	12,399,800
Total liabilities		16,866,046
Net liabilities		(1,533,757)
Equity		
Called up share capital	12	10,000
Retained earnings	13	(1,543,757)
Total equity		(1,533,757)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 06/08/2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Matthieu Jeandel
Director

Company Registration No. 11642850

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 25 October 2018		-	-	-
Year ended 30 September 2019:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,543,757)	(1,543,757)
Issue of share capital	12	10,000	-	10,000
Balance at 30 September 2019		10,000	(1,543,757)	(1,533,757)

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	17		801,675
Interest paid			(114,089)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			<u>687,586</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(10,262,759)	
Net cash used in investing activities			<u>(10,262,759)</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		10,000	
Borrowings from group company		12,399,800	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			<u>12,409,800</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			<u>2,834,627</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u><u>2,834,627</u></u>

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Newrest Inflight UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Millbrook Way, Colnbrook, Slough, SL3 0HN, United Kingdom.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the European Union and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, (except as otherwise stated).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of . The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED is a wholly owned subsidiary of NEWREST HOLDINGS UK LIMITED which is in turn a 100% subsidiary of NEWREST GROUP HOLDING S.A. and the results of Newrest Inflight UK Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Newrest Group Holdings,S.A which are available from AMB Barajas Logistic Park, Avenida Central no. 42, Modullos MYN- 28042, Madrid, Spain.

1.2 Going concern

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	
Fixtures and fittings	Over 5 years on a Straight line basis
Plant and equipment	Over 7 years on a Straight line basis
Computers	Over 3 years on a Straight line basis
Motor vehicles	Over 3 years on a Straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

1.5 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The resulting calculations under IFRS 13 affected the principles that the Company uses to assess the fair value, but the assessment of fair value under IFRS 13 has not materially changed the fair values recognised or disclosed. IFRS 13 mainly impacts the disclosures of the Company. It requires specific disclosures about fair value measurements and disclosures of fair values, some of which replace existing disclosure requirements in other standards.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other debtors that are receivable within one year and do not constitute a financing transaction are recorded at the undiscounted amount expected to be received, net of impairment.

Those that are receivable after more than one year or constitute a financing transaction are recorded initially at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost, net of impairment

Impairment of financial assets

A loss allowance is recognised on initial recognition of financial assets held at amortised cost, based on expected credit losses, and is re-measured annually with changes appearing in profit and loss. Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on lifetime expected losses. In all other cases, the loss allowance is measured on 12 - month expected losses. For assets with a maturity of 12 months or less, including trade receivables, the 12-month expected loss allowance is equal to the lifetime expected loss allowance.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Assessment and Impact of new IFRS

Since March 2018, the IASB has issued the following:

- Conceptual framework
- Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', Definition of a business
- Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', Definition of material

The above standards are all effective 01 January 2020 and their impact on the company can be assessed as follows:

Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', definition of a business

Key requirements

The IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

Transition

The amendments must be applied to transactions that are either business combinations or asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Consequently, entities do not have to revisit such transactions that occurred in prior periods. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

We have assessed the new requirements and consider that it will not have an effect on the financial statements as there have been no business acquisitions or plans to have one.

Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' definition of material

Key requirements

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Obscuring information

The amendments explain that information is obscured if it is communicated in a way that would have a similar effect as omitting or misstating the information. Material information may, for instance, be obscured if information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is scattered throughout the financial statements, or disclosed using a language that is vague or unclear. Material information can also be obscured if dissimilar items, transactions or other events are inappropriately aggregated, or conversely, if similar items are inappropriately disaggregated.

Transition

The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

Impact

Although the amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on an entity's financial statements, the introduction of the term 'obscuring information' in the definition could potentially impact how materiality judgments are made in practice, by elevating the importance of how information is communicated and organized in the financial statements.

We have assessed the new requirements and consider this may not have a significant effect on the way the information is currently presented in the financial statements.

Amendments to the Conceptual framework

Purpose

The revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* (the Conceptual Framework) is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the Board in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies if there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

Key provisions

The IASB issued the Conceptual Framework in March 2018. It sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting, standard setting, guidance for preparers in developing consistent accounting policies and assistance to others in their efforts to understand and interpret the standards.

The Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. It is arranged in eight chapters, as follows:

- Chapter 1 – The objective of financial reporting
- Chapter 2 – Qualitative characteristics of useful financial information
- Chapter 3 – Financial statements and the reporting entity
- Chapter 4 – The elements of financial statements
- Chapter 5 – Recognition and derecognition
- Chapter 6 – Measurement
- Chapter 7 – Presentation and disclosure
- Chapter 8 – Concepts of capital and capital maintenance

The Conceptual Framework is accompanied by a Basis for Conclusions. The Board has also issued a separate accompanying document, *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*, which sets out the amendments to affected standards in order to update references to the Conceptual Framework. In most cases, the standard references are updated to refer to the Conceptual Framework. There are exemptions in developing accounting policies for regulatory account balances for two standards, namely, IFRS 3 and for those applying IAS 8.

We have assessed the above requirement and consider that they will not have a significant effect on the way the above is currently dealt and reported in the financial statements.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

3 Operating (loss)/profit

2019

£

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20,354

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2019
Number

United Kingdom	3
----------------	---

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

2019
£

Wages and salaries	314,633
Social security costs	21,779
Pension costs	2,640

339,052

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5 Finance costs

	2019
	£
Other interest payable	115,075
Exchange differences on financing transactions	(985)
	<hr/>
	114,090
	<hr/> <hr/>

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
Additions	10,637	29,793	9,919,628	17,665	285,036	10,262,759
At 30 September 2019	10,637	29,793	9,919,628	17,665	285,036	10,262,759
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Charge for the year	410	1,364	-	3,377	15,203	20,354
At 30 September 2019	410	1,364	-	3,377	15,203	20,354
Carrying amount						
At 30 September 2019	10,227	28,429	9,919,628	14,288	269,833	10,242,405

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

7 Trade and other receivables

	Current 2019 £
Other receivables	823,670
VAT recoverable	1,256,797
Amount due from parent undertaking	5,042
Prepayments	169,748
	<u>2,255,257</u>

Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

8 Trade receivables - credit risk

Fair value of trade receivables

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

No significant receivable balances are impaired at the reporting end date.

9 Borrowings

	2019 £
Unsecured borrowings at amortised cost	
Loans from parent undertaking	<u>12,399,800</u>

Analysis of borrowings

Borrowings are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2019 £
Non-current liabilities	<u>12,399,800</u>

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

10 Trade and other payables

	Current 2019 £
Trade payables	3,887,407
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	490,798
Accruals	80,187
Social security and other taxation	7,854
	<u>4,466,246</u>

11 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The total costs charged to income in respect of defined contribution plans is £2,640 (- £-).

12 Share capital

	2019 £
Ordinary share capital	
<i>Authorised</i>	
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>	
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>

13 Retained earnings

	2019 £
At the beginning of the year	-
Loss for the year	(1,543,757)
	<u>(1,543,757)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>(1,543,757)</u>

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

14 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease for the property it occupies at Gatwick, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £
Within one year	786,000
Between two and five years	2,358,000
In over five years	12,094,314
	<u>15,238,314</u>

15 Capital risk management

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

16 Related party transactions

Other transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed to related parties 2019 £
Newrest Group International S.A.S (France)	115,636
Newrest All Limited	370,861
Newrest Servair LCY UK Limited	4,302
	<u>490,799</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed by related parties 2019	
	Balance £	Net £
Newrest Holding UK Limited	5,042	5,042
	<u>5,042</u>	<u>5,042</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

NEWREST INFLIGHT UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

16	Related party transactions	(Continued)
17	Cash generated from operations	
		2019
		£
	Loss for the year after tax	(1,543,757)
	Adjustments for:	
	Finance costs	114,090
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	20,354
	Movements in working capital:	
	Increase in trade and other receivables	(2,255,258)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,466,246
	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	801,675
