Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
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Contents

General Information

	Name	Designation
Board of Directors	Mr Farouk Mohammed Gumel [1]	Chairman
	Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq	Managing Director
	Mr. Kolawole Owodunni	Executive Director
	Mrs. Olubisi Makoju	Executive Director
	Mr.Babatunde Sobamowo [1]	Non-executive Director
	Mr. Isiekwena Ikemefuna Louis [1]	Non-executive Director
	Mr. Ali Gona Kadugum [1]	Non-executive Director
	Mr. Oniyangi Kabir Sulaiman [1]	Non-executive Director
	Dr. Ogechi Paschal-Ejiogu [1]	Non-executive Director

[1] The Board of Directors of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority was dissolved following the official pronouncement of the Federal Government of Nigeria with effect from 19th June 2023. Consequently, the Non-Executive Directors of the Authority ceased from being Directors from that date.

Registered office	The Clan Place 4th Floor, Plot 1386A Tigris Crescent Maitama Abuja
Auditor	Ernst & Young 10th and 13th Floors UBA House 57 Marina Lagos
Secretary to the Authority	Mrs. Ezinwa Okoroafor
Fund custodians	JP Morgan Chase & Co (Global Custodian) 25 Bank Street Canary Wharf London, E14 5JP. United Kingdom Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited (Local Custodian) IBTC Place 2, Walter Carrington Crescent Victoria Island Lagos, Nigeria

Directors' report

1 Financial statements

The Directors of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ("the Authority" or "NSIA") present their yearly report on the affairs of the Authority, together with the financial statements of the Authority and its subsidiaries (known as "the Group") and independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

2 Principal activities

The Authority was established by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment etc.) Act, 2011 to manage excess funds from Nigeria's sale of crude oil. This is performed through three (3) funds: Stabilisation Fund (SF), Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) and the Future Generation Fund (FGF). The Authority commenced operations in October 2012.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Group's business from the prior year.

3 Operating results

The following is a summary of the Group and the Authority's operating results for the year:

	Group 2023 N'000	Group 2022 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000	Authority 2022 N'000
Interest and investment income	95,132,088	55,228,270	93,833,064	55,061,136
Net gain on financial assets	544,207,789	1,648,077	543,848,532	3,522,321
Net foreign exchange gain	537,279,160	44,226,646	543,197,742	38,484,622
Investment management and custodian fees	(3,100,856)	(1,665,396)	(2,259,302)	(1,295,292)
Impairment charge on financial assets	(3,156,820)	(1,434,423)	(3,316,677)	(1,049,418)
Profit from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	2,857,616	2,266,056	-	-
Fiduciary and other income	4,146,894	7,080,082	3,831,544	7,048,722
Depreciation and amortisation	(999,639)	(984,856)	(435,889)	(374,271)
Operating and administrative expenses	(8,734,605)	(7,235,726)	(5,930,081)	(5,424,882)
Interest expense	(1,559,190)	-	(1,559,190)	-
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	18,912,579	3,223,076	-	-
Profit before income tax	**1,184,985,016**	**102,351,806**	**1,171,209,743**	**95,972,938**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,184,534,790**	**96,962,284**	**1,171,775,995**	**96,249,710**

4 Objective

NSIA is an autonomous entity established under the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria with broad mandates to:

a) enhance the development of Nigerian infrastructure
b) provide stabilisation support in times of economic stress, and
c) carry out such other activities as may be related to the above objects.

5 Governance and management

The Act establishes a Governing Council (the Council) for the Authority. The Council comprises the following:
a) The President of Nigeria (who may be represented by the Vice-President);
b) Governors of Nigeria's thirty-six states; and
c) Eighteen other appointees, including:
(i) Attorney-General of the Federation;
(ii) Minister of Finance;
(iii) Minister in charge of the National Planning Commission.

6 Employee health, safety and environment

The Authority enforces strict health and safety rules and practices in the work environment, which are reviewed and tested regularly. The Authority provides medical insurance for its employees through designated hospitals and clinics. Fire prevention and fire-fighting equipment are installed at strategic locations within the Authority's premises.

7 Property and equipment

The movement in property and equipment during the year is shown in note 30.

8 Subsequent events

Events after the reporting date have been disclosed in note 41.

Mrs. Ezinwa Okoroafor
General Counsel
FRC/2016/PRO/00000015045
Signed on 19 March 2024

<u>Introduction: NSIA's Sustainability Commitment and ESG Integration</u>

In our maiden sustainability report, NSIA underscores the paramount significance of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles and sustainability in the contemporary business arena. By embedding these critical considerations into our investment frameworks, we affirm our allegiance to forging long-term value and achieving sustainable financial growth. We have adopted a proactive stance in enhancing risk management strategies, ensuring compliance with progressive legislation, spurring innovation, and seizing new market opportunities, all while judiciously managing our impact on pertinent ESG matters.

Our journey towards driving sustainable economic advancement for all Nigerians is marked by the seamless integration of sustainability into our corporate ethos, facilitated through robust policies and frameworks such as the Environmental, Social, and Governance Management System (ESGMS) Manual, Climate Action Policy, ESG Policy, Development Impact Policy, and Gender Equality and Inclusion Policy. These frameworks, aligned with global standards and initiatives, delineate our sustainable investment ethos and legislative adherence, ensuring ESG considerations are woven throughout our operations and investment lifecycle, thereby reinforcing our dedication to responsible investment practices.

NSIA's dedication to sustainability is evidenced through partnerships with global organisations like the African Development Bank and International Finance Corporation, to jointly address environmental and social challenges through our investments. Our creation of an ESG fund, financing climate-responsive and green projects, reaffirms our commitment to responsible investment.

As a member of the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF), we adhere to the Santiago Principles, ensuring governance excellence, accountability, transparency, and informed Sovereign Wealth Fund operations. Our membership with One Planet Sovereign Wealth Funds Framework (OPSWF) also aids in accelerating the integration of climate considerations into the management of our portfolios.

<u>Leadership's Commitment to Sustainability</u>

As the custodian of economic resources for the next generation of Nigerians, prioritizing sustainability is core to the implicit objectives of the Authority. I am committed to driving sustainability within our business strategy, championing sustainability to the Board and empowering our workforce with the necessary skills to seamlessly integrate sustainability into their decision-making processes.

By embedding sustainability into NSIA's DNA, **we aim to deliver value to our stakeholders and make a positive contribution to the nation's sustainable development.** My vision positions NSIA as a leading sustainable investment authority.

\- **Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq**, *Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.*

At NSIA, our commitment to sustainability goes beyond seeking profitable investments that deliver social benefits and reduce negative environmental impacts; we also drive sustainability at an institutional level. We have created and implemented policies that drive integration of ESG and sustainability considerations in our operations and that of our portfolio.

We also forge partnerships with relevant organisations to support the achievement of national and, by extension, global sustainable development goals. We aim to be the preferred green partner of choice in Africa.

\- **Nana Maidugu**, *Head, Sustainability and ESG.*

As the financial controller at NSIA, I have a bird eye view of the business and occupy a critical role in the organisation. **We understand that the requirement of the IFRS ISSB S1 & S2 Standards as it gives us the opportunity to report the non-financial aspect of our business operations. In which now, our financial team will work closely with the Sustainability team in alignment with best practices.**

For me, sustainability transcends mere financial performance; it's a core element that warrants equal consideration alongside financial metrics.

It is essential to weave sustainability into our financial planning and reporting frameworks, targeting initiatives that not only reduce costs but also enhance efficiency and boost revenue through more sustainable approaches. My ambition is to position NSIA as a frontrunner in sustainable practices, creating meaningful long-term benefits for both our organisation and society.

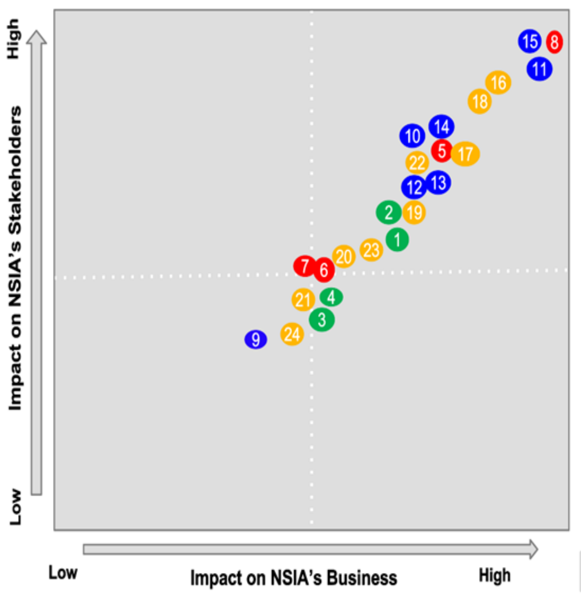
Overview of NSIA's Maiden Sustainability Report; Materiality Approach at NSIA

In a landmark move, we are conducting an IFRS ISSB S1 & S2 gap assessment, prompted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) for early adopters. This initiative underscores our commitment to responsible practices, advocating for transparency and accountability to our stakeholders beyond mere compliance.

This year, we are using the double materiality concept of the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) standard to identify key economic, governance, social, and environmental issues relevant to our operations and business model, providing insights into currently immaterial topics that may become critical in the future. The 2023 materiality assessment involved both internal and external stakeholders through online surveys, offering a comprehensive view of material issues and concerns related to the Group's performance and stakeholder interest.

Our 2023 Materiality Matrix

The materiality matrix visualises the outcomes of our materiality assessment, highlighting ESG issues and topics crucial to NSIA's sustainability strategy. The matrix categorises material topics under four pillars: Environment, Economic, Governance, and Social, ranging from Climate Change Risks and Green Investments to Cybersecurity and Customer Communication and Satisfaction, reflecting our comprehensive approach to sustainability.



S/N	Material topic	ESG Pillar
1	Climate Change Risks	Environment
2	Green investments	Environment
3	Environmental Management (to include emissions & biodiversity)	Environment
4	Energy Consumption and efficiency	Environment
5	Economic Performance	Economic
6	Public-Private Partnerships	Economic
7	Market Intelligence	Economic
8	Investment Performance	Economic
9	Executive Compensation	Governance
10	Risk Management	Governance
11	Corporate Governance	Governance
12	Ethical Data Usage	Governance
13	Cybersecurity	Governance
14	Ethical Conduct and Compliance	Governance
15	Transparency and Accountability	Governance
16	Human Rights	Social
17	Training and Education	Social
18	Occupational Health and Safety	Social
19	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion	Social
20	Financial Education	Social
21	Social Responsibility	Social
22	Employee Relations	Social
23	Technology and Innovation	Social
24	Customer Communication and Satisfaction	Social

Summary of Sustainability Performance for the Year 2023

In 2023, NSIA embarked on a transformative journey, institutionalising ESG practices within our operations and investment portfolio. This journey included the establishment of an ESG Unit, development of comprehensive frameworks, implementation of pivotal policies, capacity building on ESG across units, and a gap assessment of portfolio companies and fund managers. Additionally, we developed an Environmental and Social (E&S) Matrix, enriched our appraisal clusters with E&S considerations, categorised risks from an E&S perspective, and launched an ESG portal for streamlined information gathering and assessments. These efforts laid the groundwork for enhancing our sustainability performance, aligning with global standards, and revising our investment sector exclusion lists in accordance with ESG principles. Collaborating with the National Council on Climate Change, we are contributing significantly to Nigeria's climate change and carbon market frameworks, reinforcing our commitment to responsible investing and long-term value creation for Nigeria and its people. This also has prompted us to develop and invest in a number of green projects. Relevant details are available on our website.

Future Focus - Making Investments That Leave a Positive Legacy

NSIA is committed to forging a future where sustainability and prosperity coexist harmoniously. Our investment philosophy extends beyond immediate financial returns, focusing on investments that not only generate profit but also contribute positively to Nigeria's future generations. These can be seen in how each of our fund incorporates aspects of ESG by addressing economic growth, stability, resilience against shocks, and sustainability for future generations, thereby aligning their operations with ESG and sustainability practices.

Fund	**Nigeria Infrastructure Fund.**	**Stabilisation Fund.**	**Future Generations Fund.**
Objective	To enhance the development of infrastructure, primarily through investment in domestic infrastructure projects that meets targeted financial returns.	To provide stabilisation support in times of economic stress.	To invest in a diversified portfolio of growth investments to provide future generations of Nigerians a saving base for such time as the hydrocarbon reserves are exhausted.
Alignment with ESG	Environmental sustainability through investments in renewable energy and infrastructure, supporting economic development (Economic) and enhancing the quality of life (Social).	Economic stability (Economic), whilst providing a financial safety net that supports social stability during economic downturns (Social).	Long-term economic growth (Economic), benefiting future generations socially (Social), and emphasizing environmental stewardship (Environmental).

In this regard, our ESG/ sustainability journey is geared towards alignment with the announcement of the FRCN at Conference of the parties (COP 27) for Nigeria's early adoption of the IFRS ISSB S1 & S2 Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

We are fully aware that the Federal Government of Nigeria established the Adoption Readiness Working Group (ARWG) on June 6, 2023, in accordance with the FRCN's early adoption posture regarding the implementation of the ISSB Sustainability Reporting Standards. To support Nigeria's endeavour to become one of the pioneering nations in Africa to implement the standards, the FRCN issued the Public Notice to assist in its ongoing identification of early adopters.

We understand that the FRCN mandates the following requirements to be an early adopter. An entity must:

- Have published a sustainability report for 2 years consecutively.

- Have a Board resolution approving the early adoption of the IFRS ISSB S1 & S2 Standards
- Submit a gap analysis report.
- Submit an implementation plan for adoption of the IFRS ISSB S1 & S2 standards.

Whilst we await the approval of the readiness roadmap, we are conducting an ISSB S1 & S2 Gap Assessment to identify the gaps in our ESG processes and procedures.

Our commitment to sustainability remains steadfast as we strive to create lasting positive impacts for our stakeholders, the environment, and society at large. Through responsible investment practices, innovative strategies, and collaborative partnerships, NSIA is poised to drive financial returns while fostering a sustainable future for Nigeria.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements

The Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act requires the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Authority and the Group at the end of the year and of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The responsibilities include:

a. ensuring that the Authority and the Group keep proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Authority and the Group and comply with the requirements of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act;

b. designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; and

c. preparing the Authority and the Group's consolidated and separate financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates that are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibilities for the annual consolidated and separate financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act.

The Directors are of the opinion that the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Authority and the Group 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 the consolidated and separate financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/IODN/002/00000025004

Mrs. Olubisi Makoju
Executive Director, Corporate Services & Operations
FRC/2014/PRO/00000005765

Statement of corporate responsibility for the financial statements

The Directors of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority have reviewed the audited consolidated and separate financial statements and accept responsibility for the financial and other information within the annual report.

The following certifications and disclosures regarding the true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial statements as well as the effectiveness of the Internal Controls established within the Authority are hereby provided below:

Financial Information

i. The audited consolidated and separate financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading.
ii. The audited consolidated and separate financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Group and the Authority as of and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Effective Internal Controls

i. Effective internal controls have been designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known by the relevant staff, particularly during the period in which the audited consolidated and separate financial statement report is being prepared.
ii. The effectiveness of the Authority's Internal controls have been evaluated within 90 days prior to 31 December 2023.

iii. The Authority's Internal Controls are effective as at 31 December 2023.

iv. There were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls.

Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/IODN/002/00000025004

Mrs. Olubisi Makoju
Executive Director, Corporate Services & Operations
FRC/2014/PRO/00000005765

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ("the Authority") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") , which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Authority as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act 2011 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Authority in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigeria, 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.

Other Matter

The consolidated and separate financial statements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') for the year ended 31 December 2022, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 30 March 2023.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023", which includes Directors' Report, NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, Statement of Corporate responsibility for the Financial Statements and Other National Disclosures, which we obtained prior to the date of this report , and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act 2011 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

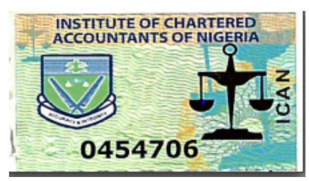
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

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

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

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

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



Jamiu Olakisan
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000003918
For Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria
28 March 2024

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Group 2023 N '000	Group 2022 N '000	Authority 2023 N '000	Authority 2022 N '000
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	9	30,048,673	9,478,972	28,927,408	9,263,076
Interest income on financial assets at FVOCI	10	343,662	-	343,662	-
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL	12	59,988,077	41,653,710	59,988,077	41,653,710
Investment income	11	4,751,676	4,095,588	4,573,917	4,144,350
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL	13	544,207,789	1,648,077	543,848,532	3,522,321
Net foreign exchange gain	14	537,279,160	44,226,646	543,197,742	38,484,622
Total operating income		**1,176,619,037**	**101,102,993**	**1,180,879,338**	**97,068,079**
Investment management fees		(2,836,033)	(1,457,010)	(1,994,479)	(1,086,906)
Local custodian fees		(25,168)	(55,519)	(25,168)	(55,519)
Global custodian fees		(239,655)	(152,867)	(239,655)	(152,867)
Total investment management and custodian fees		(3,100,856)	(1,665,396)	(2,259,302)	(1,295,292)
Impairment charge on financial assets/investments	15	(3,156,820)	(1,434,423)	(3,316,677)	(1,049,418)
Total operating profit		**1,170,361,361**	**98,003,174**	**1,175,303,359**	**94,723,369**
Infrastructure operating revenue	16	4,185,529	3,186,401	-	-
Infrastructure operating expenses	17	(1,327,913)	(920,345)	-	-
Operating profit from infrastructure subsidiaries		**2,857,616**	**2,266,056**	-	-
Fiduciary and other income	18	4,146,894	7,080,082	3,831,544	7,048,722
Depreciation and amortisation	19	(999,639)	(984,856)	(435,889)	(374,271)
Other operating expenses	20	(8,734,605)	(7,235,726)	(5,930,081)	(5,424,882)
Interest expense	21	(1,559,190)	-	(1,559,190)	-
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	28	18,912,579	3,223,076	-	-
Profit before tax		**1,184,985,016**	**102,351,806**	**1,171,209,743**	**95,972,938**
Income tax expense	33.1	(1,314)	(834)	-	-
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**1,184,983,702**	**102,350,972**	**1,171,209,743**	**95,972,938**
Profit for the year		**1,184,983,702**	**102,350,972**	**1,171,209,743**	**95,972,938**
Other comprehensive income:					
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	23.2.1	(91,807)	-	(91,807)	-
Expected credit loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	15	49,630	-	49,630	-
Share of other comprehensive income/ (losses) of associates and joint ventures	28	1,920,763	(17,961)	-	-
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(2,935,927)	(5,939,450)	-	-
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	23.2.1	608,429	568,723	608,429	276,772
Net other comprehensive (loss)/ income		**(448,912)**	**(5,388,688)**	**566,252**	**276,772**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,184,534,790**	**96,962,284**	**1,171,775,995**	**96,249,710**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA		1,184,970,270	102,374,322	1,171,209,743	95,972,938
Non-controlling interests		13,432	(23,350)	-	-
		1,184,983,702	**102,350,972**	**1,171,209,743**	**95,972,938**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA		1,184,521,358	96,985,634	1,171,775,995	96,249,710
Non-controlling interests		13,432	(23,350)	-	-
		1,184,534,790	**96,962,284**	**1,171,775,995**	**96,249,710**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated and separate statements of financial position
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	22	547,425,983	60,185,675	546,395,553	59,273,853
Investment securities	23	1,349,770,243	628,070,376	1,213,696,640	576,575,102
Loans and debts financing	24	21,293,934	32,610,185	7,753,092	23,360,168
Other assets and receivables	25	266,262,970	278,489,858	453,562,021	352,813,040
Inventories	26	194,443	198,013	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	27	-	-	9,000	9,000
Investments accounted for using the equity method	28	68,427,743	27,766,212	10,614,500	12,278,115
Right of use assets	29	184,112	173,662	28,146	6,751
Property and equipment	30	5,296,065	5,119,399	1,254,433	938,493
Intangible assets	31	93,821	95,103	62,900	49,992
Total assets		**2,258,949,314**	**1,032,708,483**	**2,233,376,285**	**1,025,304,514**
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	32	11,564,699	15,588,928	10,511,470	19,733,609
Current income tax payable	33	642,977	430,622	-	-
Borrowings	34	24,533,176	-	24,533,176	-
Total liabilities		**36,740,852**	**16,019,550**	**35,044,646**	**19,733,609**
Equity					
Equity attributable to equity holders of parent					
Contributions by the Government	35	368,359,739	347,375,000	368,359,739	347,375,000
Retained earnings	35.1	1,855,239,721	670,269,451	1,823,419,535	652,209,792
Fair value reserve	35.2	8,431,344	5,944,329	6,552,365	5,986,113
Foreign currency translation reserve	35.3	(9,905,484)	(6,969,557)	-	-
		2,222,125,320	**1,016,619,223**	**2,198,331,639**	**1,005,570,905**
Non-controlling interests	35.4	83,142	69,710	-	-
		2,222,208,462	**1,016,688,933**	**2,198,331,639**	**1,005,570,905**
Total liabilities and equity		**2,258,949,314**	**1,032,708,483**	**2,233,376,285**	**1,025,304,514**

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 19 March 2024 by:

Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2021/PRO/IODN/002/00000025004

Mrs. Olubisi Makoju
Executive Director, Corporate Services & Operations
FRC/2014/PRO/00000005765

Additionally certified by:

Mr. Victor Sesere
Financial Controller
FRC/2015/PRO/00000012317

Mr. Kolawole Owodunni
Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer
FRC/2023/PRO/DIR/003/923440

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Group	Note	Contributions by the Government	Foreign currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Balance at 1 January 2022		347,375,000	(1,030,107)	5,889,638	567,617,909	(125,791)	919,726,649
Profit for the year		-	-	-	102,374,321	(23,349)	102,350,972
Foreign currency translation differences		-	(5,939,450)	-	-	-	(5,939,450)
Reclassification of share premiums from retained earnings					(218,850)	218,850	-
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI		-	-	568,723	-	-	568,723
Share of other comprehensive losses of associates and joint ventures		-	-	(17,961)	-	-	(17,961)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	(5,939,450)	550,762	(218,850)	218,850	(5,388,688)
Transfer of fair value reserve on derecognition of equity instruments	35.2			(496,071)	496,071		-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**-**	**(5,939,450)**	**54,691**	**102,651,542**	**195,501**	**96,962,284**
Balance at 31 December 2022		**347,375,000**	**(6,969,557)**	**5,944,329**	**670,269,451**	**69,710**	**1,016,688,933**

Group

	Contributions by the Government	Foreign currency translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Balance at 1 January 2023	347,375,000	(6,969,557)	5,944,329	670,269,451	69,710	1,016,688,933
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,184,970,270	13,432	1,184,983,702
Foreign currency translation differences	-	(2,935,927)	-	-	-	(2,935,927)
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	-	-	608,429	-	-	608,429
Net change in fair value of debts instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(91,807)	-	-	(91,807)
Expected credit loss on FVOCI debt instruments			49,630	-	-	49,630
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	-	-	1,920,763	-	-	1,920,763
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(2,935,927)	2,487,015	-	-	(448,912)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**-**	**(2,935,927)**	**2,487,015**	**1,184,970,270**	**13,432**	**1,184,534,790**
Transactions directly with shareholders						
Additional capital contribution during the year (Note 35.5)	20,984,739	-	-	-	-	20,984,739
Balance at 31 December 2023	**368,359,739**	**(9,905,484)**	**8,431,344**	**1,855,239,721**	**83,142**	**2,222,208,462**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Authority	Contributions by the Government N '000	Fair value reserve N '000	Retained earnings N '000	Total equity N '000
Balance at 1 January 2022	347,375,000	5,709,341	556,236,854	909,321,195
Profit for the year	-	-	95,972,938	95,972,938
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	-	276,772	-	276,772
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	276,772	-	276,772
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**276,772**	**95,972,938**	**96,249,710**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**347,375,000**	**5,986,113**	**652,209,792**	**1,005,570,905**

Authority

	Contributions by the Government N '000	Fair value reserve N '000	Retained earnings N '000	Total equity N '000
Balance at 1 January 2023	347,375,000	5,986,113	652,209,792	1,005,570,905
Profit for the year	-	-	1,171,209,743	1,171,209,743
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	-	608,429	-	608,429
Expected credit loss on FVOCI debt instruments		49,630		49,630
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	(91,807)	-	(91,807)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	566,252	-	566,252
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**566,252**	**1,171,209,743**	**1,171,775,995**
Transactions directly with shareholders				
Additional capital contribution during the year (Note 35.5)	20,984,739			20,984,739
Balance at 31 December 2023	**368,359,739**	**6,552,365**	**1,823,419,535**	**2,198,331,639**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Group 2023 N '000	Group 2022 N '000	Authority 2023 N '000	Authority 2022 N '000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		1,184,985,016	102,351,806	1,171,209,743	95,972,938
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flow from operating activities:					
Depreciation of property and equipment and right of use assets	19	975,787	914,529	428,857	339,443
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	23,852	70,327	7,032	34,828
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	20	31,552	-	31,387	-
Interest income	9&10&12	(31,277,331)	(9,884,014)	(30,156,066)	(9,668,118)
Investment income	11	(4,751,676)	(4,095,588)	(4,573,917)	(4,144,350)
Interest income on open market operation bills	12	(59,103,081)	(41,248,668)	(59,103,081)	(41,248,668)
Realised gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	13.1	(296,114,141)	(25,171,976)	(296,114,141)	(25,171,976)
Unrealised and fair value (gain)/loss on financial instruments at FVTPL	13.1	(247,955,746)	27,917,808	(247,596,489)	26,043,564
Impairment charge on financial assets/investments	15	3,156,820	1,434,423	3,316,677	1,049,418
Interest expense	21	1,559,190	-	1,559,190	-
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	28	(18,912,579)	(3,223,076)	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains	14	(537,279,160)	(44,226,646)	(543,197,742)	(38,484,622)
Net movements in operating assets/ liabilities:					
Inventories	26	3,570	(55,267)	-	-
Other assets	25	12,978,379	110,169,330	(23,575,984)	63,613,586
Other liabilities	32	(4,047,339)	(292,032,229)	(9,245,248)	(268,204,792)
		4,273,113	**(177,079,241)**	**(37,009,782)**	**(199,868,749)**
Income tax paid	33	(2,675)	-	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used) in operating activities		4,270,438	(177,079,241)	(37,009,782)	(199,868,749)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	30	(1,067,178)	(785,574)	(672,458)	(686,748)
Purchase of other intangible assets	31	(22,570)	(39,735)	(19,941)	-
Addition to Loans and advances	24.2	(4,132,350)	(37,128,330)	(4,132,350)	(33,741,812)
Proceeds from repayment of loans and advances	24.2	21,901,854	21,721,387	21,343,269	28,472,676
Coupon received on debts instruments at fair value	23.2.1	192,584	-	192,585	-
Proceeds from sale of equity instruments at fair value	23.2.1	-	2,591,390	-	-
Purchase of debts instruments at fair value	23.2.1	(4,714,334)	-	(4,714,336)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		5,319	4,660	7,475	3,313
Investment in financial assets carried at FVTPL	23.3.3	(72,202,969)	(84,431,356)	(46,697,621)	(68,370,101)
Proceeds from sale/redemption of financial assets carried at FVTPL	23.3.3	58,206,764	109,038,273	51,148,598	106,895,997
Purchases of open market operation and treasury bills	23.3.2	(446,831,438)	(226,031,222)	(446,831,438)	(226,031,222)
Proceeds from open market operation and treasury bills	23.3.2	764,789,746	216,960,388	764,789,746	216,960,388
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.2.12	229,131,211	82,849,529	229,131,211	82,849,529
Investment in financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.2.12	(257,747,827)	(126,213,142)	(256,852,312)	(125,640,070)
Investment income from equity sale	13.1	80,125	4,644,525	80,125	4,644,525
Dividends received	11.1	219,439	881,717	219,439	1,000,629
Additional investments in associates	28	(19,828,189)	-	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used) in investing activities		**267,980,187**	**(35,937,490)**	**306,991,992**	**(13,642,896)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Receipt of additional capital contribution from the Government	35.5	20,984,739	-	20,984,739	-
Proceeds from borrowings from third party lenders	34	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	-
Repayment of borrowings	34	(17,000,000)		(17,000,000)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	29	(132,596)	(85,600)	(132,596)	(85,600)
Interest paid	21	(2,904)	-	(2,904)	-
Net cash generated from/(used) in financing activities		**43,849,239**	**(85,600)**	**43,849,239**	**(85,600)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year		316,099,864	(213,102,331)	313,831,449	(213,597,244)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		60,185,675	269,602,956	59,273,853	268,782,415
Net exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		172,078,436	3,685,050	174,228,243	4,088,682
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**548,363,975**	**60,185,675**	**547,333,545**	**59,273,853**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Cash in hand		11,694	21,396	1,800	2,900
Bank balances		286,967,367	14,093,317	285,946,831	13,199,991
Money market placements		261,384,914	46,070,962	261,384,914	46,070,962
Total cash and cash equivalents	22	**548,363,975**	**60,185,675**	**547,333,545**	**59,273,853**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 93 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

1 General Information

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('NSIA' or 'the Authority') was established to receive, manage and invest the excess funds from the country's sale of crude oil in a diversified portfolio of medium and long-term investments. The Authority was setup by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act, which was signed in May 2011 and was allocated an initial USD 1 billion in seed capital. The Authority has received three additional capital contribution tranches totalling $750 million (between 2016 and 2020) after the initial contribution. However in 2020 Federal Government of Nigeria made $150 million withdrawal call from NSIA. Subsequently, additional $45.6 million was received by the Authority from the government in 2023 following the implementation of Petroleum Industry Act (PIA). The Authority commenced operations in October 2012.

The Authority is domiciled in Nigeria and its registered office address is the Clan Place, 4th floor, Plot 1386A, Tigris Crescent, Maitama, Abuja.

To actualise its mandate, the Authority has established three separate "ring-fenced' funds. They include Stabilisation Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF) and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF). The investment activities of the funds are managed as follows:

Fund	**Investment managers**
Stabilisation Fund (SF)	UBS Global Asset Management Limited, Smith Graham & Co, Income Research + Management, Lombard Ordier, Ninety One Global Strategy
Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)	In-house Management Team, Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)
Future Generations Fund (FGF)	Cevian, Edgbaston Investment Partners, Somerset, Marathon, Prince Street Capital, AQR, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, The Canyon Capital Realisation Fund (Cayman) Ltd, CNPG, Palestra Capital, Brasidas Asia, Alpstone Global Macro Fund, Holocene Advisors Ltd, Sachem Head Capital, Morgan Stanley Fund of Funds, NAYA FUND, Vanguard, Invesco QQQ, Fundsmith, John Street Systematic Limited, Bayview, Z Capital Partners, Healthcare Royalty Partners, Xenon, Helios Investors, FAFIN, Actis Africa, Africa Capital Alliance, RWC Emerging Market Fund, Abraaj, Unigestion, Reverence Capital, Healthcare Royalty Partners L.P., EFG Global Equity Conviction Fund, G Squared, Xenon Private Equity, Artisan Fund, Alitheia IDF, Greenspring Associates, Helios, Euro Choice Secondary, Lombard Odier, BlueBox, LifeSci Venture, CardinalStone Capital, Gsquared, The Rise Fund, Petershill Private Equity, Verod Growth Fund, Synergy Private Equity, Ingressive Capital, Tidal Ventures LP, Gateway Fund, StepStone VC Secondaries Fund, Falko Regional Aircraft, Whitehorse Liquidity Partners (Offshore) LP, Actis Africa Real Estate Fund, Lennertz & Co. Blockchain Fund II, Blume Ventures Trust IV, Alpha Partners Fund, Vektor Partners Fund I, Uhuru Growth Fund I, Bayside, Cerberus, Marlin Equity, OCM Opportunities, Sun Capital, Fortress Investment, Health IQ, Ventures Platform, UBS.

2 Structure and content

The consolidated and separate financial statements ('the financial statements') comprise:
(a) Consolidated and separate statements of financial position;
(b) Consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income;
(c) Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity;
(d) Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows;
(e) Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, comprising a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by section 8(p) of the Financial Reporting Council Act.

3.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:
* Financial assets measured at fair value though other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
* Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

3.3 (a) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousands, except otherwise indicated. The currency of the primary economic environment of the Authority (that is, functional currency) is the Nigerian Naira.

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

(b) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit or loss within 'net exchange gains'.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value, such as equities classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, are included in other comprehensive income.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;

ii) income and expenses charged to profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.4 Changes in accounting policy

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in the consolidated financial statements to all periods presented on the consolidated financial statements.

The Group has adopted the following new standards and amendments including any consequential amendments to other standards with initial date of application of 1 January 2023.

3.5 New standards, amendments and interpretations

3.5.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contract

The IASB issued IFRS 17 in May 2017 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The new IFRS 17 standard establishes the principles for the recognition,measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard.
The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

This standard did not impact the Group in anyway as the Authority and its subsidiary companies do not engage in insurance business.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.Developing an accounting estimate includes both:
-selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and;
-choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.
The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments. The amendment did not have any material impact on the Group.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and IFRS Practice Statement 2, Making Materiality Judgments.

In February 2021 the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and an update to IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures.

The key amendments to IAS 1 include:
requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies; clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and two additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.
The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:
"Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements". The amendments are effective from 1 January 2023 but may be applied earlier. The amendment resulted in the designation and disclosure of material accounting policy information.

Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for taxpurposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g., if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the Board expects to occur infrequently, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in profit or loss.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment did not have any material impact on the Group and no impact on the Authority since NSIA is not permitted by the Act to pay tax.

International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

Further, the IASB has introduced new disclosures, that companies are required to provide in their financial statements from 31 December 2023. No disclosures are required in interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023.
The company is required to disclose information that is known or can be reasonably estimated and that helps users of its financial statements to understand its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the reporting date.

This information does not need to reflect all the specific requirements in the legislation – companies can provide an indicative range. Disclosures may include quantitative and qualitative information.

Qualitative information: How the company is affected by Pillar Two taxes and in which jurisdictions the exposure arises – e.g. where the top-up tax is triggered and where it will need to be paid.
Quantitative information: The proportion of profits that may be subject to Pillar Two income taxes and the average effective tax rate applicable to those profits, or how the average effective tax rate would have changed if Pillar Two legislation had been effective.
If information is not known or cannot be reasonably estimated at the reporting date, then a company discloses a statement to that effect and information about its progress in assessing the Pillar Two exposure.

These new disclosure requirements apply only to financial statements from 31 December 2023. However, investors may expect disclosures about the potential impacts before then, particularly from group companies that expect to be liable for the top-up tax. The amendment did not have any impact on the Group and no impact on the Authority as NSIA is not permitted by the Act to pay tax.

3.5.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standards	Content	Effective date
IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1 and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2024
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	1 January 2024
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Deferred Indefinitely.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead now requires that a right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date and have substance. Similar to existing requirements in IAS 1, the classification of liabilities is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the company will exercise its right to defer settlement or will choose to settle early.
A company will classify a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. This right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement.

After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments1, the IASB reconfirmed that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.

The amendments also clarify how a company classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares – e.g. convertible debt.
When a liability includes a counterparty conversion option that involves a transfer of the company's own equity instruments, the conversion option is recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the host liability under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The IASB has now clarified that when a company classifies the host liability as current or non-current, it can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 21- Lack of Exchangeability

On 15 August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or Board) issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21. The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) (the amendments).
The amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.

Under the amendments, a currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. An exchange transaction might not always complete instantaneously because of legal or regulatory requirements, or for practical reasons such as public holidays, but such a normal administrative delays do not preclude a currency from being exchangeable into the other currency.

The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and can be applied earlier. However, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the Board issued Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. The amendment toIFRS 16 specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of
the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.However, the requirements do not prevent the seller-lessee from recognizing any gain or lossarising from the partial or full terminaton of a lease.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted. Under IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments.

The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group at the time it will take effect, as there is non-existent of such transaction as Sale and Leaseback within the Group or with external parties.

Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements

In response to investors' calls for more transparency of supplier finance arrangements' impacts on the financial statements, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has amended IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for companies that enter into these arrangements. However, they do not address the classification and presentation of the related liabilities and cash flows.
The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of thosearrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those arrangements. The information on those arrangements is required to be aggregated unless the individual arrangements have dissimilar or unique terms and conditions. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. However, some relief from providing certain information in the year of initial application is available.
The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28
In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.
The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgemental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions.The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

4 Material accounting policies
The accounting policies set out below were adopted by the Group in the presentation of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

4.1 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies.

(b) Change in ownership interest subsidiaries without loss of control
Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to noncontrolling interests are also recorded in equity.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries
When the Group ceases to have control over a subsidiary, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(d) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor’s share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The carrying amount is also increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of other comprehensive income of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group’s investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Group’s share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the profit or loss, and its share of post- acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group’s share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associates is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to ‘share of profit/(loss) of associates’ in the profit or loss.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group’s financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor’s interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the profit or loss.

(e) Joint arrangements

Under IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements investments are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

i) Joint operations

An entity that has an investment in joint operations recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

ii) Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method at the Group financial statements level (see (f) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the separate financial statements.

The Authority has investments in only joint ventures, there were no investments in joint operations.

(f) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group’s share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group’s share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group’s share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Authority.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

4.2 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense on financial assets are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is separately presented in profit or loss as "interest income on instruments measured at FVTPL".

4.3 Investment income

Investment income consists of dividends and income earned on the Group's equity, fund investments and fixed income products.

4.4 Transaction costs

All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, custodians and advisers.

4.5 Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, but excludes interest and dividend income.

4.6 Income tax expense

The NSIA Act exempts the Authority from the provisions of any and all taxes, fees, imports or similar fiscal laws or regulations of the Federal Government, State Government, Federal Capital Territory, Local Government and Area councils of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Authority is however mandated to pay tax on behalf of its employees and suppliers.

Dividend and interest income received by the Authority may be subject to withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. Thus the investment income accruing to the Authority is gross of such taxes and the related withholding tax expense is treated as an expense in the profit or loss.

Subsidiaries and other affiliates in Nigeria that are wholly owned subsidiaries incorporated outside Nigeria are subjected to taxes based on the territories of operations and this is shown in the Group.

4.7 Financial assets and financial liabilities

4.7.1 *Recognition and initial measurement*

The Group initially recognizes cash and bank balances, money market placements, investment securities, other financial assets, other liabilities and borrowings on the date on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

4.7.2 *Classification*

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

(i) Business model assessment
The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Authority's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

(ii) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
In this case, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money - e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, or fair value through profit or loss.

4.7.3 *Subsequent measurement*
Subsequent to initial measurement, financial instruments are measured either at fair value or amortised cost, depending on their classification.

Debt instruments
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in net foreign exchange gains and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other income in the profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

All financial assets other than those measured as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

The Authority classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss.

4.7.4 *Derecognition*

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Authority neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Authority is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised), and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

4.7.5 *Amortised cost measurement*

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

4.7.6 *Fair value measurement*

The Group measures financial instruments such as private equity investment at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that will 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 measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

• In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models.

The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The Group calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases the difference is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. If the market for a financial asset is not active or the instrument is unlisted, the fair value is determined by using applicable valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analyses, pricing models and valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Where discounted cash flow analyses are used, estimated cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market-related rate at the reporting date from a financial asset with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on observable market indicators at the reporting date and profits or losses are only recognised to the extent that they relate to changes in factors that market participants will consider in setting a price.

4.7.7 *Determination of fair values*

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

4.7.8 *Investment in equity and debt securities*

The fair value of equity and debt securities is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. The fair value of financial assets measured at amortised cost is determined for disclosure purposes only and are determined by reference to the quoted closing bid price at the reporting date.

4.7.9 *Investment in private equity funds*

The fair value of the investments held in private equity funds are recognised at fair value determined using the net asset valuation method. This is done by obtaining:

i. the valuation of the Investee Fund's underlying investments;
ii. the value date of the net asset value (NAV) provided;
iii. cash flows (calls/distributions) since the latest value date; and
iv. the basis of accounting and, in instances where the basis of accounting is other than fair value, fair valuation information provided by the Investee Fund's General Partner.

4.7.10 *Investment in fixed income products*

The Group has classified some investments as fixed-income security during the financial year. Fixed income securities are debt securities which pays a fixed amount of interest in the form of coupon payments to investors. The interest payments are typically made periodically while the principal invested is repaid to the investor at maturity. Income is recognised on this investment when the interest payments are earned and not till when they are made or received.

4.7.11 *Receivables*

Trade receivables, including loans and advances are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

4.7.12 *Impairment of financial assets*

See credit risk disclosures (Note 6.2.4) for details on impairment of financial assets.

4.7.13 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Authority's non-financial assets other than investment property and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset of the Group that generates cash flows, which are largely independent from other assets of the Group. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (Group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, fixed deposits with banks, and highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of less than three months from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

4.9 Property and equipment

4.9.1 *Initial recognition*

All items of property and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Cost includes the value of consideration exchanged, or fair value in the case of donated or subsidised assets, and those costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

4.9.2 *Subsequent costs*

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Authority and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

4.9.3 *Depreciation*

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Assets	**Annual depreciation rate**
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the useful life of item or lease period
Leasehold land	Over the lease period
Buildings	40 years
Plant and Machinery	10 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Computer equipment	3.3 years
Office equipment	4 years
Assets under Construction*	Not depreciated

*Assets under Construction represents costs incurred on assets that are not available for use. On becoming available for use, the related amounts are transferred to the appropriate category of property and equipment for appropriate application of depreciation methods.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

4.9.4 *Derecognition*

An item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.10 Intangible assets - software

Software acquired by the Authority is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Software is recognized if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and the cost of the software can be measured reliably. Expenditure that forms part of the cost of software that meets the recognition criteria are capitalized as part of the software. Software is accounted for using the cost model. After initial recognition, the software is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 years, from the date that it is available for use. The amortization method and useful life of software are reassessed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

4.11 Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs. In the case of manufactured inventory and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal activity level. The cost of the inventories are measured using the weighted average cost method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling.

Impairment loss on inventories are recognised in cost of sales in the year in which they occur while subsequent recoveries on the impairment are recognised in other income in the year in which the recoveries are made.

4.12 Contingencies

4.12.1 Contingent assets

Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A contingent asset is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable. When the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

4.12.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. A provision for the part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable is recognized, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of economic benefit has become probable.

4.13 Employee benefits

4.13.1 Post employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

Pension Scheme

The Group operates a funded defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees under the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The employee and the employer contributions are 8% and 10% respectively of each of the qualifying employee's salary.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the period when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due for more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

4.13.2 *Short term benefits*

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Authority has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

4.14 Revenue

Revenue is defined as income arising in the course of an entity's ordinary activities.
Revenue is recognized when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to the customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

The Group determines whether a performance obligation is satisfied (and revenue is recognized) over time, or whether a performance obligation is satisfied (and revenue is recognized) at a point in time for all contracts. All revenue derived by the Group are recognized at a point in time because it has met all indicators of transfer of control which should be considered. This includes the following:

- The Group has a present right to payment for the asset
- The legal title of the asset has been transferred to the customer
- The customer has taken physical possession of the asset
- The customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset and;
- The customer has accepted the asset

The Group recognizes revenue from the following sources:
- Revenue from healthcare services
- Interest/ investment income

In order to meet the core principle of recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, a five-step model is adopted; this five steps are:

a Identify the contract with the customer
b Identify the distinct goods or services
c Determine the transaction price
d Allocate the transaction price
e Determine when to recognize revenue

Revenue from healthcare services

Healthcare centers are engaged in consultancy services for the provision of modern medical pathology laboratory services, modern radiography services and ancillary healthcare services.
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods/services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods/services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements. The layers of services involved are:

i.*First Consultation service:* Customers/patients on their first visit to the center comes with a referral and/or medical test report to the Company. The referral/medical test report is assessed and evaluated by a medical consultant who recommends the patient for either therapy session(s) or medical laboratory test. Revenue is
recognised on first consultation service at a point-in-time.
ii Follow-up consultation services: The Company's health facility center provides follow-up consultation to patients who are on subsequent visitation to the center after their first consultation at the Company's facility. The patients meet with medical consultants for monitoring of the progress of patient’s therapy and where necessary, give further recommendations/prescriptions on the patient. Revenue is recognised on follow-up consultation services overtime.
iii.Radiotherapy services: Radiotherapy services involves the use of medical equipment which emits high doses of radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Revenue is recognized on radiotherapy services at a point-in-time.
iv.Chemotherapy services :Chemotherapy services is the prescription and administration of anti-cancer drugs to kill fast-growing cancer cells in the body. The Company earns a mark-up in addition to the cost of the chemotherapy drugs prescribed and sold to patients.
v.*Medical laboratory services:* Customers/patients are often times recommended for medical tests to ascertain their stability and ability to withstand the radiation or anti-cancer drugs that would be prescribed for their therapy. The service is provided in house by an outsourced Laboratory service and revenue from this service is recognized at a point-in-time.
In determining the transaction price for the services rendered, the Company considers the existence of significant financing components and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

4.15 Capital and other commitments

The term ‘commitments’ is not defined in any of the standards but may be referred to as the intention to commit to an outflow from the Group of resources embodying economic benefits.

Generally, a commitment arises when a decision is made to incur a liability in the form of a purchase contract (or similar documentation). Such a contractual commitment would be accompanied by, but not limited to, actions taken to determine the amount of the eventual resource outflow or a reliable estimate e.g. a quote, and conditions to be satisfied to establish an obligation e.g. delivery schedules.

These preconditions ensure that the information relating to commitments is relevant and capable of reliable measurement. The Group may enter into a contract on or before the reporting date for expenditure over subsequent accounting periods e.g. a contract for construction of infrastructure assets, the purchase of major items of plant and equipment or significant consultancy contracts. In these events, a commitment exists at the reporting date as the Group has contracted for expenditure but work has not commenced and no payments have been made.

4.16 Comparatives

Comparative figures where necessary, have been reclassified to conform to changes in classifications in the current accounting year.

4.17 Intercompany receivables

Intercompany receivables in the separate financial statements represent balances due from the Authority's subsidiaries as at the end of the financial year. The balance on the financial statements represents the carrying amount as at the end of the year.

4.18 Intercompany payables

Intercompany payables represent in the separate financial statements balances due from the Authority to its subsidiaries as at the end of the financial year. The balance on the financial statements represents the carrying amount as at the end of the year.

4.19 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Building	2 years
Land	10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (4.7.13) Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.
Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

4.20 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.21 Capital contribution and withdrawals

The ownership interest in the Authority is held by the Federal Government, States' Government, Local Area Councils and the Federal Capital Territory. The contributions received are recognised in the statement of financial position. Contributions received in foreign currencies are recognised using the prevailing exchange rate at the date of transaction. Withdrawals from the capital contributions are also recognised using the prevailing rate at the date of the transaction.

4.22 Reserves

Reserves comprise fair value reserve, foreign currency translation reserve and retained earnings.

Movement in fair value of equity instruments measured at FVOCI and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees are warehoused in fair value reserves. Exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries are accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve.

The accumulated profit or loss of the Group is warehoused in retained earnings. Differences arising from movements in exchange rates between the date of contribution and the date of withdrawal is transferred to retained earnings.

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, incomes and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised, and in any future periods affected. Management discusses with the Board of Directors the development, selection and disclosure of the Authority's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management.

5.1 Critical accounting judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Group's accounting policies include:

5.1.1 Valuation of financial instruments

The Authority's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed under Note 7. The fair values of quoted financial assets at fair value through OCI and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are determined by reference to prices quoted in an active market. For financial assets at fair value through OCI equity investments which are unquoted, the Authority performs a fair valuation exercise on these investments using available and applicable inputs to determine their fair values.

The Authority measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the nature and process used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

5.1.2 Financial assets and liabilities classification

The Authority's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances: Details of the Authority's classification of financial assets and liabilities are given in Note 7.

5.1.3 Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the use of more forward looking information including reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group's management, with the support of experts, has developed the capability to model a number of economic scenarios and capture the impact on credit losses to ensure the overall ECL represents a reasonable distribution of economic outcomes. Appropriate governance and oversight has been established around the process. Further information on impairment of financial assets as well as inputs and assumptions to the ECL models have been disclosed in notes 6.2.4 to 6.2.8. Sensitivity of the ECL results to the inputs and assumptions are disclosed in note 6.2.9.

5.1.4 Fair value of private equity investments

The fair values of the private equity investments held by one of the Group's subsidiaries have been determined at the reporting date using the net asset valuation method. This takes into account the net asset values as obtained from the different private equity investee funds' most recent available financial information, considering contributions and distributions between the last net asset valuation date and the reporting period. These private equity investments are unquoted and comparable market information was not available as at the end of the reporting period. Determining the fair values based on this valuation approach assumes that the investment will be realized at the reporting date at these values. The sensitivity of the fair values to changes in the assumptions made is disclosed in Note 7.

5.1.5 Leases - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of office buildings with shorter non-cancellable period. The Group typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because these are reasonably certain to be exercised. The renewal periods for leasehold land with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 20 years) are also included as part of the lease term as these are reasonably certain to be exercised.

5.1.6 Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Authority cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Authority would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Authority 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.
The Authority estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

The Authority estimates the IBR using the following steps:
Step 1: Reference rate: This is generally a government bond reflecting risk free rate. Repayment profile was considered when aligning the term of the lease with the term for the source of the reference rate. The reference rate used is 12.75%.
Step 2: Financing spread adjustment: Use of credit spreads from debt with the appropriate term by considering the Authority's stand-alone credit rating or similar entity's credit rating. The credit spread calculation amounted to 0.0051%.
Step 3: Lease specific adjustment: Use of market yield for the leased assets, as an additional data point and to sense-check the overall IBRs calculated. The leased asset specific rate is 0.0000%.

5.1.7 Functional currency

The Authority's functional currency is determined based on the management's assessment of the economic environment in which the Group entities operate.

Judgement is applied in determining the primary economic environment. The Authority reconsiders its functional currency to determine if there is a change in the underlying transactions, events and conditions that defined the primary economic environment during and as at the end of the 2023 financial year.

Based on the primary indicators in IAS 21 – The Effects of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates – the Nigerian Naira has been determined as the functional currency of NSIA, despite the Authority's significant exposure to US Dollars. This is because Nigerian Naira is the currency in which most underlying transactions of the Authority are denominated and settled.

5.1.8 Impairment of goodwill

As at 31 December 2023, there was no record of any goodwill impairment in the books of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority.

6 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

6.1 Approach to risk management

With a global outlook, the Group's strategy for managing risks is to understand risk within the invested universe and the externalities that can affect this, with the aim of monitoring, controlling and mitigating against undesired events.

The Group has adopted, wherever possible, recommended best practice in the identification, evaluation and cost effective control of risks to ensure, as far as possible, that they are eliminated or reduced to a level that is acceptable to the Authority. The Group's Risk Framework seeks to explain the Authority's underlying approach to risk management, documents the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Risk Management department and other key parties. It also outlines key aspects of the risk management process, and identifies the main reporting procedures.

6.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Group, resulting in a financial loss to the Group. It arises principally from debt securities held, trade receivables and advances, and also from cash and cash equivalents.

6.2.1 Management of credit risk

The Group's policy over credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting credit standards, hence the Group only deals with counterparties that meet set credit ratings.

6.2.2 Exposure to credit risk

Credit quality of financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure per credit rating.

As at 31 December 2023, all financial assets were neither past due nor impaired. The credit quality of these financial assets are disclosed in the table below:

(i) Bank balances	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Counterparties with external credit ratings				
AA- (Fitch)	778,723	1,136,108	566,280	923,133
B- (Fitch)	64	-	64	-
B- (S&P)	286,188,580	12,957,209	285,380,487	12,276,858
Total cash at bank balances	**286,967,367**	**14,093,317**	**285,946,831**	**13,199,991**
(ii) Money market placements				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
AA- (Fitch)	58,406,173	-	58,406,173	-
B- (S&P)	49,832,971		49,832,971	
A1- (S&P)	-	17,853,730	-	17,853,730
B+ (Fitch)	-	19,204,367	-	19,204,367
B (S&P)	153,145,770	9,012,865	153,145,770	9,012,865
Total money market placements	**261,384,914**	**46,070,962**	**261,384,914**	**46,070,962**
(iii) Restricted balances and other assets				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
AA- (Fitch)	451,438	217,437	-	-
	451,438	**217,437**	**-**	**-**
Counter parties without external credit ratings				
Other receivables	260,016,274	267,326,090	264,577,984	272,134,529
Account receivables	2,246,072	11,335,060	2,199,604	10,451,172
Intercompany receivables	-	-	187,952,917	70,844,348
Total other assets (Financial assets)	**262,713,784**	**278,878,587**	**454,730,505**	**353,430,049**

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
(iv) Investment securities				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
Financial assets at amortized cost				
B- (Fitch)	68,305,261	71,110,496	67,862,417	69,991,031
AA- (Fitch)	1,936,611	-	-	-
B- (S&P)	86,714,009	38,255,082	86,714,185	38,255,082
Caa1 (Moody's)	-	7,636,251	-	7,636,251
Unrated	5,139,761	1,004,491	5,139,761	1,004,491
	162,095,642	118,006,320	159,716,363	116,886,855
Counter parties without external credit ratings				
Loans and debt financing	21,863,437	33,111,169	7,907,120	23,741,812
Total financial assets at amortized cost (exclusive of impairment)	**183,959,079**	**151,117,489**	**167,623,483**	**140,628,667**

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
B- (S&P)	4,773,604	-	4,773,604	-
Total financial assets at debts instruments	**4,773,604**	**-**	**4,773,604**	**-**

Financial assets at FVTPL	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
BB (GCR)	9,989,832	4,215,655	9,989,832	4,215,655
Bbb (Agusto & Co.)	3,727,889	1,741,075	-	-
iShares Aaa	17,632,432	7,482,710	17,632,432	7,482,710
AA- (Fitch)	16,556,097	16,504,359	-	8,289,558
A (Fitch)	34,054,039	15,622,399	34,054,039	15,622,399
A- (Fitch)	15,876,904	5,581,683	15,842,928	5,560,931
A- (S&P)	43,111,173	-	43,111,173	-
BB (Fitch)	29,295,373	12,789,346	23,400,255	9,652,964
A- (S&P)	-	21,176,071	-	21,176,071
AA (S&P)	57,419	69,279	57,419	69,279
A+ (S&P)	69,221,784	26,263,999	69,221,784	26,263,999
B- (S&P)	421,421,230	218,752,338	421,421,230	218,752,338
Total financial assets at FVTPL with credit risk	**660,944,172**	**330,198,914**	**634,731,092**	**317,085,904**

6.2.3 *Concentration risk of financial assets.*
Geographical sectors

The following table breaks down the Group's risk exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by geographical region as 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. For this table, the Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

31 December 2023
In thousands of Nigerian Naira

	Group				
	Nigeria	**Rest of Africa**	**America**	***Rest of the World**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents					
Money market placements	-	-	-	261,384,914	261,384,914
Bank balances	12,955,654	-	171,253	273,840,460	286,967,367
Restricted balances and other assets					
Other receivables	260,016,274	-	-	-	260,016,274
Account receivables	2,246,072	-	-	-	2,246,072
Restricted balances	451,438	-	-	-	451,438
Loans and receivables					
At amortized cost	21,863,437	-	-	-	21,863,437
Investment securities					
At amortized cost					
Eurobonds	102,974,551				102,974,551
Open Market Operations bills (OMO bills)	-				-
Commercial Papers	5,139,761				5,139,761
Fixed deposits	53,981,330	-	-	-	53,981,330
At FVOCI					
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743				1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,874,861				2,874,861
	464,402,121	**-**	**171,253**	**535,225,374**	**999,798,748**

31 December 2022
In thousands of Nigerian Naira

	Group				
	Nigeria	**Rest of Africa**	**America**	***Rest of the World**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents					
Money market placements	-	-	-	46,070,962	46,070,962
Bank balances	12,955,654	-	137,713	999,950	14,093,317
Restricted balances and other assets					
Other receivables	267,326,090	-	-	-	267,326,090
Account receivables	11,335,060	-	-	-	11,335,060
Restricted balances	217,437	-	-	-	217,437
Loans and receivables					
At amortized cost	33,111,169	-	-	-	33,111,169
Investment securities					
At amortized cost					
Eurobonds	46,360,782	-	-	-	46,360,782
Commercial Papers	1,004,491	-	-	-	1,004,491
Fixed deposits	70,641,047	-	-	-	70,641,047
	442,951,730	**-**	**137,713**	**47,070,912**	**490,160,355**

**Rest of the world covers regions outside Africa and America. This includes regions such as Europe, Asia and other parts of the world.*

31 December 2023

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Authority				
	Nigeria	**Rest of Africa**	**America**	***Rest of the World**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents					
Money market placements	-	-	-	261,384,914	261,384,914
Bank balances	12,276,858	-	171,253	273,498,720	285,946,831
Restricted balances and other assets					
Other receivables	264,577,984	-	-	-	264,577,984
Account receivables	2,199,604	-	-	-	2,199,604
Intercompany receivables	187,952,917	-	-	-	187,952,917
Loans and receivables					
At amortized cost	7,907,120	-	-	-	7,907,120
Investment securities					
At amortized cost					
Eurobonds	102,974,551	-	-	-	102,974,551
Open Market Operations bills (OMO bills)	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Papers	5,139,761			-	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	51,602,051	-	-	-	51,602,051
At FVOCI					
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743				1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,874,861				2,874,861
	639,404,449	**-**	**171,253**	**534,883,634**	**1,174,459,336**

31 December 2022

In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Authority				
	Nigeria	**Rest of Africa**	**America**	***Rest of the World**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents					
Money market placements	-	-	-	46,070,962	46,070,962
Bank balances	12,276,858	-	137,713	785,420	13,199,991
Restricted balances and other assets					
Other receivables	272,134,529	-	-	-	272,134,529
Account receivables	10,451,172	-	-	-	10,451,172
Intercompany receivables	70,844,348	-	-	-	70,844,348
Loans and receivables					
At amortized cost	23,741,812	-	-	-	23,741,812
Investment securities					
At amortized cost					
Eurobonds	46,360,782	-	-	-	46,360,782
Commercial Papers	1,004,491				1,004,491
Fixed deposits	69,521,582	-	-	-	69,521,582
	506,335,574	**-**	**137,713**	**46,856,382**	**553,329,669**

6.2.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:
- financial assets that are debt instruments; and
- other assets and receivables.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which they are measured as 12-month ECL:
- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than other receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for other assets and receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.
The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’ or it is a sovereign debt issued in the local currency e.g. Treasury bills and Bonds issued by the Nigerian Government.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Life time ECL are credit losses that result from all possible default event over the expected life of a financial instrument.

6.2.5 Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9. Refer to note 6.2.5.2 on measurement of ECL below for more details.

6.2.5.1 Credit risk grading

The Group uses credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Specific information collected at the time of acquiring the financial assets (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for exposures; and turnover and industry type) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgement from the risk management unit to be fed into the final internal credit rating for exposures. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

6.2.5.2 Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:
- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:
They are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:
They are measured as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: They are measured as the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

Default definition
Under IFRS 9, the Group will consider a financial asset to be in default when:
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group.
- Overdrafts are considered past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit that is smaller than the current amount outstanding.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group will consider indicators that are:
- qualitative: e.g. breach of covenants that are deemed as default events;
- quantitative: e.g. 90 days overdue status and non-payment of another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on internally and external objective evidence of impairment.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

6.2.6 Significant increase in credit risk

The Group has established a framework that consider qualitative, quantitative, and 'backstop' (30 days past due presumption) indicators to determine whether the credit risk on a particular financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The framework aligns with the Group's internal credit risk management process.
The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly will vary by portfolio and will include backstop based on delinquency.

In determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.
The Group will primarily assess whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure in line with its staging criteria by comparing:
- the risk of default on the exposure as at the reporting date; with
- the risk of default on the exposure as at the date of initial recognition
Assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of a financial instrument requires identifying the date of initial recognition of the instrument. Modifying the contractual terms of a financial instrument may also affect this assessment.

Details of the qualitative and quantitative factors used to determine the significant increase in credit risk are highlighted in the next sub-head.

6.2.6.1 Quantitative criteria

The use of quantitative criteria requires the Group to refresh its quantitative metrics at least annually. The Group adopted the following quantitative criteria for the purpose of assessing Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), vis-à-vis stage allocation:

i. External rating parameter:
The Group monitors changes in external ratings of obligors to assess significant increase/decrease in credit risk. Evidence of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) depends on rating at initial recognition and the extent of movement (number of notches downgrade/upgrade) as at reporting date.

The Group applies different notches movement across each rating grade as evidence of SICR. Generally, obligors with higher credit rating would require more notches downgrade to evidence SICR, when compared with obligors with lower credit rating. The logic is that PD exponentially increases with movement down the rating grades. For instance, while a one-notch movement is deemed significant for a financial instrument rated CCC at origination, a three-notch movement is deemed significant for an AAA rated financial instrument.

Below is a table of the quantitative criteria used in allocating stages to the financial instruments of the Group:

Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
• Less than three (3) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of AAA to AA- at origination. • Less than two (2) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of A+ to BB- at origination. • No downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of B+ and below at origination.	• More than three (3) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of AAA to AA- at origination. • More than two (2) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of A+ to BB- at origination. • One (1) or more notch downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of B+ and below at origination.	• All facilities with a rating of D are grouped in stage 3

ii. Backstop:
The Group uses the backstop indicator otherwise known as "30 days past due presumption" to assess significant decrease/increase in credit risk. Evidence of SICR depends on the financial instrument's performance status and the number of days for which contractual payments are past due.

The thresholds for these quantitative criteria will be reviewed by the Group on an annual basis.

Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
• The financial instrument is performing with less than 30 days past due on any contractual payment.	• The financial instrument is performing with 30 or more days but less than 90 days past due on any contractual payment; except if the Group can rebut that the "30 days past due" presumption does not represent significant increase in credit risk for that particular financial instrument.	• The financial instrument is 90 or more days past due on contractual payments; except if the Group can rebut that the "90 days past due" presumption does not represent a default event for that particular financial instrument.

6.2.6.2 Qualitative Criteria
The Group uses a wide range of qualitative criteria for staging purposes, leveraging on IFRS 9 recommendations and a range of other factors.

The Group shall override the stage allocation using quantitative assessment if the financial instrument meets the qualitative criteria for a different impairment stage as detailed below.

Below is a table of the qualitative criteria used in allocating stages to the financial instruments of the Group:

Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
• The financial instrument meets CBN low risk exception criteria i.e. "risk free and gilt edged" • All financial instruments at inception will be in stage 1 except if purchased or originated as credit impaired. • The financial instrument has not had a significant increase in credit risk since origination as evidenced by (but not limited to) the following factors: • An actual or expected change in the regulatory, macroeconomic, or technological environment of the borrower at the reporting date does not result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • No expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties. • No evidence that full repayment of interest and principal will require the realization of collaterals or other form of support.	• The financial instrument has had a significant increase in credit risk since origination as evidenced by (but not limited to) the following factors: • An actual or expected change in the regulatory, macroeconomic, or technological environment of the borrower at the reporting date results in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties. • Evidence that full repayment of interest and principal will require the realization of collaterals or other form of support. • The borrower has suffered a regulatory fine that is significant in relation to its size/profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • Litigation against the obligor is likely to have material impact on revenue or profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	• Financial instruments that are purchased or originated as credit impaired. • The financial instrument has objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date as evidenced by (but not limited to) the following: • Withdrawal of operating license from the obligor. • Voluntary liquidation/insolvency of the obligor. • If it becomes probable that the obligor may enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization. • Disappearance of an active market for the financial instrument because of financial difficulties. • The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses • Breach of covenants that are deemed as default events. • Other qualitative factors representing default such as in the CBN's prudential guideline definition of default.
• The borrower did not suffer a regulatory fine that is significant in relation to its size/profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • No Litigation against the obligor that is likely to have material impact on profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	• Government policies have significant negative impact on the viability or profitability of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • Significant downturn in the obligor's industry at the reporting date relative to the origination date or the downturn is expected to significantly impact the obligor's ability to meet contractual obligations relative to the origination date.	
• Government policies have little or no negative impact on the viability or profitability of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	• There is significant drop in the obligor's revenue or profitability at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
• No significant downturn in the obligor's industry at the reporting date relative to the origination date or the downturn is not expected to significantly impact the obligor's ability to meet contractual obligations relative to the origination date. • There is no significant drop in the obligor's revenue or profitability at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	• Significant reduction in financial support from a parent entity or other affiliate at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • Significant deterioration in liquidity/solvency levels of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	
• Little or reduction in financial support from a parent entity or other affiliate at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. • No significant deterioration in liquidity/solvency levels of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.	• Other factors other than those listed above that suggest that the ability of the obligor to meet contractual obligations at the reporting date has change materially from the origination date.	
• For financial institutions, no significant deterioration in obligor's CAMELS (i.e. Capital, Asset Quality, Management Capability, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to market risks) at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.		
• No significant deterioration in internal price indicators of credit risk at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date.		
• Other factors other than those listed above that suggest that the ability of the obligor to meet contractual obligations at the reporting date has not change materially from the origination date.		

6.2.7 Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

• The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

• EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

• Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the financial asset.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the financial asset amortized cost. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

• For amortizing instruments/assets, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.

• For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilization band, based on analysis of the Group's recent default data.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by asset.

• For secured financial assets, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.

• For unsecured financial assets, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by asset type. Refer to the Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models" subhead for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. – are monitored and reviewed by the Finance team on a periodic basis.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during between when the model was adopted and the reporting period.

6.2.8 Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

IFRS 9 [B5.5.51] states that an entity need not undertake an exhaustive search for information but shall consider all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant to the estimate of expected credit losses. In addition, an entity is not required to incorporate forecasts of future economic conditions over the entire life of a financial instrument. Rather, it suffices for an entity to extrapolate projections for periods that are far in the future from available information.

6.2.8.1 *Incorporating forward-looking information into multi-year PD estimation*

The Authority has financial instruments originating from different regions of the world, and as such, it may be impracticable to obtain information on future economic conditions for all the relevant regions. The Authority has therefore incorporated FLI into multi-year PD estimation using a two-step approach:

Step 1:
Convert Through-the-Cycles (TTC) PDs to Point-in-Time (PIT) PDs using logistic regression with global historical default rates and global macroeconomic variables (i.e. global GDP growth rate, global inflation rate and oil price). This is based on the fact that external rating grades are comparable across industries and jurisdictions.

Step 2:
Incorporate the impact of local economic conditions by analyzing the likelihood of change in the rating of each financial instrument based on obligor specific information. This analysis will be conducted at every reporting date by considering the following information:

i. Rating outlook from external rating agencies for the obligor or the related sovereign
ii. The expected impact of local macroeconomic forecasts (e.g. local GDP growth rate, crude oil price) on the obligor
iii. Other obligor specific qualitative information that may provide an indication of future change in ratings.

6.2.8.2 *Incorporating FLI into Multi-year EAD and LGD Estimation*

The Authority adjusts the base case EAD and LGD estimates for periods where these parameters are expected to be significantly different from their historical averages based on forward-looking macroeconomic information.

6.2.8.3 Macro economic variable affecting the ECL allowance

The real historical gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate in Nigeria, inflation and crude oil price were identified as the key economic variables impacting the credit risk of the Group. Historical data on these variables for the last ten years were used to determine the three economic scenarios (base, optimistic and downturn) and their scenario weightings.

6.2.9 Economic variable assumptions

One of the most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31 December 2023 are set out below. The scenarios “best”, “optimistic” and “downturn” were used for all portfolios.

			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	GDP growth rate(%)	Base	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
		Optimistic	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
		Downturn	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
b	Oil price (USD)	Base	81	78	88	88	88
		Optimistic	88	85	95	95	95
		Downturn	76	73	83	83	83

Sensitivity analysis on ECL Model

The most significant forward looking information with impact on the ECL allowance of the Group include:
-GDP growth rate
- Oil prices

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity of the ECL allowance to movements in the significant forward looking indicators for financial assets, with all other variables held constant:

2023	**Group**		**Authority**	
	ECL allowance N'000	**Net effect N'000**	**ECL allowance N'000**	**Net effect N'000**
GDP growth rate				
5% increase	7,401,220	(822,358)	7,489,830	(832,203)
No change	8,223,578	-	8,322,033	-
5% decrease	8,634,757	411,179	8,738,135	416,102
Oil prices				
5% increase	7,401,220	(822,358)	7,489,830	(832,203)
No change	8,223,578	-	8,322,033	-
5% decrease	8,634,757	411,179	8,738,135	416,102

2022	**Group**		**Authority**	
	ECL allowance N'000	**Net effect N'000**	**ECL allowance N'000**	**Net effect N'000**
Inflation rate				
1% increase	3,209,247	1,005	3,147,782	942
No change	3,208,242	-	3,146,840	-
1% decrease	3,207,239	(1,003)	3,145,899	(941)
Oil prices				
5% increase	3,204,253	(3,989)	3,143,017	(3,823)
No change	3,208,242	-	3,146,840	-
5% decrease	3,212,187	3,945	3,150,618	3,778

6.2.10 Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognized in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

• Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
• Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognized during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognized in the period;

• Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
• Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
• Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;

• Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
• Financial assets derecognized and write-offs of allowances related to assets that are written off.

There were no assets written off during the period.

See notes 14.1 for an explanation of the changes in the loss allowance of financial assets between the beginning and the end of the annual period:

6.2.11 Write-off policy

The Group writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Currently, there were no outstanding contractual amounts on such financial assets during the year ended 31 December 2023.

6.2.12 Financial assets with Credit Risks, Staging and corresponding expected credit losses

The table below analyses the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost based on stage in which the allowances taken on them are. Financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income are made up of equity and debts instruments.

2023 **Group**	**Stage 1** **12 months exposure** **N '000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime exposure** **N '000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime exposure** **N '000**	**Total** **N '000**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Eurobond	102,974,551	-	-	102,974,551
Commercial papers	5,139,761	-	-	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	53,981,330	-	-	53,981,330
Loans and receivables	21,863,437	-	-	21,863,437
Bank balances	286,967,367	-	-	286,967,367
Money market placements	261,384,914	-	-	261,384,914
Restricted balances and other assets	262,713,784	-	-	262,713,784
	995,025,144	**-**	**-**	**995,025,144**
Expected credit loss allowance (note 23.1 & note 25.2 & note 24.1& note 22)	(8,223,578)	-	-	(8,223,578)
Carrying amount	**986,801,566**	**-**	**-**	**986,801,566**

2022 **Group**	**Stage 1** **12 months exposure** **N '000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime exposure** **N '000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime exposure** **N '000**	**Total** **N '000**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Eurobond	46,360,782	-	-	46,360,782
Commercial papers	1,004,491	-	-	1,004,491
Fixed deposits	70,641,047	-	-	70,641,047
Loans and receivables	33,111,169	-	-	33,111,169
Bank balances	14,093,317	-	-	14,093,317
Money market placements	46,070,962	-	-	46,070,962
Restricted balances and other assets	278,878,587	-	-	278,878,587
	490,160,355	**-**	**-**	**490,160,355**
Expected credit loss allowance (note 23.1 & note 25.2 & note 24.1& note 22)	(3,208,242)	-	-	(3,208,242)
Carrying amount	**486,952,113**	**-**	**-**	**486,952,113**

2023 **Authority**	**Stage 1** **12 months exposure** **N '000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime exposure** **N '000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime exposure** **N '000**	**Total** **N '000**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Eurobond	102,974,551	-	-	102,974,551
Commercial papers	5,139,761	-	-	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	51,602,051	-	-	51,602,051
Loans and receivables	7,907,120	-	-	7,907,120
Bank balances	285,946,831	-	-	285,946,831
Money market placements	261,384,914	-	-	261,384,914
Restricted balances and other assets	454,730,505	-	-	454,730,505
	1,169,685,732	**-**	**-**	**1,169,685,732**
Expected credit loss allowance (note 23.1 & note 25.2 & note 24.1& note 22)	(8,322,033)	-	-	(8,322,033)
Carrying amount	**1,161,363,699**	**-**	**-**	**1,161,363,699**

2022	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
	12 months exposure	**Lifetime exposure**	**Lifetime exposure**	**Total**
Authority	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Eurobond	46,360,782	-	-	46,360,782
Commercial papers	1,004,491	-	-	1,004,491
Fixed deposits	69,521,582	-	-	69,521,582
Loans and receivables	23,741,812	-	-	23,741,812
Bank balances	13,199,991	-	-	13,199,991
Money market placements	46,070,962	-	-	46,070,962
Restricted balances and other assets	353,430,049	-	-	353,430,049
	553,329,669	**-**	**-**	**553,329,669**
Expected credit loss allowance (note 23.1 & note 25.2 & note 24.1& note 22)	(3,146,840)	-	-	(3,146,840)
Carrying amount	**550,182,829**	**-**	**-**	**550,182,829**

2023	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
	12 months exposure	**Lifetime exposure**	**Lifetime exposure**	**Total**
Group	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	-	-	-
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	-	-	-
Carrying amount	**4,773,604**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expected credit loss (note 15)	49,630	-	-	-

2023	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
	12 months exposure	**Lifetime exposure**	**Lifetime exposure**	**Total**
Authority	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	-	-	-
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	-	-	-
Carrying amount	**4,773,604**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expected credit loss (note 15)	49,630	-	-	-

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for Treasury bills and FGN Bonds FVOCI.

Group	**2023**		**2022**	
	Stage 1 Corporates		**Stage 1 Corporates**	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Addition to financial assets	4,714,334	48,238	-	-
Coupon received on FGN Bonds	(192,585)	(2,114)	-	-
Interest income	343,662	3,506	-	-
Fair value	(91,807)	-	-	-
As at 31 December	**4,773,604**	**49,630**	**-**	**-**

Authority	**2023**		**2022**	
	Stage 1 Corporates		**Stage 1 Corporates**	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
As at 1 January	4,714,334	46,258	-	-
Interest income	343,662	3,372	-	-
Fair value	(91,807)	-	-	-
As at 31 December	**4,966,189**	**49,630**	**-**	**-**

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for fixed deposits,Commercial Papers, and Eurobonds is as follows:

Group

	2023		2022	
	Stage 1 Corporates		Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000
As at 1 January	118,006,320	1,986,239	87,961,896	573,566
Addition to financial assets	43,592,686	1,190,085	38,604,127	1,184,057
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(187,947,121)	(182,566)	(43,450,527)	(483,056)
Interest capitalised	26,417,726	721,207	7,453,645	228,616
Exchange gains	162,026,031	1,908,146	27,437,179	483,056
As at 31 December	**162,095,642**	**5,623,111**	**118,006,320**	**1,986,239**

Authority

	2023		2022	
	Stage 1 Corporates		Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000
As at 1 January	116,886,855	1,986,239	87,457,144	573,566
Addition to financial assets	42,697,172	1,183,505	47,968,623	1,238,822
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(187,947,121)	(182,566)	(43,450,527)	(246,502)
Interest capitalised	26,256,274	727,787	6,731,691	173,851
Exchange gains	161,823,183	1,908,146	18,179,924	246,502
As at 31 December	**159,716,363**	**5,623,111**	**116,886,855**	**1,986,239**

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for liquidity balances and fixed placements is as follows:

Group

	2023		2022	
	Stage 1 Corporates		Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000
As at 1 January	46,070,962	-	4,328,497	-
Addition to financial assets	214,155,140	933,834	77,671,448	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(41,184,090)	(147,791)	(39,399,001)	-
Interest capitalised	1,296,623	4,653	339,099	-
Exchange gains	41,046,279	147,296	3,130,919	-
As at 31 December	**261,384,914**	**937,992**	**46,070,962**	**-**

Authority

	2023		2022	
	Stage 1 Corporates		Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000
As at 1 January	46,070,962	-	4,328,497	-
Addition to financial assets	214,155,140	933,834	77,671,448	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(41,184,090)	(147,791)	(39,399,001)	-
Interest capitalised	1,296,623	4,653	339,099	-
Exchange gains	41,046,279	147,296	3,130,919	-
As at 31 December	**261,384,914**	**937,992**	**46,070,962**	**-**

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for other assets, loans and receivables is as follows:

Group

	2023		2022	
	Stage 1 Corporates		Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000	Gross carrying amount N '000	ECL N '000
As at 1 January	311,989,756	1,222,003	336,974,313	1,219,170
Addition to financial assets	10,375,635	920,206	32,542,830	117,740
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(37,788,170)	(479,734)	(57,527,387)	(114,907)
As at 31 December	**284,577,221**	**1,662,475**	**311,989,756**	**1,222,003**

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for other assets, loans and receivables is as follows:

	2023		2022	
Authority	**Stage 1 Corporates**		**Stage 1 Corporates**	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
As at 1 January	377,171,861	1,160,601	380,391,806	1,523,856
Addition to financial assets	1,369,184,744	4,213,138	33,741,812	135,170
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(1,283,718,981)	(3,612,809)	(36,961,757)	(498,425)
As at 31 December	**462,637,624**	**1,760,930**	**377,171,861**	**1,160,601**

6.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset, or that such obligations will have to be settled in a manner disadvantageous to the Group.

6.3.1 Management of liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities, as and when due, without incurring undue losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintaining cash levels to fund short term operating expenses.
The table below shows the Group's current cash levels:

In thousands of Naira	**Group 31 December 2023**	**Group 31 December 2022**	**Authority 31 December 2023**	**Authority 31 December 2022**
Cash in hand	11,694	21,396	1,800	2,900
Bank balances	286,967,367	14,093,317	285,946,831	13,199,991
Placements with financial institutions	261,384,914	46,070,962	261,384,914	46,070,962
Total cash and cash equivalents	**548,363,975**	**60,185,675**	**547,333,545**	**59,273,853**

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers into relevant maturity Groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Group
31 December 2023

In thousands of Naira	**Up to 6 months**	**Between 6 months and 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Greater than 2 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	294,890	-	-	-	294,890
Other payables	9,458,645	-	-	-	9,458,645
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	287,612				287,612
Accrued expenses	1,057,999	-	-	-	1,057,999
Borrowings	24,681,047				24,681,047
Total liabilities	**35,780,193**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,780,193**
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	102,992,532	-	-	-	102,992,532
Total commitments	**102,992,532**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102,992,532**

Group
31 December 2022

In thousands of Naira	**Up to 6 months**	**Between 6 months and 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Greater than 2 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	257,911	-	-	-	257,911
Other payables	13,614,810	-	-	-	13,614,810
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	65,190	-	-	-	65,190
Accrued expenses	1,279,073	-	-	-	1,279,073
Total liabilities	**15,216,984**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,216,984**
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	60,519,702	-	-	-	60,519,702
Total commitments	**60,519,702**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,519,702**

Authority
31 December 2023

In thousands of Naira	Up to 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Greater than 2 years	Total
Trade payables	164,407	-	-	-	164,407
Intercompany payables	159,777	-	-	-	159,777
Other payables	9,294,990	-	-	-	9,294,990
Accruals	683,251	-	-	-	683,251
Borrowings	24,681,047				24,681,047
Total liabilities	**10,302,425**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,302,425**
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	56,962,360	-	-	-	56,962,360
Total commitments	**56,962,360**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,962,360**

31 December 2022

In thousands of Naira	Up to 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Greater than 2 years	Total
Trade payables	162,159	-	-	-	162,159
Intercompany payables	5,431,895	-	-	-	5,431,895
Other payables	13,091,779	-	-	-	13,091,779
Accruals	990,226	-	-	-	990,226
Total liabilities	**19,676,059**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,676,059**
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	26,341,306	-	-	-	26,341,306
Total commitments	**26,341,306**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,341,306**

6.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from unfavorable changes in the fair values of financial instruments caused by adverse moves in market variables, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads and implied volatilities of the market rates. Market risk losses could result in a loss of earning and/or capital to the Group. The Group is exposed to market risk through its proprietary investments and can experience capital erosion from its own direct investments in the market.

With regards to investments in certain asset classes, the Group's potential exposure can be categorized into two: namely, traditional investments and alternative investments. Traditional investments include cash, listed equity and fixed income instruments. Alternative investments are the real estate assets, private equity, hedge funds, unquoted securities and equities, hospitality, and are generally less liquid than traditional investments. Currently, the asset classes being referred to as alternative investments are the real estate assets, private equity, hospitality and infrastructure projects.

The Group's Market risk Framework includes:
* Market risk - comprising equity, interest rate, interest basis and currency risks;
* Valuation risk - which derives from the valuation methodology chosen for unlisted assets. A critical associated risk is that which relates to the valuation model. The Group has exposure to valuation risk through its investments in real estate assets, private equity investments as well as other alternative instruments and project development.

The Group manages market risk by actively controlling positions taken by investment managers in accordance with the investment strategy for each fund. The investment strategy outlines permissible asset classes, asset allocation limits and other position limits according to the portfolio risk appetite and risk profile. Exceptions are escalated and investment managers are expected to provide a plan of action that would bring portfolios within limits.

The identification, measurement and management of market risk is categorized as follows:

6.4.1 Trading assets/Financial assets

Trading assets are carried at fair value using publicly available market rates for traded securities. Positions are monitored regularly and performance measured to relevant benchmarks.

6.4.2 Non-trading assets/ Non-financial assets

Key performance measures are set and a robust monitoring and reporting framework is put in place to monitor performance of the Authority's investment in alternative and unlisted securities.

6.4.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency.

The Group has an investment in a foreign operation, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk as a result of the translation of its financial statements from the operation's functional currency to the Group's presentation currency. Non-monetary financial assets are not exposed to foreign exchange risk in accordance with the standards. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign subsidiary is managed primarily through cash and cash equivalents denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

For the purpose of disclosing the sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk, the Group's foreign currency risk arising from the translation of its foreign operations are not taken into account even though they may have an impact on equity.A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase. An equivalent decrease in each of the currencies below against the Nigerian Naira would have resulted in an equivalent but opposite impact.

The tables below shows the sensitivity of the Group's total comprehensive income to 10% appreciation or depreciation of the naira in relation to other currencies while holding other variables constant.

Concentration of foreign currency exposure

Group

31 December 2023	Naira N '000	USD N '000	Euro N '000	Others[1] N '000	Total N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	286,052,926	257,425,371	4,852,176	33,502	548,363,975
Investment securities (at amortized cost)	5,342,610	151,688,584	5,064,448	-	162,095,642
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	1,967,418	1,181,722,052	-	-	1,183,689,470
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	8,587,186	1,021,056	-	-	9,608,242
Loans and receivables	9,109,109	12,754,328	-	-	21,863,437
Restricted balances and other assets	3,563,693	259,150,091	-	-	262,713,784
Total monetary financial assets	**314,622,942**	**1,863,761,482**	**9,916,624**	**33,502**	**2,188,334,550**
Trade payables	294,815	75	-	-	294,890
Other payables	8,993,092	465,553	-	-	9,458,645
Payable to Federal Government of Nigeria	287,612	-	-	-	287,612
Accruals	778,178	249,206	25,336	5,279	1,057,999
Borrowings	24,533,176	-	-	-	24,533,176
Total monetary financial liabilities	**34,886,873**	**714,834**	**25,336**	**5,279**	**35,632,322**

1. Others represent all other currencies aside the three main functional curriencies such Yen, AUD, GBP.

	Naira	USD	Euro	Others1	Total
Net financial asset FCY	**-**	**1,863,046,648**	**9,891,288**	**28,223**	**1,872,966,159**
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	-	(186,304,665)	(989,129)	(2,822)	(187,296,616)
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	-	186,304,665	989,129	2,822	187,296,616

Group

31 December 2022	Naira N '000	USD N '000	Euro N '000	Others[1] N '000	Total N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	12,977,050	46,950,125	257,560	940	60,185,675
Investment securities (at amortized cost)	2,123,956	115,882,364	-	-	118,006,320
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	1,578,036	506,200,300	45,750	-	507,824,086
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	3,124,319	1,101,890	-	-	4,226,209
Loans and receivables	28,610,413	4,500,756	-	-	33,111,169
Restricted balances and other assets	13,302,608	265,575,980	-	-	278,878,588
Total monetary	**61,716,382**	**940,211,415**	**303,310**	**940**	**1,002,232,047**
Trade payables	267,608	793	-	-	268,401
Other payables	12,978,478	557,589	76,349	2,394	13,614,810
Payable to Federal Government of Nigeria	65,190	-	-	-	65,190
Total monetary financial liabilities	**13,311,276**	**558,382**	**76,349**	**2,394**	**13,948,401**

	Naira	USD	Euro	Others1	Total
Net financial asset FCY	**-**	**939,653,033**	**226,961**	**(1,454)**	**939,878,540**
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	-	(93,965,090)	(22,696)	(68)	(93,987,854)
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	-	93,965,090	22,696	68	93,987,854

Authority

31 December 2023	Naira N '000	USD N '000	Euro N '000	Others[1] N '000	Total N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	285,234,939	257,212,928	4,852,176	33,502	547,333,545
Investment securities (at amortized cost)	5,139,937	149,511,977	5,064,449	-	159,716,363
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	1,967,418	1,048,027,728	-	-	1,049,995,146
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	8,587,186	1,021,056	-	-	9,608,242
Loans and receivables	3,958,433	3,948,687	-	-	7,907,120
Restricted balances and other assets	188,395,763	266,334,742	-	-	454,730,505
Total monetary financial assets	**493,283,676**	**1,726,057,118**	**9,916,625**	**33,502**	**2,229,290,921**
Trade payables	164,407	-	-	-	164,407
Intercompany payables	87,526	72,251	-	-	159,777
Other payables	9,085,945	209,045	-		9,294,990
Accruals	265,476	387,156	25,340	5,279	683,251
Borrowings	24,533,176	-	-	-	24,533,176
Total monetary financial liabilities	**34,136,530**	**668,452**	**25,340**	**5,279**	**34,835,601**

1.Others represent all other currencies aside the three main functional curriencies such Yen,AUD, GBP.

	Naira	USD	Euro	Others[1]	Total
Net financial asset FCY exposure	**-**	**1,725,388,666**	**9,891,285**	**28,223**	**1,735,308,174**
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	-	(189,792,753)	(989,129)	(2,822)	**(190,784,704)**
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	-	172,538,867	989,129	2,822	**173,530,817**

Authority

31 December 2022	Naira N '000	USD N '000	Euro N '000	Others[1] N '000	Total N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	12,279,759	46,735,594	257,560	940	59,273,853
Investment securities (at amortized cost)	1,004,491	115,882,364	-	-	116,886,855
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	1,578,036	455,824,493	45,748	-	457,448,277
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	3,124,319	1,101,890	-	-	4,226,209
Loans and receivables	23,741,812	-	-	-	23,741,812
Restricted balances and other assets	88,111,839	265,318,210	-	-	353,430,049
Total monetary financial assets	**129,840,256**	**884,862,551**	**303,308**	**940**	**1,015,007,055**
Trade payables	128,067	718	-	-	128,785
Intercompany payables	5,369,784	-	-	-	5,369,784
Other payables	13,013,034	-	76,349	2,396	13,091,779
Total monetary	**18,510,885**	**718**	**76,349**	**2,396**	**18,590,348**

	Naira	USD	Euro	Others1	Total
Net financial asset FCY	**-**	**884,861,833**	**226,959**	**(1,456)**	**885,087,336**
Sensitivity at 10%	-	(132,728,954)	(34,044)	(102)	(132,763,100)
Sensitivity at 10%	-	132,728,954	34,044	102	132,763,100

Effective closing rate as at 31 December 2023 is N899.39/ US Dollar (2022: N448.55/ US Dollar).

6.4.4 Interest rate risk

NSIA Group's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or re-price at different times or in differing amounts. Risk management activities are aimed at optimising net interest income and maintaining market interest rate levels consistent with the Group's business strategies.

The table below is a summary of the group's interest rate gap position at the reporting date. All assets, liabilities and derivatives instruments are allocated to gap intervals based on either their re-pricing or maturity characteristics. The Group's assets and liabilities are included at carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of their contractual re-pricing or maturity dates. Assets and liabilities for which no identifiable contractual repricing or maturity dates exist are allocated to gap intervals based on behavioural profiling.

31 December 2023		**Re-pricing period**		
Group	**Carrying amount**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total Gross Nominal**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
				-
Cash and cash equivalents	548,363,975	564,814,894	-	564,814,894
Loans and receivables	21,863,437	12,754,328	22,956,609	35,710,937
Investment securities				
Investment securities (at amortized cost)	162,095,642	68,846,830	102,974,551	171,821,381
Collaterised securites	421,421,230	446,706,504	-	446,706,504
Fixed income instruments	24,431,626	26,019,682	-	26,019,682
US treasury notes	38,358,207	38,741,789	-	38,741,789
	1,216,534,117	**1,157,884,026**	**125,931,160**	**1,283,815,186**
Borrowings	24,533,176	24,681,047	-	24,681,047
	24,533,176	**24,681,047**	**-**	**24,681,047**
Gaps	**1,192,000,941**	**1,133,202,979**	**125,931,160**	**1,259,134,139**

31 December 2022		**Re-pricing period**		
Group	**Carrying amount**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total Gross Nominal**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Cash and cash equivalents	60,185,675	36,470,766	-	36,470,766
Loans and receivables	33,111,169	4,500,756	31,510,399	36,011,155
Investment securities				
Investment securities (at amortized cost)	335,008,091	269,365,993	85,742,583	355,108,576
Collaterised securities	167,152,338	178,017,240	-	178,017,240
Fixed income instruments	29,706,109	31,637,006	-	31,637,006
US treasury notes	31,234,767	31,547,115	-	31,547,115
	656,398,149	**551,538,876**	**117,252,982**	**668,791,859**
Gaps	**656,398,149**	**551,538,876**	**117,252,982**	**668,791,859**

Interest rate risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss to net interest income (NII) arising from changes in market interest rates on rate sensitive assets and liabilities.

Net interest income sensitivity

There are two types of scenarios that give rise to interest rate risk. These are where the Group holds variable rate instruments susceptible to cash flow interest rate risk due to a change in market interest rates or the Group holds debts instruments measured at fair value which will be exposed to fair value interest rate risk. The Group holds debts instruments measured at fair value which are exposed to fair value interest rate risk. The table below shows the impact of interest rate changes (increase/decrease) on the Group's interest bearing financial instruments and the effect on total comprehensive income.

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Currency swap	421,421,230	167,152,338	421,421,230	167,152,338
Private equity investments	304,104,417	135,273,206	170,410,093	84,897,397
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	393,689,727	161,820,876	393,689,727	161,820,876
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,684,263	1,578,036	1,684,263	1,578,036
Fixed income instruments	24,431,626	23,082,776	24,431,626	23,082,776
US treasury notes	38,358,207	18,916,854	38,358,207	18,916,854
FGN Bills and Bonds	4,773,604	-	4,773,604	-
	1,188,463,074	**507,824,086**	**1,054,768,750**	**457,448,277**
Borrowings	24,533,176	-	24,533,176	-
Net interest earning financial instruments	**1,163,929,898**	**507,824,086**	**1,030,235,574**	**457,448,277**

Net interest income sensitivity

31 December 2023

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira)	**Changes (%)**	**Group**	**Authority**
Impact on total comprehensive income	-5%	58,196,495	51,511,779
Impact on total comprehensive income	+5%	(58,196,495)	(51,511,779)

31 December 2022

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira)	**Changes (%)**	**Group**	**Authority**
Impact on total comprehensive income	-5%	25,391,204	22,872,414
Impact on total comprehensive income	+5%	(25,391,204)	(22,872,414)

6.4.5 Equities securities price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position at FVOCI. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/ decreases on the Group’s other comprehensive income and equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity prices had increased/decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Equity instruments measured at FVOCI	185,679	151,216	185,679	151,216
	(185,679)	(151,216)	(185,679)	(151,216)

Other comprehensive income would increase/(decrease) as a result of gains/(losses) on equity securities measured at FVOCI by the amounts shown above.

7 Fair value hierarchy

The Group classifies financial instruments measured at fair value in the investment portfolio according to the following hierarchy:

Level	Fair value input description	Financial instruments
Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) from active markets	Quoted instruments
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)	Equity instruments quoted in over-the counter (OTC) markets
Level 3	Inputs that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs)	Unquoted equity instruments and debt instruments

Unquoted equity instruments and debt instruments are measured in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital valuation guidelines with reference to the most appropriate information available at the time of measurement.

The following tables analyze within the fair value hierarchy the Group's and the Authority's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at 31 December 2023. All fair value measurements disclosed are recurring fair value measurements.

Group
31 December 2023

Investment securities at FVOCI	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
NG Clearing Ltd	-	-	1,021,056	1,021,056
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.	-	-	100,000	100,000
MTN securities	3,713,582	-	-	3,713,582
FGN Bonds and Bills	4,773,604	-	-	4,773,604
	8,487,186	-	1,121,056	9,608,242

31 December 2022

Investment securities at FVOCI	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
NG Clearing Ltd	-	-	1,101,890	1,101,890
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.	-	-	100,000	100,000
MTN securities and Bridge Academies Limited	3,024,319	-	-	3,024,319
	3,024,319	-	1,201,890	4,226,209

Authority
31 December 2023

Investment securities at FVOCI	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
NG Clearing Ltd	-	-	1,021,056	1,021,056
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.			100,000	100,000
MTN securities	3,713,582	-	-	3,713,582
FGN Bonds and Bills	4,773,604	-	-	4,773,604
	8,487,186	-	1,121,056	9,608,242

31 December 2022

Investment securities at FVOCI	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
NG Clearing Ltd	-	-	1,101,890	1,101,890
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.			100,000	100,000
MTN securities	3,024,319	-	-	3,024,319
	3,024,319	-	1,101,890	4,226,209

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Group
31 December 2023

	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
Currency swap (Note 23.3)	-	421,421,230	-	421,421,230
Private equity investments	-	-	304,104,417	304,104,417
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	56,003,047	-	337,686,680	393,689,727
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,684,263		-	1,684,263
US treasury notes	-	38,358,207	-	38,358,207
Fixed income products	-	24,431,626	-	24,431,626
	57,687,310	484,211,063	641,791,097	1,183,689,470

Group
31 December 2022

	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
Currency swap (Note 23.3)	-	167,152,338		167,152,338
Private equity investments	-	-	135,273,206	135,273,206
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	23,495,626	-	138,325,250	161,820,876
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,578,036		-	1,578,036
US treasury notes	-	18,916,854	-	18,916,854
Fixed income products	-	23,082,776	-	23,082,776
	25,073,662	209,151,968	273,598,456	507,824,086

Authority
31 December 2023

	Level 1 N '000	Level 2 N '000	Level 3 N '000	Total N '000
Currency swap (Note 23.3)	-	421,421,230	-	421,421,230
Private equity investments	-	-	170,410,093	170,410,093
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	56,003,047	-	337,686,680	393,689,727
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,684,263	-	-	1,684,263
US treasury notes	-	38,358,207	-	38,358,207
Fixed income products	-	24,431,626	-	24,431,626
	57,687,310	484,211,063	508,096,773	1,049,995,146

31 December 2022

	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Currency swap (Note 23.3)	-	167,152,338	-	167,152,338
Private equity investments	-	-	84,897,397	84,897,397
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	23,465,118	-	138,355,758	161,820,876
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,578,036	-	-	1,578,036
US treasury notes	-	18,916,854	-	18,916,854
Fixed income products	-	23,082,776	-	23,082,776
	25,043,154	209,151,968	223,253,155	457,448,277

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices as at 31 December 2023. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. They include investments in equity securities that are not traded in an active market but for which a trading platform exists on which a price can be determined for which market participants would pay in order to purchase the asset as at the reporting date i.e.at the Over-the-Counter alternative markets.

These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

(c) Financial instruments in level 3

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that have been applied in valuing the respective asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes `observable' requires significant judgment by the Authority. The Authority considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. There were no transfers between levels during the year.

Investments in hedge funds and private equity funds measured at FVOCI

In determining the fair value of these investments,the Group and the Authority relies on the valuation as reported in the latest available financial statements and/ or capital account statements provided by the investment manager, unless the Authority is aware of reasons that such a valuation may not be the best approximation of fair value. In such cases, the Authority reserves the right to assign a fair value to such investments which differs from the one reported by the investment manager.

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2023 for financial assets measured at FVOCI.

	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Financial assets measured at FVOCI - NG Clearing Ltd. and InfraCo Nigeria Ltd.	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Opening balance	1,201,890	1,178,317	1,201,890	1,178,317
Fair value movement	(80,834)	23,573	(80,834)	23,573
Closing balance	**1,121,056**	**1,201,890**	**1,121,056**	**1,201,890**

The key assumptions to the valuation of level 3 instruments includes the Group's ability to strengthen its market position through effective geographical expansion and its ability to improve its profitability by increasing EBITDA margins. The key inputs to the valuation technique used by the group are revenue and EBITDA margins.

	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Private equity	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Opening balance	135,273,206	133,654,884	84,897,397	101,196,167
Additions	41,040,961	15,892,913	15,535,613	(168,342)
Disposals, repayments and distributions received	(17,001,174)	(23,048,148)	(9,275,002)	(21,079,322)
Fair value movement	(4,264,864)	(4,083,366)	(4,624,121)	(2,209,122)
Exchange gain	149,056,288	12,856,923	83,876,206	7,158,016
Closing balance	**304,104,417**	**135,273,206**	**170,410,093**	**84,897,397**

	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Hedge funds and long only equity instruments	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Opening balance	161,820,876	175,088,327	161,820,876	175,088,327
Additions	22,819,695	23,745,559	22,819,695	23,745,559
Disposals, repayments and distributions received	(4,943,526)	(23,738,993)	(4,943,526)	(23,738,993)
Fair value movement	43,280,198	(25,945,221)	43,280,198	(25,945,221)
Exchange gain/(loss)	170,712,484	12,671,204	170,712,484	12,671,204
Closing balance	**393,689,727**	**161,820,876**	**393,689,727**	**161,820,876**

Sensitivity analysis of fair value movements for level 3 financial assets measured at FVOCI
The table below shows the sensitivity analysis to enterprise value/EBITDA multiple for level 3 financial assets measured at FVOCI:

Net fair value sensitivity
31 December 2023

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira)	Changes (%)	Group	Authority
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	4,042	(4,042)
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(4,042)	4,042

31 December 2022

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira)	Changes (%)	Group	Authority
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	(1,179)	(1,179)
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	1,179	1,179

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of financial assets measured at FVTPL
Net fair value sensitivity
31 December 2023

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira)	Changes (%)	Group	Authority
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	213,243	231,206
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(213,243)	(231,206)

31 December 2022

(All amounts are in thousands of Naira)	Changes (%)	Group	Authority
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	204,168	110,456
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(204,168)	(110,456)

7.1.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value
Group
31 December 2023

	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
In thousands of Naira					
Financial assets					
Other receivables	260,016,274	-	-	211,263,223	211,263,223
Trade receivables	2,246,072	-	-	1,824,934	1,824,934
Loans and receivables	21,293,934	-	-	17,764,043	17,764,043
Restricted balances and other assets [a]	451,438	-	536,083	-	536,083
Financial assets measured at amortized cost [b]	162,095,642	-	192,488,575	-	192,488,575
	446,103,360	**-**	**193,024,658**	**230,852,200**	**423,876,858**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	24,533,176	-	-	19,933,206	19,933,206
Trade payables	294,890	-	-	239,598	239,598
Other payables	9,722,198	-	-	7,899,286	7,899,286
Payables to Federal Government in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	287,612	-	-	233,685	233,685
	34,837,876	**-**	**-**	**28,305,775**	**28,305,775**

31 December 2022

In thousands of Naira	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
Financial assets					
Other receivables	260,749,732	-	-	214,466,655	214,466,655
Trade receivables	59,598,400	-	-	49,019,684	49,019,684
Cost incurred on behalf of related party in respect of Second Niger Bridge	16,070,532	-	-	13,218,012	13,218,012
Loans and receivables	15,467,411			12,721,945	12,721,945
Restricted balances and other assets [a]	4,097,599	-	4,814,679	-	4,814,679
Financial assets measured at amortized cost [b]	87,388,330	-	102,681,288	-	102,681,288
	443,372,004	**-**	**107,495,967**	**289,426,296**	**396,922,263**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,092,940	-	-	898,943	898,943
Other payables	13,082,376	-	-	10,760,254	10,760,254
Payables to Federal Government in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	19,001,075	-	-	15,628,384	15,628,384
	33,176,391	**-**	**-**	**27,287,581**	**27,287,581**

Authority

31 December 2023

In thousands of Naira	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
Financial assets					
Other receivables	264,577,984	-	-	214,969,612	214,969,612
Account receivables	2,199,604	-	-	1,787,178	1,787,178
Intercompany receivables	187,952,917	-	-	152,711,745	152,711,745
Loans and receivables	7,753,092	-	-	6,424,535	6,424,535
Financial assets measured at amortized cost [b]	159,716,363	-	129,769,545	-	129,769,545
	622,199,960	**-**	**129,769,545**	**375,893,070**	**505,662,615**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	164,407	-	-	133,581	133,581
Intercompany payables	159,777	-	-	129,819	129,819
Other payables	9,504,035	-	-	7,722,028	7,722,028
	9,828,219	**-**	**-**	**7,985,428**	**7,985,428**

31 December 2022

In thousands of Naira	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
Financial assets					
Other receivables	6,930,864	-	-	6,997,875	6,997,875
Account receivables	11,497,798	-	-	11,608,965	11,608,965
Intercompany receivables	118,572,897	-	-	119,719,325	119,719,325
Loans and receivables	18,668,660	-	-	19,314,444	19,314,444
Financial assets measured at amortized cost [b]	329,919,498	-	333,013,039	-	333,013,039
	485,589,717	**-**	**333,013,039**	**157,640,609**	**490,653,648**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	162,159	-	-	133,376	133,376
Intercompany payables	5,431,895	-	-	4,467,734	4,467,734
Other payables	12,500,402	-	-	10,281,581	10,281,581
	18,094,456	**-**	**-**	**14,882,691**	**14,882,691**

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above level 2 financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the Group's financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purposes only.

[a]Restricted balances and other assets

The estimated fair value of restricted balances and other assets not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for such categories of such financial assets with similar remaining maturity to determine its reasonable approximation of fair value.

[b]Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of the instruments categorised here represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates of 18.8% (2022: 17.75%) to determine fair value.

8 Fund information

The Authority has three Funds being the Stabilization Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF) and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF). Each of the Funds is managed separately as they entail different investment objectives and strategies and contain investments in different products.

For each of the Funds, the management reviews the internal management report. The objective and principal investment products of the respective reportable segments are as follows:

Stabilization Fund (SF)	To provide stabilization support to the Federation in times of economic stress
Future Generation Fund (FGF)	To invest in a diversified portfolio of appropriate growth investments in order to provide future generation of Nigerians a solid savings base for such a time as the hydrocarbon reserves in Nigeria are exhausted
Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)	To invest in infrastructure projects in Nigeria that meet our targeted financial returns and contribute to the development of essential infrastructure in Nigeria

Information regarding the results of each Fund is included below. Performance is measured based on Fund as included in the internal management reports. Funds profitability is used to measure performance as the directors believe that such information is most relevant in evaluating the profitability of each fund.

	Stabilization Fund	Future Generations Fund	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund	Unallocated	Total
31 December 2023	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Interest income on amortised costs financial assets	4,477,801	7,898,220	17,672,652	-	30,048,673
Investment income	64,201	4,595,484	91,991	-	4,751,676
Interest income on instrument measured at FVPL	10,173,407	10,823,114	38,991,556	-	59,988,077
Interest income on financial assets at FVTOCI	68,732	103,098	171,832	-	343,662
Net gain on financial assets	85,808,496	133,475,105	324,924,188	-	544,207,789
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	143,895,096	183,113,121	210,270,943	-	537,279,160
Total operating segment income	**244,487,733**	**340,008,142**	**592,123,162**	**-**	**1,176,619,037**
Investment management fees	(14,965)	(2,308,312)	(512,756)	-	(2,836,033)
Local custodian fees	(4,203)	(4,610)	(16,355)	-	(25,168)
Global custodian fees	(41,030)	(166,672)	(31,953)	-	(239,655)
Impairment charge on financial assets	(680,765)	(847,725)	(1,628,330)	-	(3,156,820)
Total operating fund profit	**243,746,770**	**336,680,823**	**589,933,768**	**-**	**1,170,361,361**
Revenue from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	-	-	4,185,529	-	4,185,529
Expense from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	-	-	(1,327,913)	-	(1,327,913)
Profit from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	**-**	**-**	**2,857,616**	**-**	**2,857,616**
Fiduciary and Other income	-	266,206	3,880,688	-	4,146,894
Operating and administrative expenses	(6,631)	(2,928,178)	(6,569,543)	(229,892)	(9,734,244)
Interest expense	(581)	(871)	(1,557,738)	-	(1,559,190)
Share of profit of investment in associate	-	-	18,912,579	-	18,912,579
Profit before tax	**243,739,558**	**334,017,980**	**607,457,370**	**(229,892)**	**1,184,985,016**
Taxation	-	(1,314)	-	-	(1,314)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	**243,739,558**	**334,016,666**	**607,457,370**	**(229,892)**	**1,184,983,702**
Profit for the year	**243,739,558**	**334,016,666**	**607,457,370**	**(229,892)**	**1,184,983,702**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA	243,739,558	334,016,666	607,443,938	(229,892)	1,184,970,270
Non-controlling interest	-	-	13,432	-	13,432
	243,739,558	**334,016,666**	**607,457,370**	**(229,892)**	**1,184,983,702**

Reportable fund assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	293,916,229	33,255,633	220,254,121	-	547,425,983
Investment securities	150,948,361	738,837,865	459,984,017	-	1,349,770,243
Loans and receivables	-	-	21,293,934	-	21,293,934
Other assets	8,186,562	200,316,632	57,759,776	-	266,262,970
Inventories	-	-	194,443	-	194,443
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	-	68,427,743	-	68,427,743
Property and equipment	1,059,213	1,588,820	2,648,033	-	5,296,066
Right of use assets	36,822	55,234	92,056	-	184,112
Intangible assets	18,764	28,146	46,911	-	93,821
	454,165,951	**974,082,330**	**830,701,033**	**-**	**2,258,949,314**
Reportable fund liabilities					
Other liabilities	(3,971,631)	(6,661,254)	(931,815)	-	(11,564,699)
Tax Liabilities	-	(642,977)	-		(642,977)
Borrowings	-	-	(24,533,176)	-	(24,533,176)
	(3,971,631)	**(7,304,231)**	**(25,464,991)**	**-**	**(36,740,852)**

31 December 2022	**Stabilization Fund N'000**	**Future Generations Fund N'000**	**Nigeria Infrastructure Fund N'000**	**Unallocated N'000**	**Total N'000**
Interest income	858,118	2,128,993	6,491,861	-	9,478,972
Investment income	379,854	3,436,515	279,219	-	4,095,588
Interest income on instrument measured at FVPL	6,244,701	7,907,397	27,501,612	-	41,653,710
Net gain on financial assets	1,094,769	(41,139,630)	41,692,937	-	1,648,076
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	4,548,359	13,817,120	25,861,167	-	44,226,646
Total operating segment income	**13,125,801**	**(13,849,605)**	**101,826,796**	**-**	**101,102,992**
Investment management fees	(37,910)	(1,416,209)	(2,891)	-	(1,457,010)
Local custodian fees	(8,809)	(10,460)	(36,250)	-	(55,519)
Foreign custodian fees	(28,958)	(117,635)	(6,274)	-	(152,867)
Impairment charge on financial assets	(43,878)	(607,424)	(783,121)	-	(1,434,422)
Total operating fund profit	**13,006,246**	**(16,001,333)**	**100,998,260**	**-**	**98,003,174**
Revenue from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	-	-	3,186,401	-	3,186,401
Expense from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	-	-	(920,345)	-	(920,345)
Loss from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	**-**	**-**	**2,266,056**	**-**	**2,266,056**
Fiduciary and Other income	-	-	284,143	6,795,939	7,080,082
Operating and administrative expenses	(6,631)	(2,928,178)	(5,130,683)	(155,090)	(8,220,582)
Share of profit of investment in associate	-	-	3,223,076	-	3,223,076
Profit before tax	**12,999,615**	**(18,929,511)**	**101,640,852**	**6,640,849**	**102,351,806**
Taxation	-	(834)	-	-	(834)
Profit for the year	**12,999,615**	**(18,930,345)**	**101,640,852**	**6,640,849**	**102,350,972**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA	12,999,615	(18,930,345)	101,664,202	6,640,849	102,374,321
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(23,350)	-	(23,350)
	12,999,615	**(18,930,345)**	**101,640,852**	**6,640,849**	**102,350,971**
Reportable fund assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	24,455,802	28,587,668	7,142,205	-	60,185,675
Investment securities	28,294,480	367,067,145	232,708,751		628,070,376
Loans and receivables	-	-	32,610,185		32,610,185
Other assets	8,186,562	200,316,632	69,986,664		278,489,858
Inventories	-	-	198,013	-	198,013
Investments accounted for using the equity	-	-	27,766,212	-	27,766,212
Property and equipment	-	-	4,180,904	938,495	5,119,399
Right of use assets	-	-	166,911	6,751	173,662
Intangible assets	-	-	45,112	49,991	95,103
	60,936,844	**595,971,445**	**374,804,957**	**995,237**	**1,032,708,483**
Reportable fund liabilities					
Other liabilities	(4,971,631)	(5,116,105)	(5,931,815)		(16,019,551)
	(4,971,631)	**(5,116,105)**	**(5,931,815)**	**-**	**(16,019,551)**

9 Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Interest income on Fixed deposits	16,499,848	4,770,983	16,338,396	4,729,342
Interest income on EuroBonds	9,305,789	2,677,793	9,305,789	2,677,793
Interest income on Loans and receivables	2,334,147	1,634,241	1,376,227	1,460,591
Interest income on Bank balances	1,296,623	339,099	1,294,730	338,494
Interest income on Commercial papers	612,266	4,869	612,266	4,869
Interest income on Nigerian treasury bills	-	51,987	-	51,987
	30,048,673	**9,478,972**	**28,927,408**	**9,263,076**

The interest income on financial assets at amortised costs are measured using effective interest method.

10 Interest Income on FVOCI Instruments

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Interest income on FGN Bonds	272,074	-	272,074	-
Interest Income on Treasury Bills	71,588	-	71,588	-
	343,662	**-**	**343,662**	**-**

The interest income on financial assets at amortised costs are measured using effective interest method.

11 Investment income

	Note	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Investment income from securities	11.1	4,751,676	4,095,588	4,573,917	4,144,350
		4,751,676	**4,095,588**	**4,573,917**	**4,144,350**

11.1 Investment income comprises the following

Dividend from ordinary equity investments	219,439	881,717	219,439	1,000,629
Income distribution by fund managers	4,532,238	3,213,871	4,354,478	3,143,721
	4,751,676	**4,095,588**	**4,573,917**	**4,144,350**

12 Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Interest income on US treasury notes & bonds and similar products	521,994	72,770	521,994	72,770
Interest income from fixed income products	363,002	332,272	363,002	332,272
Interest income on Open Market Operations bill	59,103,081	41,248,668	59,103,081	41,248,668
	59,988,077	**41,653,710**	**59,988,077**	**41,653,710**

The interest income on financial assets at FVTPL are measured using effective interest method.

13 Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss *(Note 13.1)*	544,150,012	1,898,693	543,790,755	3,772,937
Net trading income/(loss) on UBS managed products/ treasury notes	57,777	(250,616)	57,777	(250,616)
	544,207,789	**1,648,077**	**543,848,532**	**3,522,321**

13.1 Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Unrealized fair value gain on collaterised securities	208,028,490	4,233,252	208,028,490	4,233,252
Realized fair value gain on collaterised securities	296,114,141	25,171,976	296,114,141	25,171,976
Fair value changes on private equity, hedge funds and other securities (13.1.1)	39,927,256	(32,151,060)	39,567,999	(30,276,816)
Net gain on sale of equity instruments	80,125	4,644,525	80,125	4,644,525
	544,150,012	**1,898,693**	**543,790,755**	**3,772,937**

13.1.1 Fair value changes on private equity, hedge funds and other securities (13.1.1)

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Fair value changes on Private equity	(4,264,864)	(4,083,366)	(4,624,121)	(2,209,122)
Fair value changes on hedge funds and long only instruments	43,280,198	(25,945,221)	43,280,198	(25,945,221)
Fair value changes on Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	106,227	(1,920,651)	106,227	(1,920,651)
Notes	805,695	(201,822)	805,695	(201,822)
	39,927,256	**(32,151,060)**	**39,567,999**	**(30,276,816)**

14 Net foreign exchange gain

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Net foreign exchange gain (14.1)	537,279,160	44,226,646	543,197,742	38,484,622
	537,279,160	**44,226,646**	**543,197,742**	**38,484,622**

14.1 Net foreign exchange gain represents net unrealised gains or losses from translation of Authority's foreign denominated financial assets and financial liabilities. The closing rate used for translation of financial assets as at 31st December 2023 was $1:N899.39 (2022: $1:N448.55).

15 Impairment charge/(reversal) on financial assets/Investments

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Investment securities (note 23.1.1)	1,728,726	1,412,673	1,728,726	1,412,673
Money Market placements (note 22.1)	937,992	-	937,992	-
Other assets (note 25.2)	371,953	(408,254)	827,945	(711,760)
Loans and receivables (note 24.1)	68,519	430,004	(227,616)	348,505
FGN Bonds and Treasury bills FVOCI	49,630	-	49,630	-
	3,156,820	**1,434,423**	**3,316,677**	**1,049,418**

15.1 The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance of financial assets between the beginning and the end of the annual period:

Group **31 December 2023**	**Stage 1** **12-month ECL** **N '000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime ECL** **N '000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime ECL** **N '000**	**Purchased credit-impaired** **N '000**	**Total** **N '000**
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	3,208,243	-	-	-	3,208,243
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	3,755,792	-	-	-	3,755,792
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the period	(416,406)	-	-	-	(416,406)
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(598,972)				(598,972)
Exchange difference impact	1,908,146				1,908,146
Total impairment charge during the period	3,156,820	-	-	-	3,156,820
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	8,273,209	-	-	-	8,273,209

Group **31 December 2022**	**Stage 1** **12-month ECL** **N '000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime ECL** **N '000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime ECL** **N '000**	**Purchased credit-impaired** **N '000**	**Total** **N '000**
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	1,290,764	-	-	-	1,290,764
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	1,453,339				1,453,339
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(18,916)				(18,916)
Exchange difference impact	483,056				483,056
Total impairment charge during the period	1,434,423	-	-	-	1,434,423
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	3,208,243	-	-	-	3,208,243

Authority **31 December 2023**	**Stage 1** **12-month ECL** **N '000**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime ECL** **N '000**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime ECL** **N '000**	**Purchased credit-impaired** **N '000**	**Total** **N '000**
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	3,146,840	-	-	-	3,146,840
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	3,915,649	-	-	-	3,915,649
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(598,972)				(598,972)
Exchange difference Impact	1,908,146	-	-		1,908,146
Total impairment charge during the period	3,316,677	-	-	-	3,316,677
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	8,371,663	-	-	-	8,371,663

Authority **31 December 2022**	**Stage 1** **12-month ECL**	**Stage 2** **Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3** **Lifetime ECL**	**Purchased credit-impaired**	**Total**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	2,097,422	-	-	-	2,097,422
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	585,278	-	-	-	585,278
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(18,916)				(18,916)
Exchange difference Impact	483,056				483,056
Total impairment charge during the period	1,049,418	-	-	-	1,049,418
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	3,146,840	-	-	-	3,146,840

There were no transfers across the stage 1 to stage 3 and there was no write off during the year.

16 Infrastructure operating revenue

	Group 31 December 2023	**Group 31 December 2022**	**Authority 31 December 2023**	**Authority 31 December 2022**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Revenue from healthcare facilities	4,185,529	3,186,401	-	-
	4,185,529	**3,186,401**	**-**	**-**

Revenue from healthcare facilities represents revenue from facilities such as MRI, Ultrasound, X-Ray and other laboratory services.

All revenues from infrastructure subsidiaries investments are recognised at a point in time.

17 Infrastructure operating expenses

	Group 31 December 2023	**Group 31 December 2022**	**Authority 31 December 2023**	**Authority 31 December 2022**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Cost of providing health services	1,327,913	920,345	-	-
	1,327,913	**920,345**	**-**	**-**

18 Fiduciary and Other income

	Group 31 December 2023	**Group 31 December 2022**	**Authority 31 December 2023**	**Authority 31 December 2022**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Fiduciary income	3,660,059	6,795,939	3,660,059	6,795,939
Other operating income	486,835	284,143	171,485	252,783
	4,146,894	**7,080,082**	**3,831,544**	**7,048,722**

In 2023, N3.660 billion fiduciary income relates to fund management fees earned from the Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (N1.365 billion), PFI-NPK Funds (N1.84 billion) , CBN NESI Fund (N250 million) FGN Stabilization (N86.3 million) and Kano Solar Power Project (N120 million). In 2022 however, N6.796 billion fiduciary income relates to fund management fees earned from the Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (N814.1 million), PFI-NPK Funds (N4.91 billion) and CBN NESI Fund (N360 million).

Other operating income largely comprises of board participation fees, loans fees and commission as may have been disbursed by the Authority or any of its subsidiaries during the financial year.

19 Depreciation and amortisation

	Group 2023 N '000	Group 2022 N '000	Authority 2023 N '000	Authority 2022 N '000
Depreciation of PPE (note 30)	853,641	822,564	317,656	258,423
Depreciation of Right of use assets (note 29)	122,146	91,965	111,201	81,020
Amortisation of intangible assets (see note 31)	23,852	70,327	7,032	34,828
	999,639	**984,856**	**435,889**	**374,271**

20 Other operating expenses

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Personnel expenses (see 20.1)	3,128,042	3,106,167	2,128,429	2,337,570
General expenses (20.3)	2,438,673	1,600,558	1,793,398	1,212,665
Other professional fees	1,327,445	914,120	997,863	745,353
Office maintenance costs and other expenses	737,494	815,076	211,607	417,592
Travel expenses	786,505	478,219	571,897	457,097
Directors expenses (Non-executives)	142,830	155,090	103,000	141,173
Audit fees	119,564	143,996	70,000	90,932
Non-audit fees (see 20.2)	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
Loss on disposal of PPE	31,552	-	31,387	-
	8,734,605	**7,235,726**	**5,930,081**	**5,424,882**

20.1 Personnel expenses

Salaries and allowances	2,932,490	2,932,183	1,966,505	2,191,328
Defined contribution plan	195,552	173,984	161,924	146,242
	3,128,042	**3,106,167**	**2,128,429**	**2,337,570**

20.2 Non-audit fees relate to the fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers for quarterly review of financial statements. Below are further details in respect of the services rendered.

Name of firm	Name of signer	FRC Number	Services rendered	Amount (N'000)
PricewaterhouseCoopers Nigeria	Tolulope Adeleke	FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008319	Review services	22,500

20.3 General expenses are made up of the Authority's administrative expenses which include healthcare administrative costs, Information Teechnology and communication costs, insurance, fuel and diesel costs, risk and corporate governance costs etc.

21 Interest expense

	Group 2023 N '000	Group 2022 N '000	Authority 2023 N '000	Authority 2022 N '000
Effective interest on borrowings	1,533,176	-	1,533,176	-
Interest on Collaterised funds from Panda Agric	23,110	-	23,110	-
Interest on lease liabilities	2,904	-	2,904	-
	1,559,190	**-**	**1,559,190**	**-**

The interest expense on financial liabilities such as borrowings are recognised in profit or loss using effective interest rates method. The amount borrowed was from CBN NESI Fund (a third-party fund being managed by the Authority) in form of a short-term financing option which is priced at market rates . Please refer to notes 34 for details on the local borrowings.

22 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Cash on hand	11,694	21,396	1,800	2,900
Bank balances	286,967,367	14,093,317	285,946,831	13,199,991
Money market placements	261,384,914	46,070,962	261,384,914	46,070,962
	548,363,975	**60,185,675**	**547,333,545**	**59,273,853**
Expected credit loss allowance on money market placements	(937,992)	-	(937,992)	-
	547,425,983	**60,185,675**	**546,395,553**	**59,273,853**

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Money market placements are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. Money market placements include N202.98 billion term deposits and others represent short term placements (all of less than 90days tenors as of 31st Dec-23)

22.1 Impairment /Expected Credit loss allowance

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Charge for the year (note 15)	937,992	-	937,992	-
As at 31 December	937,992	-	937,992	-

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Cash on hand	11,694	21,396	1,800	2,900
Bank balances	286,967,367	14,093,317	285,946,831	13,199,991
Money market placements	261,384,914	46,070,962	261,384,914	46,070,962
	548,363,975	60,185,675	547,333,545	59,273,853

23 Investment securities

		Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	23.1	156,472,531	116,020,081	154,093,252	114,900,616
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	23.2	9,608,242	4,226,209	9,608,242	4,226,209
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23.3	1,183,689,470	507,824,086	1,049,995,146	457,448,277
		1,349,770,243	**628,070,376**	**1,213,696,640**	**576,575,102**

23.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Eurobond	102,974,551	46,360,782	102,974,551	46,360,782
Commercial papers	5,139,761	1,004,491	5,139,761	1,004,491
Fixed deposits	53,981,330	70,641,047	51,602,051	69,521,582
Gross Carrying amount	**162,095,642**	**118,006,320**	**159,716,363**	**116,886,855**
Expected credit loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost (23.1.1)	(5,623,111)	(1,986,239)	(5,623,111)	(1,986,239)
	156,472,531	**116,020,081**	**154,093,252**	**114,900,616**
Maturity analysis:				
Current	56,587,217	71,050,122	54,207,938	69,930,657
Non-current	99,885,314	44,969,959	99,885,314	44,969,959
	156,472,531	**116,020,081**	**154,093,252**	**114,900,616**

23.1.1 Impairment /Expected Credit loss allowance

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
As at 1 January	1,986,239	573,566	1,986,239	573,566
Assets derecognised or reclassified (note 15)	(182,566)	(483,056)	(182,566)	(246,502)
Charge/(write back) for the year (note 15)	1,911,292	1,412,673	1,911,292	1,412,673
Exchange difference	1,908,146	483,056	1,908,146	246,502
Provision for expected credit losses	5,623,111	1,986,239	5,623,111	1,986,239
As at 31 December	**5,623,111**	**1,986,239**	**5,623,111**	**1,986,239**

23.2 Financial assets measured at FVOCI

	Group 31 December 2023	Group 31 December 2022	Authority 31 December 2023	Authority 31 December 2022
Equity instruments	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
NG Clearing Ltd	1,021,056	1,101,890	1,021,056	1,101,890
MTN securities	3,713,582	3,024,319	3,713,582	3,024,319
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nigeria Limited	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	4,834,638	4,226,209	4,834,638	4,226,209
Debt instruments				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	-	1,898,743	-
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	-	2,874,861	-
	4,773,604	-	4,773,604	-
	9,608,242	**4,226,209**	**9,608,242**	**4,226,209**
Maturity analysis:				
Non-current	4,834,638	4,226,209	4,834,638	4,226,209
Current	4,773,604	-	4,773,604	-
	9,608,242	**4,226,209**	**9,608,242**	**4,226,209**

23.2.1 Movement in financial assets measured at FVOCI

Equity instruments				
Opening balance	4,226,209	6,744,947	4,226,209	3,949,437
Reversal of fair value on dercognised equity instrument	-	(496,071)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of Bridge Academy	-	(2,591,390)	-	-
Fair value gain for the period	608,429	568,723	608,429	276,772
Closing balance	4,834,638	4,226,209	4,834,638	4,226,209
Debt instruments				
Additions	4,714,334	-	4,714,334	-
Coupon received during the period	(192,585)	-	(192,585)	-
Interest income	343,662	-	343,662	-
Fair value	(91,807)	-	(91,807)	-
Closing balance	4,773,604	-	4,773,604	-

23.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
Collaterised securities (23.3.2)	421,421,230	167,152,338	421,421,230	167,152,338
Private equity investments	304,104,417	135,273,206	170,410,093	84,897,397
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	393,689,727	161,820,876	393,689,727	161,820,876
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,684,263	1,578,036	1,684,263	1,578,036
Fixed income instruments	24,431,626	23,082,776	24,431,626	23,082,776
US treasury notes	38,358,207	18,916,854	38,358,207	18,916,854
	1,183,689,470	**507,824,086**	**1,049,995,146**	**457,448,277**
Maturity analysis:				
Current	459,779,437	186,069,192	459,779,437	186,069,192
Non-current	723,910,033	321,754,894	590,215,709	271,379,085
	1,183,689,470	**507,824,086**	**1,049,995,146**	**457,448,277**

23.3.1 For collaterised securities, the balance in 2023 shows the fair value of the financial assets arising from the currency swap transactions with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the underlying asset (OMO Bills). No record of derivative liability as at end of 31st December 2023. The notional contract amount as at year-end represents the basis on which the changes in fair value were measured. The notional amount indicates that the volume of transactions as at the year end-31st December 2023 which stood at $480 million (2022: $499.5 million);and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

23.3.2 The movement in collaterised securites

	31 December 2023 (N'000)	31 December 2022 (N'000)	31 December 2023 (N'000)	31 December 2022 (N'000)
Balance, beginning of year	167,152,338	26,468,168	167,152,338	26,468,168
Addition during the year	446,831,438	226,031,222	446,831,438	226,031,222
Unrealised gains (fair value gains)	208,028,490	4,233,252	208,028,490	4,233,252
Realised gains	296,114,141	25,171,976	296,114,141	25,171,976
Maturity during the year	(764,789,746)	(216,960,388)	(764,789,746)	(216,960,388)
OMO Bills income	59,103,081	41,248,668	59,103,081	41,248,668
Exchange difference	8,981,488	60,959,440	8,981,488	60,959,440
Balance, end of year	**421,421,230**	**167,152,338**	**421,421,230**	**167,152,338**

23.3.3 The movement in other FVTPL

	31 December 2023 (N'000)	31 December 2022 (N'000)	31 December 2023 (N'000)	31 December 2022 (N'000)
Opening balance	340,671,748	363,875,217	290,295,939	331,416,500
Addition during the year	72,202,969	84,431,356	46,697,621	68,370,101
Disposals, repayments and distributions received	(58,206,764)	(109,038,273)	(51,148,598)	(106,895,997)
Fair value movement	39,927,256	(32,151,060)	39,567,999	(30,276,816)
Exchange gain	367,673,031	33,554,508	303,160,955	27,682,151
Balance, end of year	**762,268,240**	**340,671,748**	**628,573,916**	**290,295,939**

24 Loans and debts financing

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Panda Agriculture Properties Management Limited (Panda Novum) [5]	310,216	-	310,216	-
Collaterised Loans to Kasi Cloud Limited	3,957,718	-	3,957,718	-
Loan to PFI-NPK Limited [1]	3,639,186	23,741,812	3,639,186	23,741,812
Loan to Kasi Cloud Limited [2]	8,796,610	3,932,417	-	-
Loan to Metrowaves Sports & Infra Ltd [3]	5,159,707	4,868,601	-	-
Loan to Babban Gona Farmer Services Nigeria Ltd.[4]	-	568,339	-	-
	21,863,437	33,111,169	7,907,120	23,741,812
Impairment /Expected Credit loss allowance (24.1)	(569,503)	(500,984)	(154,028)	(381,644)
Carrying amount	**21,293,934**	**32,610,185**	**7,753,092**	**23,360,168**
Maturity analysis:				
Current	3,949,402	568,339	3,949,402	-
Non-current	17,344,532	32,041,846	3,803,690	23,360,168
	21,293,934	**32,610,185**	**7,753,092**	**23,360,168**

[1]. Loan to PFI-NPK Limited is a related party naira loans of N33.74 billion, originally granted in June 2022, has a repayment period of 20 months and annual interest rate of 5% payable quarterly.
[2]. Kasi Cloud loans is $8million project finance hinged on interest rate of 7.5%+ 6month SOFR as contracted by NSIA Property Investment Company Ltd. (a subsidiary to the Authority), which commenced in April 2022 and will mature on April 2029. In addition, the Authority (NSIA) had a 10%-N3.86 billion working capital Loan to Kasi Cloud, collaterised with a deposit of $5million and will mature on 15th October 2025.
[3]. Metrowaves Sports and Infra. Ltd loans is a N4.105 billion arena loan, granted in June 2021 with annual interest rate of 12% and will mature on 18th June 2028.
[4]. The $5million Babban Gona Loan, which was originally granted in 2018 at 5% annual interest was fully paid in April 2023 without any history of defaults in principal and interests repayments.
[5]. Loans to Panda Agriculture Properties Limited represent a working capital loan of N270 million which is securitized with a deposit of $500,000, was granted on 26 January 2023 and will mature on January 25, 2025.

24.1 Impairment/expected credit loss allowance on Loans and debts financing

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
As at 1 January	500,984	199,384	381,644	161,543
Reclassification	-	(128,404)	-	(128,404)
Charge/(write back) for the year	68,519	430,004	(227,616)	348,505
Provision for expected credit losses	569,503	500,984	154,028	381,644
As at 31 December	**569,503**	**500,984**	**154,028**	**381,644**

The estimated credit loss for 2023 was based on the provisions of IFRS 9 and the corresponding implications had been charged to profit or loss as shown on note 15.

24.2 Movement of Loans and debts financing

	Group 2023	Group 2022	Authority 2023	Authority 2022
Opening balance	33,111,169	15,467,411	23,741,812	17,012,085
Addition	4,132,350	37,128,330	4,132,350	33,741,812
Interest	2,334,147	1,634,241	1,376,227	1,460,591
Repayment	(21,901,854)	(21,721,387)	(21,343,269)	(28,472,676)
Exchange difference	4,187,625	602,574	-	-
Closing balance	**21,863,437**	**33,111,169**	**7,907,120**	**23,741,812**

25 Other assets and receivables

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Financial assets:				
Other receivables *(25.1)*	260,016,274	267,326,090	264,577,984	272,134,529
Account receivables [3]	2,246,072	11,335,060	2,199,604	10,451,172
Intercompany receivables	-	-	187,952,917	70,844,348
Restricted bank balances [2]	451,438	217,437	-	-
	262,713,784	278,878,587	454,730,505	353,430,049
Impairment /Expected Credit loss allowance (25.2)	(1,092,972)	(721,019)	(1,606,902)	(778,957)
Total financial assets	261,620,812	278,157,568	453,123,603	352,651,092
Non-financial assets:				
Prepayments [1]	4,642,158	332,290	438,418	161,948
Total other assets	**266,262,970**	**278,489,858**	**453,562,021**	**352,813,040**
Maturity analysis:				
Current	206,126,792	218,353,680	393,458,666	292,709,685
Non-current	60,136,178	60,136,178	60,103,355	60,103,355
	266,262,970	**278,489,858**	**453,562,021**	**352,813,040**

25.1 Other receivables

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
LUTH Advanced Medical Service-Deposit for Shares	-	-	4,937,727	5,173,799
Receivable from Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund	558,467	2,343,797	558,468	2,343,798
Matured Swap Proceed Receivable	257,870,763	263,747,400	257,870,763	263,747,400
Other receivables	1,587,044	1,234,893	1,211,026	869,532
	260,016,274	267,326,090	264,577,984	272,134,529

25.2 Impairment/expected credit loss allowance on other assets

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
As at 1 January	721,019	1,019,785	778,957	1,362,313
Reclassification from loans and receivables*	-	128,404	-	128,404
Asset derecognised (note 15)	(416,406)	(18,916)	(416,406)	(18,916)
Charge/(write back) for the year (note 15)	788,359	(408,254)	1,244,351	(692,844)
Provision for expected credit losses	1,092,972	721,019	1,606,902	778,957
As at 31 December	**1,092,972**	**721,019**	**1,606,902**	**778,957**

The estimated credit loss for 2023 was based on the provisions of IFRS 9 and had been charged to charge to profit or loss as shown on note 15.

[1] Prepayments relates to payments made in advance for car insurance, health insurance and capital prepayment for MIPL due for capitalisation upon finalzation of legal documentation.

[2] Restricted bank balance relates to cash and investments held by NSIA Motorways Investment Company Limited on behalf of the Federal Government which are not available for use in the Authority's daily operations. Restricted balances includes only bank balances of N451.4 million (Dec-22: N217.4 million) belonging to the Federal Government of Nigeria in relation to the Second Niger Bridge project.

[3] This largely relates to a sum of N93.8 million receivable from CBN NESI and N385.5 million related party charges receivable from Kano Solar Projects. The significant portion of the remaining balance of N612.7 billion represent receivables from Panda Agric. as of 31st December 2023 (2022- Panda Agric: N612.7 billion, CBN NESI: N2.84 billion, Kano Solar: N192.6 million).

26 Inventories

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Finished goods*	194,443	198,013	-	-
	194,443	**198,013**	**-**	**-**
Maturity analysis:				
Current	194,443	198,013	-	-
	194,443	**198,013**	**-**	**-**

*Finished goods include phamarceutical drugs, reagents and consumables stocked for resale and service deliveries by the three (3) healthcare subsidiaries.

No inventory items were written off during 2023 financial year. (2022: Nil)

There were no inventories pledged as security for liabilities. (2022: NIL)

27 Investments in subsidiaries

	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
At the beginning of the year	9,000	895,797
Impairment allowance on investment in KG Brussels [a]	-	(886,797)
At the end of the year	9,000	9,000
Investment types:		
Investment in equity shares	9,000	9,000
	9,000	9,000
Maturity analysis:		
Non-current	9,000	9,000
	9,000	9,000

[a] As required by IAS 36, annual impairment assessment of Authority's investment in KG Brussels was carried out as at 31st December 2021 ; reassessed as at 31st December 2023, and on that premise, an estimation of the future cashflows of KG Brussels were discounted to determine the value in use of the entity and it was concluded that the entire carrying amount of NSIA's investment in the entity was totally impaired when compared with the entity's recoverable amount.

27.1 Information on subsidiary entities controlled by the Authority

Name of entity	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	% of ownership interest 31 December 2022	Carrying amount 31 December 2023 N '000	Carrying amount 31 December 2022 N '000
i. NSIA Motorways Investment Company (NMIC)	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
ii. KG Brussels LP (26 [a])	USA	100%	100%	-	-
iii. FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
iv. FGF Investments Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
v. NSIA Agriculture Investment Company	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
vi. FGF PE Beta Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
vii. NSIA Property Investment Company Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
viii. NSIA Power Investment Company Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
ix. NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Company Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
X. NSIA Investment Management Company	Nigeria	100%	100.00%	1,000	1,000
				9,000	**9,000**

i)NSIA Motorways Investment Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in the development of roads, bridges, toll plaza and related road transport infrastructure. The Company was incorporated in 2014.

ii)KG Brussels LP became a wholly-owned subsidiary after the Authority acquired 0.03% shares, representing non-controlling interest, from Carmona Motley. KG Brussels LP was incorporated in 2014 and it holds a portfolio of investments in other private equity investee funds. During the year 2019, there was a reallocation of financial assets from KG Brussels to FGFs, which led to a reduction in the capital apportionment owned by NSIA. The NSIA's investment in this entity was assessed for impairment as at 31st December 2021, reassessed in 2023 and was fully impaired.

iii)FGF Private Equity Co. Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities. The Company was incorporated in 2015.

iv)FGF Investments Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities and other investments. The Company was incorporated in 2015.

v)NAIC is a wholly owned subsidiary of NSIA, domiciled in Nigeria. It was set-up to carry on the business of agricultural investment and management, investment in the agricultural land and businesses of all kinds. The Company was incorporated in 2016.

vi)FGF PE Beta Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities. The Company was incorporated in 2015.

vii)NSIA Property Investment Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary set up to invest in and to purchase, acquire, hold, develop, work and turn to account any land (of any tenure), landed property or real estate of any kind. The Company was incorporated in 2014.

viii) NSIA Power Investment Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in the development of infrastructure related to power including but not limited to gas turbines, transmission lines, and other generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure and equipment. The Company was incorporated in 2014.

ix)NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to invest in any company, corporation, authority or body involved in or any arrangement related to healthcare infrastructure or healthcare service delivery and/or management. The Company was incorporated in 2014.

x)NSIA Investment Management Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to invest in, subscribe for, purchase, acquire and hold the shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, notes, obligations and securities of any fund, company, corporation, authority or body as well as money market instruments.

The Authority also has indirect interests in the following subsidiaries:
Refer to Note 37 on related party for details on ownership structure

	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	% of ownership interest 31 December 2022
FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited (xi)	Nigeria	90%	90%
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited (xii)	Nigeria	90%	90%
LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited (xiii)	Nigeria	100%	100%
Equilease Systems Limited (xiv)	Nigeria	100%	100%
NSIA Renewables Company Limited (xv)	Nigeria	100%	0%
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited (xvi)	Nigeria	100%	0%
NSIA Meta Management Company Limited (xvii)	Nigeria	100%	100%

xi) FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited is a limited liability company formed to carry out business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory, radiography, and ancillary healthcare services. The Company was incorporated in 2016. Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

xii) AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited is a limited liability company formed to carry out business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory, radiography, and ancillary healthcare services. The Company was incorporated in 2017.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

xiii) LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited (LAMSL) was formed to carry on business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory services, provide modern radiography services, provide healthcare services, establish other medical diagnostic centers as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors and to encourage the discovery of new medical and/or surgical management of diseases and afflictions. The Company was incorporated in 2016 as a joint venture between NHDIC and Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), each with 50% ownership interest. Following the transfer of the 50% ownership interest held by LUTH to NHDIC, LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited became a fully owned subsidiary of NHDIC and consequently, an indirect subsidiary of the Authority in December 2020.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

xiv) Equilease Systems Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA Investment Management Company domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was formed to invest in any company, corporation, authority or body involved in or any arrangement related to healthcare infrastructure or healthcare service delivery and/or management; particularly as it relates to equipments leasing arrangements. The Company was incorporated in 2022. Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

xv) NSIA Renewables Company Limited (NRCL) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA Investment Management Company domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to expand energy access, enhance energy efficiency, and ensure energy security using renewable clean energy .The Company was incorporated in February 2023. Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

xvi) NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited (Medserve) was incorporated in January 2023 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of NHDIC to carry on business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory services, provide modern radiography services, provide healthcare services, establish other medical diagnostic centers as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

xvii) NSIA Meta Management Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA Investment Management Company domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to provide Advisory, Research And Consulting Services In Relation To Management, Commercial and Corporate Transactions. The Company was incorporated in May 2022. Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

28 Investments accounted for using the equity method

The amounts recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows;

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Associates and joint ventures	68,427,743	27,766,212	10,614,500	12,278,115

The amounts recognized in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

Amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	18,912,579	3,223,076	-	-
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	1,920,763	(17,961)	-	-
Total income recognised	20,833,342	3,205,115	-	-

The table below shows a detailed movement of this balance:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
At the beginning of the year	27,766,212	24,680,009	12,278,115	12,278,115
Additions during the year	19,828,189	-	-	-
Reclass during the year	-	-	(1,663,615)	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	18,912,579	3,223,076	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	1,920,763	(17,961)	-	-
Dividend received	-	(118,912)	-	-
At the end of the year	68,427,743	27,766,212	10,614,500	12,278,115
Maturity analysis:				
Non-current	68,427,743	27,766,212	10,614,500	12,278,115

During 2023 financial year, Authority through one of its wholy-owned subsidiary invested additional sum of $10.84 million (equv: N6.66 billion) into Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL) and additional $2million (equiv:N831.36million) into UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited, being joint venture and associates businesses respectively. No dividend was received in 2023 (2022: N118.9 million).
During 2023, the legal ownership for Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL) and Family Homes Funds Limited were reassessed and that led to appropriate reclassification from the books of the Authority to NSIA Agriculture Investment Company and NSIA Property Investment Company Limited respectively.

Interests in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 December 2023. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Group

Name of company		Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	% of ownership interest 31 December 2022	Carrying amount 31 December 2023	Carrying amount 31 December 2022
Investment in associates					N '000	N '000
Direct associates						
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)	28.01	Nigeria	20.91%	20.91%	5,370,020	4,856,019
Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited	28.9	Nigeria	30.37%	31.88%	28,225,901	13,938,177
Indirect associates						
Family Homes Funds Limited	28.2	Nigeria	49%	49%	3,180,578	1,664,152
Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited	28.11	Nigeria	40.5%	0%	17,829,790	-
					54,606,289	20,458,348

Name of company		Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	% of ownership interest 31 December 2022	Carrying amount 31 December 2023	Carrying amount 31 December 2022
Indirect Investment in joint venture					N '000	N '000
UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	27.6	Mauritius	50%	50%	7,481,403	5,640,283
Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited.	28.10	Nigeria	50%	0%	6,340,051	1,667,581
Total investment in joint venture					13,821,454	7,307,864
Total Carrying amount of investments in joint ventures and associates					**68,427,743**	**27,766,212**

Authority

Name of company		Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	% of ownership interest 31 December 2022	Invested Amount 31 December 2023	Invested Amount 31 December 2022
Investment in associates					N '000	N '000
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)	28.01	Nigeria	20.91%	20.91%	1,600,000	1,600,000
Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited	28.9	Nigeria	30.37%	31.88%	9,014,500	9,014,500
Family Homes Funds Limited (FHFL)	28.2	Nigeria	0%	49%	-	490
					10,614,500	10,614,990

Name of company		Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	% of ownership interest 31 December 2022	Invested Amount 31 December 2023	Invested Amount 31 December 2022
Investment in joint venture					**N '000**	**N '000**
Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL)	28.10	Nigeria	0%	50%	-	1,663,125
					-	1,663,125
Total investment in joint ventures and associates					10,614,500	12,278,115
The Authority has indirect investment in the following associates:						
UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	28.6	Mauritius	50%	50%	3,941,408	3,941,408
Family Homes Funds Limited (FHFL)	28.20	Nigeria	49%	49%	490	490
The Authority has indirect investment in the following Joint ventures:						
Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL)	28.10	Nigeria	50%	50%	3,504,514	1,663,125
Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited	28.11	Nigeria	40.5%	-	17,987,800	-
					25,434,212	5,605,023

28.01 **Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)**

Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC) is a government business entity and there is no quoted market price available for its shares. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associate. Set out below are the summarized financial information for NMRC which is accounted for using the equity method. Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

28.2 **Family Homes Fund Limited (FHFL)**

Family Homes Fund Limited (FHFL) is an innovative private sector driven financing solution to Nigeria's housing challenges. An initiative of the Federal Ministry of Finance and established in September 2016. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associate. Set out below are the summarized financial information for FHFL which is accounted for using the equity method.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

28.6 **UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited-"Investco"**

UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited was incorporated in Mauritius on the 27th March 2017 with company number 146100. The company is a joint venture between NSIA and Old Mutual African Agricultural Fund. An initial commitment of USD25mn from NSIA and Old Mutual African Agricultural Fund has been made with a target of a total commitment size of USD200mn from other third parties. Although the funds to the joint venture are provided by Old Mutual African Agricultural Fund, UFF Management Limited act as representatives on behalf of Old Mutual.
The fund is currently pursuing farmland and agribusiness investments as well as high technology driven agriculture in the various parts of Nigeria.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

28.6.1 **Panda Agricultural Properties Management Ltd -"PropCo NG"**

A company limited by shares and incorporated in Mauritius on the 6th of February 2018 with company number 153425.
The company has been established to acquire farms, agricultural land and fixed assets and lease such farms and assets to Panda Operations and Management.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

28.6.2 **Panda Agriculture Operations and Management Ltd-"OpCO MU"**

A company limited by shares and incorporated in Mauritius on the 2nd of February 2018 with company number 153361.
The company operates and manages all farms, assets and land acquired by Panda Agricultural Properties Management Limited. This entity is owned by UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited and Novum Holdings Ltd – a non-Group entity.Refer to note 37 for details on the ownership structure.

28.6.2.1 **Pandagric Novum Ltd**

A company limited by shares and incorporated in Nigeria on the 16th of November 2017.
The company is currently owned by Panda Agricultural Operations & Management (Mauritius) Ltd and Panda Agricultural Properties Management Ltd - a Nigerian entity duly incorporated in Nigeria.
Pandagric Novum Limited has been established to sell, purchase, import, export, take or let or hire or lease, repair, alter, improve, deal in machinery, equipment, implements, tools, accessories, used for developing, growing, raising, processing, packaging of all kinds of agricultural products. It can also carry on the businesses of farming, production, harvesting, procurement, grading, pooling, marketing agriculture and horticulture in all their forms. The company is able to enter into partnerships, joint ventures, concessions and generally collaborate with other entities in the development of integrated farms and businesses.
The company currently operates and manages the farm assets acquired by Panda Agricultural Properties Management Limited.

28.9 **Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited (Infracredit)**

This is a Company jointly owned with African Finance Corporation (AFC) and Infraco Africa Limited. The company provides local currency guarantees to enhance the credit quality of debt instruments issued to finance creditworthy infrastructure assets in Nigeria that conform with its eligibility criteria. The Company was incorporated in 2016. The Company was a fully owned subsidiary of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority until 19 December 2018. However, on 19 December 2018, the Authority lost control due to additional investment in Infracredit by African Finance Corporation (AFC) and Leadway, AIICO and such has now diluted the investment in Infracredit to an "investment in associates".

28.9.1 The Group had a dilution of interest in its equity investment held in Infracredit during the 2023 year. This was as a result of new capital investment brought into Infracredit by AIICO Insurance, in addition to the existing investment held by Infraco Africa Limited, Leadway Assurance Limited and Africa Finance Corporation (AFC). The ownership interest retained by the Group as a result of the dilution is 30.37% while Infraco, AFC , Leadway Assurance and AIICO holds 29.30%, 29.75% and 5.87%, 5.59% and 5% respectively and this ownership structure subsists for 2023 financial year. The Group assessed that the investment in the entity is an associate and continues to account for it using the equity method.

28.9.2 The Authority's share of Infracredit's financial position is as shown below:

	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
Balance at start of the year	13,938,177	12,000,622
Share of associate's profit before dilution of interest (31.88%)	2,337,177	1,937,555
Share of associate's profit after dilution of interest (30.37%)	11,950,547	-
Carrying amount as at end of year	28,225,901	13,938,177

28.10 **Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited**

This is a Company jointly owned with OCP Africa S.A. This jointly-owned Company was incorporated in June 23, 2021 to establish a basic chemicals platform in Nigeria. These Ammonia and fertilizers plants shall be responsible for development and distribution of different types of fertilizers products, industrial chemicals, and related services (such as training and technical assistance); in order to serve the Nigerian market as well as the neighbouring countries within the West African and Central African regions with fertilizer products; and any market worldwide with other industrial chemicals. NSIA's stake in this Joint Venture arrangement is currently 50%, and this is expected to subsist till the expiration of this project. This entity was disclosed as part of Authority's direct investment in 2022 and had been appropriately reclassed in 2023 having reassessed the true legal ownership of the JV business.

28.11 **Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited**

In June 2018, the NSIA approved a $20 million convertible loan facility (“CLF”) through its subsidiary, NSIA Property Investment Company Ltd. (NPIC), to support the development of a 10,000-seater multipurpose Arena ("the Project") in Victoria Island, Lagos state. 'Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited is limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria with RC 1542440 and having its registered office and principal place of business at 999A , Danmole Street Off Idejo Street, Victoria island, Lagos State, Nigeria.

Summarized financial information of associates

Set out below are the financial information of the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2023, which, in the opinion of the directors, are material to the Group.

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
Summarized statement of comprehensive income				
Interest income	10,326,562	9,759,205	6,352,807	4,770,588
Interest expense	(4,412,238)	(4,734,632)	(3,758,181)	(2,011,103)
Other income	664	146,627	4,564,210	3,119,022
Excpected credit loss reversal/(charge)	69,507	11,864	9,446	(402,563)
Depreciation and amortization	(70,715)	(83,709)	(261,928)	(154,286)
Personnel expenses	(1,029,875)	(798,750)	(963,253)	(827,985)
Operating expenses	(1,242,665)	(913,850)	(1,663,560)	(2,424,046)
Profit before tax	**3,641,240**	**3,386,755**	**4,279,541**	**2,069,627**
Income tax	(88,200)	(68,331)	(1,396,986)	(832,099)
Profit for the year	**3,553,040**	**3,318,424**	**2,882,556**	**1,237,528**
Other comprehensive income	(110,452)	(1,006,436)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**3,442,588**	**2,311,988**	**2,882,556**	**1,237,528**

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
Summarized statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,907,143	1,397,090	459,818	30,595,711
Loans and advances/Mortgage Refinancing	25,217,498	24,023,504	67,780,748	69,137,600
Investment securities	59,546,270	59,517,080	36,386,827	6,253,845
Property inventories	-	-	21,742,645	19,796,384
Other assets	245,016	176,306	27,443,414	1,907,553
Investment properties	-	-	1,259,966	1,259,966
Property and equipment	494,192	475,890	231,697	233,641
Intangible assets	2,867	4,143	97,025	142,722
Total assets	**87,412,986**	**85,594,013**	**155,402,140**	**129,327,422**
Other liabilities	2,646,332	2,262,545	15,161,457	4,351,112
Tax liabilities	107,159	44,394	1,603,805	891,955
Borrowings	38,586,370	37,594,065	24,303,562	30,388,126
Debt securities issued	20,391,537	22,469,579	18,842,340	-
FGN grant	-	-	89,000,000	90,300,000
Total liabilities	**61,731,398**	**62,370,583**	**148,911,164**	**125,931,193**

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2023 N '000	**31 December 2022 N '000**	**31 December 2023 N '000**	**31 December 2022 N '000**
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	2,125,444	2,125,444	1,000	1,000
Share premium	5,925,233	5,925,233	-	-
Retained earnings	13,009,286	11,053,320	6,489,976	3,395,229
Statutory reserves	4,496,018	3,978,238	-	-
Fair value and Regulatory Risk reserves	125,608	141,195	-	-
Total equity	**25,681,589**	**23,223,430**	**6,490,976**	**3,396,229**
Total liabilities and equity	**87,412,987**	**85,594,013**	**155,402,140**	**129,327,422**
Maturity	**Dec-23**	**Dec-22**	**Dec-23**	**Dec-22**
Current assets	2,753,491	5,958,197	22,202,462	42,674,327
Non-current assets	84,659,495	79,635,816	133,199,678	86,653,095
Total assets	**87,412,986**	**85,594,013**	**155,402,140**	**129,327,422**
Current liabilities	1,029,589	8,712,270	10,884,617	3,387,893
Non-current liabilities	60,701,809	53,658,313	138,026,547	122,543,300
Total liabilities	**61,731,398**	**62,370,583**	**148,911,164**	**125,931,193**

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in NMRC and FHFL

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2023 N '000	**31 December 2022 N '000**	**31 December 2023 N '000**	**31 December 2022 N '000**
Net assets of associate/joint venture	25,681,589	23,223,430	155,402,140	129,327,422
Group share of net assets	5,370,020	4,856,019	3,180,578	1,664,152
Carrying value of associate	5,370,020	4,856,019	3,180,578	1,664,152

Summarized financial information of associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the financial information of the an associate and a joint venture of the Group as at 31 December 2023, which, in the opinion of the directors, are material to the Group.

	Associate **InfraCredit**		Joint venture **Multipurpose Industrial Platform**	
	31 December 2023 N '000	**31 December 2022 N '000**	**31 December 2023 N '000**	**31 December 2022 N '000**
Summarized statement of comprehensive income				
Interest and investment income	8,708,381	5,344,633	66	-
Net foreign exchange gain/loss	42,834,137	4,041,310	6,571,504	19,222
Guarantee fee income	3,514,106	1,949,831	-	-
Guarantee fee and interest expense	(3,648,351)	(297,781)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(132,734)	(107,920)	-	
Impairment loss on financial assets	(896,833)	(259,134)	-	-
Finance Cost	-	(1,948,240)	-	(1)
Operating expenses	(3,331,334)	(2,444,084)	(6,030)	(169,353)
Profit/ (loss) before tax	**47,047,372**	**6,278,615**	**6,565,540**	**(150,132)**
Income tax	(668,225)	64,134	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	**46,379,147**	**6,342,749**	**6,565,540**	**(150,132)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-		
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**46,379,147**	**6,342,749**	**6,565,540**	**(150,132)**

	Associate **InfraCredit**		Joint venture **Multipurpose Industrial Platform**	
	31 December 2023 N '000	**31 December 2022 N '000**	**31 December 2023 N '000**	**31 December 2022 N '000**
Summarized statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,702,488	2,949,987	12,540,369	375,226
Investment securities	157,281,654	75,666,740	-	-
Other assets	9,910,450	7,328,622	340,494	1,055,667
Property and equipment	281,109	246,203	-	-
Right of use asset	129,552	151,450	-	-
Intangible assets	128,844	62,160	-	-
Infrastructure assets	-	-	3,997,536	1,904,268
Total assets	**175,434,097**	**86,405,162**	**16,878,399**	**3,335,161**
Unamortised guarantee fees	10,365,600	-	-	-
Other liabilities	4,020,996	9,573,930	4,198,298	-
Debt capital	68,107,426	32,986,699	-	-
Total liabilities	**82,494,022**	**42,560,629**	**4,198,298**	**-**

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Capital and reserves	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Ordinary share capital	6,215,391	3,497,637	11,800	11,800
Share premium	1,016,924	113,945	3,333,905	3,311,630
Other capital	31,408,734	29,938,211	4,124,930	-
Retained earnings	54,299,026	10,294,740	5,209,466	11,731
Total equity	**92,940,075**	**43,844,533**	**12,680,101**	**3,335,161**
Total liabilities and equity	**175,434,097**	**86,405,162**	**16,878,399**	**3,335,161**

Maturity	**Dec-23**	**Dec-22**	**Dec-23**	**Dec-22**
Current assets	174,267,313	75,714,871	2,117,108	2,117,108
Non-current assets	1,166,784	10,690,291	14,761,291	1,218,053
Total assets	**175,434,097**	**86,405,162**	**16,878,399**	**3,335,161**
Current liabilities	3,327,709	3,148,469	2,113,210	-
Non-current liabilities	79,166,313	39,412,160	2,085,088	-
Total liabilities	**82,494,022**	**42,560,629**	**4,198,298**	**-**

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in Infracredit.

	Infracredit		**Multipurpose Industrial Platform**	
	31 December 2023	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Net assets of associate/joint venture	92,940,075	31,645,673	12,680,101	3,335,161
Group share of net assets	28,225,901	13,938,177	6,340,051	1,667,581
Carrying value of associate	28,225,901	13,938,177	6,340,051	1,667,581

Summarized financial information of other associates and joint ventures

	Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited		**UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited**	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Summarized statement of comprehensive income				
Interest income	-	-	38,680	13,895
Other income	168,635	-	-	-
Unrealized net exchange gain on financial assets	6,722,200	-	-	-
Finance costs	(540,233)	-		
Expected Credit loss charge	-	-	(396,706)	
Operating expenses	(286,262)	-	(2,063,636)	(30,048)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**6,064,340**	**-**	**(2,421,662)**	**(16,153)**
Income tax	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	**6,064,340**	**-**	**(2,421,662)**	**(16,153)**
Other comprehensive income	4,794,280	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**10,858,620**	**-**	**(2,421,662)**	**(16,153)**
Profit/(loss) attributable to:				
Parent	6,064,340	-	(2,421,662)	(16,153)
	6,064,340	**-**	**(2,421,662)**	**(16,153)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:				
Parent	10,858,620	-	(2,421,662)	(16,153)
	10,858,620	**-**	**(2,421,662)**	**(16,153)**

	Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited		**UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited**	
	31 December 2023	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2022**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Summarized statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,828,801	-	1,321,471	208,932
Loan receivables	-	-	11,512,984	8,032,352
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	-	3,226,228	3,626,475
Investment Securities/Investment Property	19,839,100	-	-	252,427
Other assets	19,653,059	-	754,174	67,427
Total assets	**49,320,960**	**-**	**16,814,857**	**12,187,613**
Borrowings	5,272,668	-	-	-
Other liabilities	44,810	-	1,852,051	907,048
Total liabilities	**5,317,478**	**-**	**1,852,051**	**907,048**
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	2,819,753	-	7,882,816	7,882,816
Retained earnings	4,187,838	-	7,080,418	3,397,750
Other reserves	36,995,891	-	(427)	-
Total equity	**44,003,482**	**-**	**14,962,806**	**11,280,565**
Total liabilities and equity	**49,320,960**	**-**	**16,814,857**	**12,187,613**

The summarized information presented above reflects the financial statements of the joint ventures after adjusting for differences in accounting policies between the Group and the joint venture.

	Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited		UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	
	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
Net assets of associate/joint venture	44,003,482	-	14,962,806	11,280,565
Group share of net assets	17,821,410	-	7,481,403	5,640,283
Carrying value of associate	17,829,790	-	7,481,403	5,640,283

29 Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for its leasehold lands and office building. The leases have lease terms 20 years and 2 years respectively. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

	Group 31 December 2023 Land	Group 31 December 2023 Building	Group 31 December 2023 Total	Group 31 December 2022 Land	Group 31 December 2022 Building	Group 31 December 2022 Total
Cost	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
As at 1 January	218,900	207,037	425,937	218,900	192,680	411,580
Reclassification	-	-	-	(15,250)	15,250	-
Additions	-	132,596	132,596	-	14,357	14,357
As at 31 December	**218,900**	**339,633**	**558,533**	**203,650**	**222,287**	**425,937**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January	41,044	211,231	252,275	41,044	119,266	160,310
Depreciation expense	-	122,146	122,146	-	91,965	91,965
As at 31 December	**41,044**	**333,377**	**374,421**	**41,044**	**211,231**	**252,275**
Carrying amount	**177,856**	**6,256**	**184,112**	**162,606**	**11,056**	**173,662**

	Authority 31 December 2023 Land	Authority 31 December 2023 Building	Authority 31 December 2023 Total	Authority 31 December 2022 Land	Authority 31 December 2022 Building	Authority 31 December 2022 Total
Cost	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
As at 1 January	-	207,037	207,037	-	192,680	192,680
Additions	-	132,596	132,596	-	14,357	14,357
As at 31 December	**-**	**339,633**	**339,633**	**-**	**207,037**	**207,037**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January	-	200,286	200,286	-	119,266	119,266
Depreciation expense	-	111,201	111,201	-	81,020	81,020
As at 31 December	**-**	**311,487**	**311,487**	**-**	**200,286**	**200,286**
Carrying amount	**-**	**28,146**	**28,146**	**-**	**6,751**	**6,751**

*There was no element of impairment during the year.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under other liabilities) and the movements during the period:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
As at 1 January	-	71,243	-	71,243
Additions	132,596	14,357	132,596	14,357
Accretion of interest	2,904	-	2,904	-
Principal payments	(132,596)	(85,600)	(132,596)	(85,600)
Interests payments	(2,904)	-	(2,904)	-
	-	-	-	-

The lease liability as presented above was with respect to office building and there was no liability with respect to the leasehold lands as at 31 December 2023 (December-2022: Nil).

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	122,146	91,965	111,201	81,020
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,904	-	2,904	-
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	125,050	91,965	114,105	81,020

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of N135.5 million (2022: N85.6 million)

30 Property and equipment

Group

	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Assets under construction	Total
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Cost								
As at 1 January 2022	1,594,209	3,002,612	394,741	903,305	283,224	961,841	-	7,139,932
Additions	18,946	28,243	1,291	697,226	21,099	18,769	-	785,574
Disposals	-	(9,700)	(8,900)	(108,121)	-	-	-	(126,721)
As at 31 December 2022	1,613,155	3,021,155	387,132	1,492,410	304,323	980,610	-	7,798,785
As at 1 January 2023	1,613,155	3,021,155	387,132	1,492,410	304,323	980,610	-	7,798,785
Additions	29,163	13,492	263,291	44,709	339,416	13,646	363,461	1,067,178
Reclassifications	-	-	33,520	-	(33,520)	-		-
Disposals	-	-	-	(138,500)	-	-	-	(138,500)
As at 31 December 2023	1,642,318	3,034,647	683,943	1,398,619	610,219	994,256	363,461	8,727,463
Accumulated depreciation								
As at 1 January 2022	86,805	770,629	231,592	500,006	219,790	170,060	-	1,978,882
Charge for the year	41,643	344,074	56,678	235,525	34,580	110,064	-	822,564
Disposals	-	(9,651)	(7,500)	(104,909)	-	-	-	(122,060)
As at 31 December 2022	128,448	1,105,052	280,770	630,622	254,370	280,124	-	2,679,386
As at 1 January 2023	128,448	1,105,052	280,770	630,622	254,370	280,124	-	2,679,386
Charge for the year	42,038	342,153	40,861	272,384	44,941	111,264	-	853,641
Reclassifications	-	-	9,601		(9,601)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(101,629)	-	-	-	(101,629)
As at 31 December 2023	170,486	1,447,205	331,232	801,377	289,710	391,388	-	3,431,398
Carrying								
As at 31 December 2023	1,471,832	1,587,442	352,711	597,242	320,509	602,868	363,461	5,296,065
As at 31 December 2022	1,484,707	1,916,103	106,362	861,788	49,953	700,486	-	5,119,399

Property and equipment (cont'd)

Authority

	Furniture and fittings N '000	Motor vehicles N '000	Computer equipment N '000	Office equipment N '000	Assets under construction N '000	Total N '000
Cost						
As at 1 January 2022	228,690	843,410	258,573	2,690	-	1,333,363
Additions	6,723	659,577	19,474	974	-	686,748
Disposals	-	(88,220)	-	-	-	(88,220)
As at 31 December 2022	235,413	1,414,767	278,047	3,664	-	1,931,891
As at 1 January 2023	235,413	1,414,767	278,047	3,664	-	1,931,891
Additions	259,082	59,175	313,081	6,821	34,299	672,458
Reclassifications	30,517	-	(30,517)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(122,966)	-	-	-	(122,966)
As at 31 December 2023	**525,012**	**1,350,976**	**560,611**	**10,485**	**34,299**	**2,481,383**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2022	136,993	470,746	209,925	2,219	-	819,883
Charge for the year	30,776	198,426	29,033	188	-	258,423
Disposals	-	(84,908)	-	-	-	(84,908)
As at 31 December 2022	167,769	584,264	238,958	2,407	-	993,398
As at 1 January 2023	167,769	584,264	238,958	2,407	-	993,398
Charge for the year	3,156	262,829	51,268	403	-	317,656
Reclassifications	25,517	-	(25,517)	-		-
Disposals	-	(84,104)	-	-	-	(84,104)
As at 31 December 2023	**196,442**	**762,989**	**264,709**	**2,810**	**-**	**1,226,950**
Carrying amount						
As at 31 December 2023	**328,570**	**587,987**	**295,902**	**7,675**	**34,299**	**1,254,433**
As at 31 December 2022	67,644	830,503	39,089	1,257	-	938,493

*There are no capitalized borrowing cost.
*There were no impairment during the year.
*Authority had no capital commitments and no assets pledged as security for borrowings as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: Nil).

31 Intangible assets

Software - 31 December 2023	Group N '000	Authority N '000
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2023	416,382	176,872
Additions	22,570	19,941
Balance at 31 December 2023	438,952	196,813
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 1 January 2023	321,279	126,880
Charge for the year	23,852	7,033
Balance at 31 December 2023	345,131	133,913
Carrying amount		
Balance at 31 December 2023	**93,821**	**62,900**

Software - 31 December 2022	Group N '000	Authority N '000
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2022	376,647	176,872
Additions	39,735	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	**416,382**	**176,872**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 1 January 2022	250,952	92,052
Charge for the year	70,327	34,828
Balance at 31 December 2022	**321,279**	**126,880**
Carrying amount		
Balance at 31 December 2022	**95,103**	**49,992**

There were no impairment losses during the year (2022: nil).

32 Other liabilities

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Trade payables	294,890	268,401	164,407	128,785
Intercompany payables	-	-	159,777	5,369,784
Other payables (32.*1*)	9,924,198	13,976,264	9,504,035	13,244,814
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge *(32.2)*	287,612	65,190	-	-
Accrued expenses	1,057,999	1,279,073	683,251	990,226
	11,564,699	**15,588,928**	**10,511,470**	**19,733,609**
Maturity analysis:				
Current	11,564,699	308,102,430	10,511,470	288,009,644
	11,564,699	**15,588,928**	**10,511,470**	**19,733,609**

32.1 Other payables

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Payable to Presidential Infrastructure Development fund (PIDF) and PFI-NPK (32.1.2)	104,157	-	104,157	-
Payable to Federal Government Stabilisation Fund and Gas to Power (32.1.3)	3,103,475	10,992,167	3,103,470	10,992,164
Payable to Associates	216,511	216,511	216,511	216,511
Payable to contractors	27,189	25,070	420	420
Salaries and wages payable (32.1.4)	133,435	210,651	130,050	210,275
Statutory obligations *(32.1.1)*	263,553	211,978	209,045	153,035
Deferred income	202,000	149,476	-	-
Share payable to InfraCo Nigeria Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Collaterised deposits from Kasi Cloud	4,502,573	-	4,502,573	-
Other payables	1,271,305	1,325,999	1,137,809	827,997
Proceeds from matured Investments payable to managed funds	-	744,412	-	744,412
	9,924,198	13,976,264	9,504,035	13,244,814

32.1.1 Statutory obligations consist of payments for withholding tax liability, pension payable and other obligations that are required by the law.

32.1.2 Payables of N104.2 million represents balance left in the books of the Authority of the total N144 billion received from the Federal Government of Nigeria for funding of Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) road projects, being the fund manager.

32.1.3 This line is solely represented by N3.103 billion payable to Federal Government Stabilisation Fund (FGN Stab) of the cummulative funds received up to 31st December 2023 as agreed in Investment Management Agreement (IMA).

32.1.4 This represents provision for unpaid staff bonuses and allowances earned for the year ended 31st December 2023 (2022: N210.651 million). The settlement of which would be dependent on staff performance appraisal in the subsequent year and meeting the preset conditions.

33 Current tax liability

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Income tax payable *(33.1)*	642,977	430,622	-	-

33.1 Current tax payable

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Opening balance	430,622	395,672	-	-
Tax expense during the year	1,314	834	-	-
Paid during the year	(2,675)	-	-	-
Exchange difference	213,716	34,116	-	-
	642,977	**430,622**	**-**	**-**

34 Borrowings

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Short term lending from NESI Stabilization Strategy Ltd.	24,533,176	-	24,533,176	-
	24,533,176	**-**	**24,533,176**	**-**

This borrowing represents N40 billion short term lending obtained by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) on 16th of June 2023 for 210 days from one of the funds under its management-NESI Stabilization Strategy Limited Fund at the rate of 10% per annum. The loan carrying amount as of 31st December is N24.5 billion but this had been subsequently and fully liquidated by the Authority in January 2024.

34.1 Movement in borrowings

	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
Addition	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	-
Interest accrued	1,533,176	-	1,533,176	-
Principal repayment during the year	(17,000,000)	-	(17,000,000)	-
Closing balance	**24,533,176**	**-**	**24,533,176**	**-**

35 Equity and reserves

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Contributions by the Government (35.5)	368,359,739	347,375,000	368,359,739	347,375,000
Retained earnings	1,855,239,721	670,269,451	1,823,419,535	652,209,792
Fair value reserve	8,431,344	5,944,329	6,552,365	5,986,113
Foreign currency translation reserve	(9,905,484)	(6,969,557)	-	-
Non-controlling interests (35.4)	83,142	(367,990)	-	-
Closing balance	2,222,208,462	1,016,251,233	2,198,331,639	1,005,570,905

35.1 Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent undistributed profits, attributable to the capital providers i.e Federal, state and local governments. The movement in retained earnings during the year is as shown below:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Opening balance	670,269,451	567,617,909	652,209,792	556,236,854
Reclassification from retained earnings to NCI	-	(218,850)	-	-
Derecognition of fair value changes on equity investments (FVOCI)	-	496,071	-	-
Profit for the year	1,184,970,270	102,374,321	1,171,209,743	95,972,938
Closing balance	1,855,239,721	670,269,451	1,823,419,535	652,209,792

35.2 Fair value reserve

Fair value comprises fair value movements on equity and debt instruments that are carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Authority 31 December 2022 N '000
Opening balance	5,944,329	5,889,638	5,986,113	5,709,341
Change in value of financial assets measured at FVOCI (note 23.2.1)	(91,807)	568,723	(91,807)	276,772
Changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI (note 23.2.1)	608,429		608,429	-
Net amount transferred to retained earnings (note 23.2.1)	-	(496,071)	-	-
Expected credit losses on debts instruments FVOVI (note 15)	49,630	-	49,630	-
Share of change in value of financial assets measured at FVOCI - (Associates)	1,920,763	(17,961)	-	-
Closing balance	8,431,344	5,944,329	6,552,365	5,986,113

35.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

The currency translation reserve includes the net cumulative change in the foreign exchange gains or (losses) arising from translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries with US Dollars as their functional currency into the Group's presentation currency. The amounts presented within other comprehensive income are the gross amounts as the companies are exempted from income taxes.

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000
Opening balance	(6,969,557)	(1,030,107)
Exchange differences arising during the year	(2,935,927)	(5,939,450)
Closing balance	**(9,905,484)**	**(6,969,557)**

35.4 Non-controlling interests (NCI)

This is the component of Group's equity as reported on the consolidated statement of financial position which represents the ownership interest of equityholders other than the parent of the subsidiary. See below for the changes in non-controlling interest during the year.

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000
Opening balance	69,710	(125,790)
Reclassification from retained earnings to NCI	-	218,850
Profit/(loss) attributable to NCI	13,432	(23,350)
Closing balance	**83,142**	**69,710**

35.5 Contributions by the Government

	Group 31 December N '000	Group 31 December N '000	Authority 31 December N '000	Authority 31 December N '000
Opening balance	347,375,000	347,375,000	347,375,000	347,375,000
Addition	20,984,739	-	20,984,739	-
Closing balance	**368,359,739**	**347,375,000**	**368,359,739**	**347,375,000**

The Authority received additional contribution of $45million (N20.98 billion) from the Government during the 2023 financial year. Please refer to statement of changes in equity for further information. Subsequent to 2023 year-end, Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) received additional contribution of $96.41 million (N130.82 billion) from the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) based on the implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021.

36 Capital management

The Group is to maintain a strong capital base in order to retain the confidence of the Nigerian people and the market with a bid to sustain future developments for the business. Management monitors the return on capital by reviewing monthly performance returns from investment managers.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes necessary regulatory adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Group may through its Board restrict capital return to shareholders or drawdowns from its stabilisation funds. Capital management is overseen by the Board of Directors who have overall responsibility for ensuring adequate capital is maintained for the Group.

The Group has a process of ensuring adequate capital is maintained and this process includes effective capital planning, prudent portfolio management, stress testing and contigency planning.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of adjusted net debt to adjusted equity. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising payables to counterparties and other obligations, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 December 2023 was as follows:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000	Authority 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	547,425,983	60,185,675	546,395,553	59,273,853
Less: Total liabilities	(36,740,852)	(16,019,550)	(35,044,646)	(19,733,609)
Net surplus	510,685,131	44,166,125	511,350,907	39,540,244
Total equity	2,222,208,462	1,016,688,933	2,198,331,639	1,005,570,905
Adjusted equity	2,222,208,462	1,016,688,933	2,198,331,639	1,005,570,905
Net surplus to adjusted equity ratio	**23%**	**4%**	**23%**	**4%**

37 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. NSIA ("the Authority") is the ultimate parent of the Group.

Direct subsidiaries

Entity	Parent	% of interest
NSIA Motorways Investments Company (NMIC)	Authority	99.99%
KG Brussels L.P.	Authority	100%
NSIA Property Investment Co. Limited (NSIA Property)	Authority	99.99%
NSIA Power Investment Co. Limited (NPICL)	Authority	99.99%
NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Co. Limited (NHDIC)	Authority	99.99%
FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Authority	99.99%
FGF P. E. Beta Limited	Authority	99.99%
FGF Investment Limited	Authority	99.99%
NSIA Agriculture Investment Company (NAIC)	Authority	99.99%
NSIA Investment Management Company (NIMC)	Authority	100%

Indirect subsidiaries	Parent	% of interest
Lagos-Ibadan Expressway Development Company Limited	NMIC	100%
Abuja-Kano Expressway Development Company Limited	NMIC	100%
East-West Expressway Development Company Limited	NMIC	100%
Second Niger Bridge Development Company Limited	NMIC	100%
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited	NHDIC	100%
FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	NHDIC	90%
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	NHDIC	90%
LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited	NHDIC	100%
NSIA Renewables Company Limited	NIMC	100%
Equilease Systems Limited	NIMC	100%
NSIA Meta Management Company Limited	NIMC	100%
NSIA Engineering Company Limited	NIMC	100%
Mambilla Hydropower Development Company Limited	NPICL	100%

Direct associates	Investor Entity	% of interest
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)	Authority	20.9%
Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited	Authority	30.37%

Indirect associates		
Family Homes Fund Limited	NSIA Property	49%
Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited	NSIA Property	40.5%
Multi-Purpose Industrial Platforms Limited	NAIC	50%
UFF NAIC Agriculture Investment Coy. (Mauritius)	NAIC	50%

Indirect joint ventures	Investor Entity	% of interest
Panda Agricultural Properties Mgt. Ltd (Nigeria)."PropCo NG”	UFF NAIC	100%
Panda Agricultural Operations and Mgt (Mauritius) Ltd. “OpCo MU”	UFF NAIC	60%

The following are the balances with the Federal Government of Nigeria during the year:

	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	287,612	65,190

Compensation of key management personnel

The Authority’s key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The key management includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of NSIA, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Authority, including the close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control. The members of the Board of the Authority did not hold any shares in the Authority during or as at the end of the year. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

Directors' remuneration and expenses:	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000
Executive compensation	484,430	1,033,961
Non-executive directors fees and other benefits	103,000	141,173
Defined contribution plan	33,000	51,164
	620,430	**1,226,298**

Balances with subsidiaries and other related entities

The Authority has the following receivables from the underlisted subsidiaries/other related entities as at the reporting date:

	Type of interests	**31 December 2023 N '000**	**31 December 2022 N '000**
NSIA Motorways Investments Company	Subsidiary	8,304	-
NSIA Property Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	29,211,051	7,613,081
NSIA Power Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	8,373	6,523
NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	174,753	163,755
FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Subsidiary	44,032,084	21,606,997
FGF P. E. Beta Limited	Subsidiary	11,082,722	5,490,301
FGF Investment Limited	Subsidiary	83,592,928	23,181,098
KG Brussels	Subsidiary	535,703	169,197
NSIA Agriculture Investment Company	Subsidiary	13,885,743	6,594,744
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited	Sub-subsidiary	920,000	38,631
NSIA Renewables Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	115,524	-
Equilease Systems Limited	Sub-subsidiary	54,402	-
Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited	Joint Venture	-	1,663,125
FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	Sub-subsidiary	2,193,440	2,179,005
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	Sub-subsidiary	2,137,890	2,137,891
LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited	Sub-subsidiary	4,937,727	5,173,799
Total intercompany receivables (Note 25)		**192,890,644**	**76,018,147**
PFI-NPK Limited	Trustee	3,639,186	619,745
Kano Solar Project	Trustee	363,377	192,624
CBN NESI Stabilization Fund	Trustee	93,810	2,843,559
Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund	Trustee	558,468	2,343,798
Federal Government of Nigeria Stabilization Fund		958,779	-
		198,504,264	**82,017,873**

The Authority has the following payables to the underlisted subsidiaries/other related entities as at the reporting date:

	Type of interests	**31 December 2023 N '000**	**31 December 2022 N '000**
NSIA Motorways Investments Company	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
NSIA Property Investment Co. Limited Subsidiary	Subsidiary	42,050	42,050
NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	36,332	36,332
KG Brussels	Subsidiary	72,251	-
NSIA Investment Management Company Limited	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
FGF P. E. Beta Limited	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
FGF Investment Limited	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
NSIA Agriculture Investment Company	Subsidiary	1,000	5,283,613
NSIA Power Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	Subsidiary	2,144	1,789
Total payable to subsidiaries (Note 32)		**159,777**	**5,369,784**
Debt Management Office-Gas to Power	Trustee	-	5,976,622
FGN Stabilization Fund	Trustee	3,103,471	5,015,544
CBN NESI Stabilization Fund	Trustee	24,533,176	-
Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund	Trustee	104,157	-
		27,740,804	**10,992,166**
Total payables		**27,900,581**	**16,361,950**

The above related party balances are not secured, performing, not guaranteed with any sum as at 31st December 2023 and shall all be settled in cash.

The above disclosed related-party receivables and payables represent balances in which settlement of the liabilities were undertaken by the Authority on behalf of its related parties and similarly settled on its behalf by the same respectively; all transacted at arms' lengths.

Related party transactions	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	31 December 2023 Amount (₦)	31 December 2022 Amount (₦)
NSIA Motorways Investment Company	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	1,479,400
KG Brussels L.P.	Subsidiary	Audit fees	1,700,000	739,700
FGF Investments Ltd	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	1,849,900
FGF Private Equity Co. Ltd	Subsidiary	Audit fees	3,300,000	2,960,100
FGF PE Beta Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	3,000,000	2,960,100
NSIA Healthcare Dev. & Invest Co.Ltd.	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	1,300,000
NSIA Property Investment Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	3,000,000	2,960,100
NSIA Power Investment Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,000,000	1,849,900
NSIA Agricultural Investment Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	2,072,200
NSIA Investment Mgt. Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,000,000	1,000,000
NSIA Engineering Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	1,000,000
Abuja-Kano Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	1,000,000
East-West Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	1,000,000
Lagos-Ibadan Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	1,000,000
Mambilla Hydropower Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	1,000,000
Second Niger Bridge Development Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	1,000,000
Equilease Systems Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	-
NSIA Renewable Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	-
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited (Medserve	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	-
NSIA Meta Management Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	-

The audit expenses were incurred by the Authority on behalf of the subsidiaries, sub-subsidiaries and a joint venture and they are to be back-charged to them.

During the year ended, there were no related party transaction relating to the following:
- Provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances
- Expense recognized during the year in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

38 Other contracts

The investment activities of the three separate funds established by the Authority were managed by various investment managers engaged during the year.

38.1 Stabilization fund

The Authority engaged the following investment managers through its global custodian JP Morgan for the management of the Stabilization Fund. The details of the investment managers as of year end are:

UBS Global Asset Management (UK) LTD

Engagement and Service

The Authority engaged UBS Global Asset Management Ltd as its agent and delegate to manage the investment and reinvestment of certain monies and assets, deposited from time to time by the Authority and held by JP Morgan. UBS Global Asset Management Company provides the Authority with reports containing the transactions, valuations and portfolio performance of the account on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

Loop Capital Assets

Loop Capital Asset Management is a high conviction, fixed income asset management team employing both a top-down and bottom-up process across sectors, securities and yield curve positioning within the fixed income market. LCAM offers different customized solutions from Short Term to High Yield and Sustainable investment strategies.

Ninety One Global Strategy

Ninety-One is a global investment manager established in South Africa in 1991. They offer active investment strategies across equities, fixed income, multi-asset and alternatives to the Authority and other individual investors around the world. They are an independent firm, dual-listed in Johannesburg and London. Their range of active investment strategies spans global, regional, emerging and frontier markets.

38.2 Future Generations Fund

Hedge funds

The hedge fund managers in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at year end are stated below:
1. Canyon Value Realisation Fund Ltd
2. Naya Fund
3. Sachem Head Capital Management
4. Morgan Stanley
5. John Street Systematic Limited
6. Goldman Sachs

Long Only Equity Managers

The long only equity managers in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at year end are stated below:
1. Cevian Capital II
2. Marathon Asset Management
3. Fundsmith LLP
4. Artisan Partners
5. EFG International
6. Goldman Sachs
7.Bluebox Asset Management
8.Edgbaston
9.Prince Street Capital
10.RWC Asset Advisors US LLC.

Private equity partners

The private equity fund in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at year end are stated below:
1. Z Capital Fund II &III
2. Healthcare Royalty Partners Fund III & IV
3. Xenon Private Equity VI
4. Helios Investors IV
5. Gsquared IV & V
6. Actis Real Estate Fund III
7. Growth Healthcare Fund L.P
8. Ingressive Capital LP
9. Reverence Capital Fund II
10.StepStone VC Secondaries Fund IV & VI
12. Xenon PE VII
13. Whitehorse Liquidity Partners (Offshore) II LP
14. Petershill Private Equity Seeding Offshore SCsp
15. Alitheia IDF Fund LP
16. Falko Regional Aircraft Opportunities Fund I & II
17. Alpha Partners Fund III LP
18. Lombard Odier Secondaries III
19. Lombard Odier European VC III
20. LifeSci Venture Partners II
21. Synergy Private Equity I & II
22.Africa Capital Alliance Fund
23. Verod Growth Fund II & III
24. Euro Choice Secondary II
25. CardinalStone Capital
26. CardinalStone Legacy Fund
27. Z Capital Fund I and II
28. The Rise Fund II
29. Gateway Fund II
30. Tidal Ventures ILP
31. Uhuru Growth Fund I
32. Vektor Partners Fund I
33. Blume Ventures Trust IV
34. Lennertz & Co. Blockchain Fund II

38.3 Nigeria Infrastructure Fund

Private equity partners

The private equity fund and investments in which the Infrastructure Fund invested as at year end is stated below:
1. Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)
2. Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund

38.4 Custodians

Engagement and Service

The Authority engaged JP Morgan Chase & Co (global custodian), Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited (local custodian) and Citibank Nigeria Limited (Local Custodian) to provide custody services, as well as accounting, performance and compliance services to capital managed by the Authority. The custodians provide reports to the Authority on the performance of the capital custodied by it on a monthly basis.

Reports on Investments

The investment management fees paid to the investment fund managers, global and local custodians has been disclosed on the income statement.

39 Commitments

39a *(a) Capital commitments*

The Authority's unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers are as follows:

Capital commitments - US$:			Naira equivalent	
	Authority 31 December 2023 $ '000	**Authority 31 December 2022 $ '000**	**Authority 31 December 2023 N '000**	**Authority 31 December 2022 N '000**
Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund III, L.P	12,933	-	11,631,811	-
Petershill Private Equity Seeding Offshore Advisor	7,769	878	6,987,361	393,603
StepStone VC Secondaries Fund VII	6,406	1,128	5,761,492	505,964
Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)	4,501	4,501	4,048,154	2,019,103
Helios Investors	3,835	3,147	3,449,161	1,411,507
Alpha Partners Fund III LP	3,363	-	3,024,649	-
Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund II, L.P	3,280	8,812	2,949,999	3,952,788
Z Capital Partners	2,914	12,125	2,620,822	5,438,487
HealthCare Royalty Partners (HCRP)	1,992	9,655	1,791,585	4,330,833
Abraaj Growth Markets Health Fund L.P	1,502	2,332	1,350,884	1,045,878
The Rise Fund II	709	3,676	637,668	1,648,714
Actis Africa Real Estate	686	3,333	616,982	1,495,119
G Squared IV, SCSp	206	278	185,274	124,561
Capital Alliance Private Equity Fund "CAPE IV"	59	4,062 -	53,064	1,822,010
Total	**50,155**	**53,927**	**45,108,906**	**24,188,567**

Capital commitments - Euro:				
	Authority 31 December 2023 Euro '000	**Authority 31 December 2022 Euro '000**	**Authority 31 December 2023 N '000**	**Authority 31 December 2022 N '000**
Xenon Private Equity	1,668	4,495	1,658,907	2,152,739
Akina Euro Choice Secondary II L.P.	4,060	-	4,037,868	-
Total	**5,728**	**4,495**	**5,696,775**	**2,152,739**

Agric Plus Fund - Naira:	6,156,679	-
Total Authority's capital commitments	**56,962,360**	**26,341,306**

Other Group members unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers are as follows:

	31 December 2023 $ '000	31 December 2022 $ '000	31 December 2023 N '000	31 December 2022 N '000
LO Secondary III	7,282	7,282	6,549,577	3,266,450
Falko Regional Aircraft Opportunities Fund II	6,417	12,001	5,771,145	5,382,906
Gateway Fund II	6,010	3,130	5,405,543	1,404,057
NSIA Blume	5,250	-	4,721,798	-
NSIA Uhuru	3,160	-	2,842,235	-
Verod Capital III	2,598	4,778	2,336,899	2,143,129
Vektor Partners	1,984	-	1,784,037	-
Alithea IDF Fund LP	1,960	4,702	1,762,867	2,109,187
Whitehorse liquidity fund II	1,511	2,949	1,359,326	1,322,588
CardinalStone Capital Advisers Growth Fund L.P	1,488	4,916	1,337,857	2,204,961
Evercare Health Fund Feeder	1,253	378	1,127,196	169,725
Lifesci Venture Partners II, LP	1,099	4,314	988,310	1,935,121
Falko Regional Aircraft Opportunities Fund	668	392	601,047	175,956
Marlin Equity II, L.P.	590	593	530,211	265,967
Tidal Ventures I LP	405	4,087	364,007	1,833,127
OCM Opportunities Fund VIIb, L.P.	313	313	281,059	140,172
Synergy Private Equity Fund II LP	296	5,453	265,929	2,445,882
Marlin Equity, L.P.	262	262	235,675	117,538
Fortress Investment Fund IV, L.P.	133	133	119,469	59,582
Fortress Investment Fund V, L.P.	38	38	33,762	16,838
Fortress Investment Fund V Co-investment, L.P.	46	46	41,060	20,478
H.I.G. Bayside Opportunity Fund, L.P.	17	17	15,122	7,542
Synergy Private Equity Fund LP	13	175	12,112	78,459
RMB WestPort Real Estate Development Fund II LP	5	6	4,675	2,593
Ingressive Capital L.P	-	175	-	78,496
G Squared V	-	7,600	-	3,408,980
CardinalStone Capital Advisers Legacy Fund L.P	-	1,500	-	672,825
Ventures platform	1,039	-	934,360	-
Total	**43,836**	**65,238**	**39,425,278**	**29,262,559**

Euro:

	Group 31 December 2023 Euro '000	Group 31 December 2022 Euro '000	Group 31 December 2023 N '000	Group 31 December 2022 N '000
Euro Choice Secondary II, L.P.	6,304	8,158	5,669,528	3,907,038
Lennertz	2,119	-	1,905,807	-
LO European	1,040	2,106	935,366	1,008,799
Total	**9,463**	**10,264**	**6,604,894**	**4,915,837**
Total unfunded commitment to private equity fund			**102,992,532**	**60,519,702**

As disclosed above, the Group has committed to provide capital to various collective investment vehicles. The total of these commitments at the statement of financial position date is US$93.9million/N84.53billion and Euro 15.19 million/N12.30billion (2022: US$119.2million/N53.4billion and Euro 14.76 million/N7.1billion). The Group's commitment obligations, being capital calls, are set out in the various underlying subscription documents. Whilst the actual timing of the capital calls to be made by the managers of these vehicles is uncertain, as it is dependent on the managers sourcing suitable investment opportunities, the Group has recorded the commitments as being current in accordance with the underlying legal documents. The Group has appropriate liquidity planning in place to ensure a suitable allocation of resources will be available to cover these future commitments of capital.

39b Contigent liabilities

The Authority as at 31st December 2023 reporting date is unaware of any material transaction, does not have any violations or possible violations of laws or regulations whose effects could be considered for disclosure in the consolidated and separate financial statements or as the basis of recording a contingent loss. Additionally, NSIA has no any known or probable instances of non-compliance with the requirements of regulatory or governmental authorities, including their financial reporting requirements, and there have been no communications from regulatory agencies or government representatives concerning investigations or allegations of non-compliance, that should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.

40 Other fiduciary activities

The Authority performs the following fiduciary activities:

a) The Authority holds shares in the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) in trust for the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). The shares holding by the Authority currently stands at 14.97million, which represents 15% of the shareholding of the DBN. The Ministry of Finance has mandated the Authority to guide DBN towards the achievement of its organizational goals. The Authority is expected to remit all dividends received from DBN within 30 days and obtain prior consent from the FGN before the disposal, transfer or otherwise change of ownership of the shares. There were no dividends paid by DBN in the current year (2022: nil). NSIA does not have direct interest in the business of Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) but rather acting in fiduciary capacity on behalf of Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

b) The Authority provides investment management and custody services to the Debt Management Office (DMO) which involves the Authority making allocation, purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments and investments. Those assets and income that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these financial statements as they are not assets of the Authority. The fees and commissions which relates mainly to these investment management transactions and other fiduciary activity fees are recognized under other income in profit or loss as the related services being provided are performed.

The sums of USD$200 million ("the Fund") were received from the Debt Management Office ("DMO") under an Investment Management Agreement ("the Agreement"). NSIA acts as a manager of the Funds. The agreement provides for the Authority to invest the Funds in gas, power and other related projects. Consideration is payable to the Authority after certain milestones have been met and the customers' share of return has been paid. A total of USD$100 million was withdrawn from the DMO fund in order to fund the Second Niger Bridge Project and Lagos/Ibadan expressway project on the authority of the Federal Government. In 2023, the Authority additionally retire $97.2 million off the fund for the benefits of DMO leaving with a sum of $2.8 million.

The fair value of the Managed Funds as at 31 December 2023 stood at USD68.59million for DMO (2022: $158.57 million for DMO) while nil income was accrued by the Authority from the fiduciary agreement activities as of 31 December 2023.

c) The CBN NESI Stabilization Fund was established following an investment management agreement between NESI Stabilization Strategy Ltd and NSIA in May 2020 wherein it was stated that NSIA be appointed as the fund manager of the sum of N200billion to be provided by NESI and invested in return-generating projects and instruments for the purpose of growing the Nigerian economy. The Fund commenced operations in July 2020.

The fair value of the Managed Funds as at 31 December 2023 stood at N112.4 billion for CBN NESI (2022: N107.01 billion for CBN NESI). Total sum of N250 million was charged as fiduciary income for 2023 by the Authority from the fiduciary agreement while N360 million was earned for the year ended 31st December 2022.

d) The Authority started its fiduciary function on FGN Stabilization Fund on 6th May 2015, with an initial funding of N409.4million. A total sum of N57.6 billion have been received from the Federal Government Stabilization Account via the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation ("OAGF") till date and there has been a total of N19.8 billion withdrawal, the Fund currently has a balance of N37.8 billion contribution. NSIA is to act as a manager to the fund with a mandate to invest the funds in line with the investment policies of the Stabilization Fund of the Authority. The fair value of the Fund as at 31 December 2023 was N60.6 billion (2022: 31.2 billion). The assets and liabilities of the Funds have been excluded from these financial statements as they are not assets and liabilities of the Authority.

e) In 2018, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, President Muhammadu Buhari approved the establishment of a Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF), which is to be managed by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), and invested specifically in critical road and power projects across the country. The National Economic Council (NEC) authorized the initial transfer of $650 million to the NSIA from the Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) Dividend Account, as seed funding for PIDF on May 17, 2018. A subsequent funding of N90 billion was received from the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation ("OAGF") on 30 September, 2019. This is followed by subsequent inflow of $169.5million received into the Fund in April 2021. A special but purposeful Fund under Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) termed "PIDF Recovered Assets" was additionally inaugurated in 2020 which recorded its first funding in May 2020 for $311.8million.

This initiative aims to eliminate the risks of project funding, cost variation and completion that have plagued the development of the nation's critical infrastructure assets — such as the 2nd Niger Bridge, Lagos to Ibadan Expressway, East—West Road, Abuja to Kano Road, Mambilla Hydroelectric Power — over the last few decades. This fund is currently being managed by the Authority. The income earned from management of the funds during the year is N1.37 billion (2022: N864.6 million). The total infrastructure assets for the consolidated Presidential Infrastructure Development Funds (PIDF) stood at N806.2 billion as at 31st December 2023 (2022: N746.9 billion).

Terms of agreement

The Authority acting as a manager of PIDF:

i) has complete discretion to deploy prudent fund/ cash management strategies in relation to the fund;
ii) may not, without prior written consent of the FGN, borrow on FGN's behalf in relation to the PIDF projects;
iii) will receive the sum of 0.25% of the fund annually as management fee and deduct fund management expenses from the fund;
iv) will retain tax exempt status and as such, no taxes may be applied to any fees due and payable to the NSIA;
v) shall not except in case of fraud or gross negligence, be held liable for failure of PIDF to meets its objectives;
vi) will be indemnified by FGN in respect of all losses, liabilities, damages and claims and costs; and
vii) will provide promptly to the FGN detailed information and reports in relation to the PIDF projects.

e) The executed Investment Management Agreement (IMA) dated 27th May 2019 between the Authority and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria gives the NSIA the right of option to call for the conversion of the Fund Management Account as additional capital contribution to the Authority by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). However, this is optional and this is subject to the delivery of the written notice to the Federal Government of Nigeria by the Authority". This clause has nil financial implication for the Authority and does not affect its assets nor liabilities as at 31 December 2023.

f) NSIA was appointed by the President in a letter dated 12 December 2018 to assume the role of Funds and Project Manager for the development and construction of a 10MW FGN/Kano Solar Project. On 4 January 2019 a sum of N4.71 billion was approved as disbursement to the project.NSIA was tasked with the responsibility of:
I.creating a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") – Haske Solar Company Ltd – with the following ownership structure: Federal Government of Nigeria with 80%, Kano State Government with 15%, and Kumbotso Local Government with 5%.
II.Undertaking project development activities (including environmental impact assessment, basic engineering, and designs of the plant, load flow studies, energy yield studies, geotechnical & physical studies, and legal contracting).
III.Procurement of a construction and operations contractor.
IV.Construction of the plant.
V.Operationalization of the Project.

This project was commissioned in Q1-2023 by the Federal and Kano State Governments.The infrastrastructure assets and net assets value stood at N6.63billion and N9.47 billion respectively as at end of 31 December 2023.

41 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to 2023 year-end, Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) received additional contribution of $96.41 million (N130.82 billion) from the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) based on the implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021 . This marks the second capital contribution from the government following execution of PIA of 2021. The Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021 is a landmark piece of legislation signed into law by President Muhammadu Buhari in August of 2021, representing a significant overhaul of Nigeria's oil and gas sector. The PIA introduces a new royalty and tax regime for upstream (exploration and production) and downstream (refining and distribution) activities which aims to ensure government revenue is maximized while maintaining competitiveness for investors. PIA also establishes a royalty payable based on price ranging from 0% - 10% for crude oil and condensates ("Royalty by Price") which underscores the new source of capital inflow for the Authority.

Other national disclosures

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Other national disclosures
For the year ended 31 December 2023
Value added statements

	Group 2023 N '000	%	Group 2022 N '000	%	Authority 2023 N '000	%	Authority 2022 N '000	%
Revenue	1,180,804,566		104,289,394		1,180,879,338		97,068,079	
Administrative expenses (Local and foreign)	(18,880,337)		(12,241,580)		(13,501,139)		(8,143,863)	
Other non-operating income (Local and foreign)	23,059,473		10,303,158		3,831,544		7,048,722	
Value added	1,184,983,702	100%	102,350,972	100%	1,171,209,743	100%	95,972,938	100%
Applied as follows:								
To pay employees								
Salaries and other personnel cost	3,128,042	0%	3,106,167	3%	2,128,429	5%	2,337,570	2%
Maintenance of assets								
Depreciation and amortization	999,639	0%	984,856	1%	435,889	0%	374,271	0%
To pay government								
Taxation	1,314	0%	834	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Owner of NSIA	1,180,854,707	100%	98,259,115	96%	1,168,645,425	95%	93,261,097	97%
Value added	1,184,983,702	100%	102,350,972	100%	1,171,209,743	100%	95,972,938	100%

Value added is the wealth created by the efforts of the Authority and its employees and its allocation between employees, shareholders, government and re-investment for the future creation of further wealth.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Other national disclosures
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Five-Year Financial Summary - Group

Statement of financial position	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Asset					
Cash and cash equivalents	547,425,983	60,185,675	269,602,956	145,257,520	216,047,631
Investment securities	1,349,770,243	628,070,376	571,633,505	569,376,444	357,524,381
Loans and receivables	21,293,934	32,610,185	15,467,411	1,440,792	-
Restricted balances and other assets	266,262,970	278,489,858	340,764,438	162,270,572	53,582,445
Inventories	194,443	198,013	142,746	152,549	4,615,646
Investment in associates and joint ventures	68,427,743	27,766,212	24,680,009	19,371,487	15,226,911
Right of use assets	184,112	173,662	251,270.00	202,222.00	249,905.00
Property and equipment	5,296,065	5,119,399	5,161,049	5,431,210	2,498,894
Intangible assets	93,821	95,103	125,695	213,544	100,235
Total assets	**2,258,949,314**	**1,032,708,483**	**1,227,829,079**	**903,716,340**	**649,846,048**
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	78,064,684	
	2,258,949,314	**1,032,708,483**	**1,227,829,079**	**981,781,024**	**649,846,048**
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	11,564,699	15,588,928	308,102,429	159,824,323	47,177,240
Current tax payable	642,977	430,622			
Borrowings	24,533,176	-	-	-	23,133,382
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	49,209,187	
Total liabilities	**36,740,852**	**16,019,550**	**308,102,429**	**209,033,510**	**70,310,622**
Equity and reserves					
Contributions by the Government	368,359,739	347,375,000	347,375,000	347,375,000	280,662,500
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	1,855,239,721	670,269,451	567,617,909	414,000,617	291,026,827
Fair value reserves	8,431,344	5,944,329	5,889,638	5,010,841	3,941,139
Currency translation reserves	(9,905,484)	(6,969,557)	(1,030,107)	6,429,941	3,907,858
Total equity and amount attributable to equity contributors (Government)	**2,222,125,320**	**1,016,619,223**	**919,852,440**	**772,816,399**	**579,538,324**
Non-controlling interests	83,142	69,710	(125,790)	(68,885)	(2,898)
Total equity	**2,222,208,462**	**1,016,688,933**	**919,726,650**	**772,747,514**	**579,535,426**
Total liabilities and equity	**2,258,949,314**	**1,032,708,483**	**1,227,829,079**	**981,781,024**	**649,846,048**

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Other national disclosures
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Five-Year Financial Summary - Group

Statement of comprehensive income	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Investment and Interest income	34,800,349	13,574,560	10,200,690	8,720,542	8,443,836
Interest income on instruments measured at FVPL	59,988,077	41,653,710	33,708,242	42,757,522	26,345,056
Interest income on instruments measured at FVOCI	343,662	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain on financial assets	544,207,789	1,648,077	56,913,252	58,094,087	2,831,932
Net foreign exchange gains	537,279,160	44,226,646	45,774,912	51,214,487	1,289,159
Total operating income	**1,176,619,037**	**101,102,993**	**146,597,096**	**160,786,638**	**38,909,983**
Investment management fees	(2,836,033)	(1,457,010)	(1,218,136)	(1,077,746)	(1,228,662)
Local custodian fees	(25,168)	(55,519)	(44,264)	10,732	(19,711)
Foreign custodian fees	(239,655)	(152,867)	(144,410)	(128,889)	(181,155)
Total investment management & custodian fees	**(3,100,856)**	**(1,665,396)**	**(1,406,810)**	**(1,195,903)**	**(1,429,528)**
Impairment charges on financial assets	(3,156,820)	(1,434,423)	544,789	(744,867)	1,208,237
Total operating profit	**1,170,361,361**	**98,003,174**	**145,735,075**	**158,845,868**	**38,688,692**
Revenue from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	4,185,529	3,186,401	2,007,165	759,291	31,965,979
Expense from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	(1,327,913)	(920,345)	(575,920)	(190,130)	(35,662,535)
Profit/(loss) from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	**2,857,616**	**2,266,056**	**1,431,245**	**569,161**	**(3,696,556)**
Other income	4,146,894	7,080,082	4,305,732	1,712,546	7,123,910
Other operating expenses	(9,734,244)	(8,220,582)	(6,971,632)	(6,801,111)	(4,263,302)
Interest expense	(1,559,190)	-	(3,058)	(2,491)	(4,546,556)
Share of profit of investments in associates	18,912,579	3,223,076	4,038,065	2,158,747	1,363,940
Profit before tax	**1,184,985,016**	**102,351,806**	**148,535,427**	**156,482,720**	**34,670,128**
Income tax expense	(1,314)	(834)	(1,743)	(12,417)	(202,364)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	**1,184,983,702**	**102,350,972**	**148,533,684**	**156,470,303**	**34,467,764**
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	5,026,703	-	-
Profit for the year	**1,184,983,702**	**102,350,972**	**153,560,387**	**156,470,303**	**34,467,764**

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Other national disclosures
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Five-Year Financial Summary - Group

Statement of comprehensive income	**2023** **N '000**	**2022** **N '000**	**2021** **N '000**	**2020** **N '000**	**2019** **N '000**
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit					
Movement in fair value reserves					
Net change in fair value	(91,807)	-	-	-	1,185,427
Share of other comprehensive income of investments in associate	1,920,763	(17,961)	(210,446)	147,586	215,092
Currency translation differences	(2,935,927)	(5,939,450)	(7,460,048)	2,522,083	(474,243)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	608,429	568,723	1,089,243	922,116	754,000
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**(498,542)**	**(5,388,688)**	**(6,581,251)**	**3,591,785**	**1,680,276**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,184,485,160**	**96,962,284**	**146,979,136**	**160,062,088**	**36,148,040**

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Other national disclosures
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Five-Year Financial Summary - Authority

Statement of financial position	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Asset					
Cash and cash equivalents	546,395,553	59,273,853	268,782,415	144,447,965	185,736,007
Investment securities	1,213,696,640	576,575,102	536,385,478	544,423,629	324,361,629
Loans and receivables	7,753,092	23,360,168	16,850,542	3,243,527	-
Restricted balances and other assets	453,562,021	352,813,040	362,353,574	218,908,170	75,878,818
Investment in subsidiaries	9,000	9,000	9,000	895,797	1,753,398
Investment in associates and joint ventures	10,614,500	12,278,115	12,278,115	10,614,990	10,614,990
Right of use assets	28,146	6,751	73,414	13,421	43,488
Property and equipment	1,254,433	938,493	513,481	475,253	370,522
Intangible assets	62,900	49,992	84,820	121,284	100,235
Total assets	**2,233,376,285**	**1,025,304,514**	**1,197,330,839**	**923,144,036**	**598,859,087**
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	10,511,470	19,733,609	288,009,644	156,775,908	27,015,570
Borrowings	24,533,176	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**35,044,646**	**19,733,609**	**288,009,644**	**156,775,908**	**27,015,570**
Equity and reserves					
Contributions by the Government	368,359,739	347,375,000	347,375,000	347,375,000	280,662,500
Retained earnings	1,823,419,535	652,209,792	556,236,854	413,624,795	287,750,520
Fair value reserves	6,552,365	5,986,113	5,709,341	5,368,333	3,430,497
Total equity and amount attributable to equity contributors (Government)	**2,198,331,639**	**1,005,570,905**	**909,321,195**	**766,368,128**	**571,843,517**
Total equity	**2,198,331,639**	**1,005,570,905**	**909,321,195**	**766,368,128**	**571,843,517**
Total liabilities and equity	**2,233,376,285**	**1,025,304,514**	**1,197,330,839**	**923,144,036**	**598,859,087**

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Other national disclosures
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Five-Year Financial Summary - Authority

Statement of comprehensive income	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
	N '000	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**	**N '000**
Investment and Interest income	93,833,064	55,061,136	8,944,690	10,719,006	7,567,781
Interest income on instruments measured at FVTPL	59,988,077	41,653,710	33,708,242	42,757,522	26,345,056
Interest income on instruments measured at FVTOCI	343,662	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain on financial assets	543,848,532	3,522,321	56,464,806	60,358,759	3,595,984
Net foreign exchange gains	543,197,742	38,484,622	45,800,056	50,771,621	1,288,894
Total operating income	**1,241,211,077**	**138,721,789**	**144,917,794**	**164,606,908**	**38,797,715**
Investment management fees	(1,994,479)	(1,086,906)	(1,055,765)	(927,775)	(745,501)
Local custodian fees	(25,168)	(55,519)	(43,947)	10,732	(19,181)
Foreign custodian fees	(239,655)	(152,867)	(144,410)	(126,534)	(177,611)
Total investment management & custodian fees	**(2,259,302)**	**(1,295,292)**	**(1,244,122)**	**(1,043,577)**	**(942,293)**
Impairment charges on financial assets	(3,316,677)	(1,049,418)	(342,008)	(1,106,280)	(965,076)
Other income	3,831,544	7,048,722	4,259,916	1,629,861	946,600
Other operating expenses	(6,365,970)	(5,799,153)	(4,976,463)	(4,647,646)	(3,769,396)
Interest expense	(1,559,190)	(7,526)	(7,526)	(2,491)	(7,526)
Profit before tax	**1,231,541,482**	**137,619,122**	**142,607,590**	**159,436,775**	**34,060,024**
Profit for the year	**1,171,209,743**	**95,972,938**	**142,612,059**	**159,436,775**	**34,060,024**

Five-Year Financial Summary - Authority

Statement of comprehensive income	Authority 2023 N '000	Authority 2022 N '000	Authority 2021 N '000	Authority 2020 N '000	Authority 2019 N '000
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss					
Movement in fair value reserves					
Net change in fair value	566,252	276,772	341,008	1,937,836	1,185,427
Other comprehensive income for the year	**566,252**	**276,772**	**341,008**	**1,937,836**	**1,185,427**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,171,775,995**	**96,249,710**	**142,953,067**	**161,374,611**	**35,245,451**