

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the 9 months
period ended 30 September 2015

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
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For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

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Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

Directors, officers and professional advisors

Chairman	*Alhaji Mahey Rasheed (OFR)
Directors	Mr. Uche Orji (Managing) Mr. Hanspeter Ackermann (Executive) Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli (Executive) *Mrs. Ibukun Awosika (Non- Executive) *Mr. Arnold Ekpe (Non- Executive) *Mrs. Olabisi Soyebó (SAN) (Non- Executive) *Mr. Hassan Usman (Non- Executive) *Mr. Jide Zeitlin (Non- Executive)

*The Board of the Authority was dissolved via a pronouncement of the Federal Government of Nigeria with effect from 16 July 2015. Consequently, the Non-Executive Directors of the Authority ceased being Directors from that date

Secretary	Mrs. Ezinwa Okoroafor
Registered office	The Clan Place, 4th floor Plot 1386A, Tigris Crescent Maitama Abuja
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Landmark Towers 5B Water Corporation Road Victoria Island Lagos
Bankers	Central Bank of Nigeria
Fund custodians	JP Morgan (Global Custodian) Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited (Local Custodian)

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

Management's report

1. Financial statements

The management present their quarterly report on the affairs of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('NSIA' or 'the Authority'), together with the financial statements and independent auditor's report for the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015.

2. Principal activities

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

3. Operating results

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

	Group	Authority
	9 months to 30	9 months to 30
	September 2015	September 2015
	N'000	N'000
Investment income	4,593,595	4,598,072
Net foreign exchange gains and other fee income	8,778,954	8,778,954
Profit for the period	10,904,015	11,429,134
Total comprehensive income for the period	25,776,891	24,898,192
Retained earnings for the period	<u>16,594,956</u>	<u>16,961,678</u>

4. Objective

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

- a) build a savings base for the Nigerian people;
- b) enhance the development of Nigerian infrastructure;
- c) provide stabilisation support in times of economic stress; and
- d) carry out such other matters 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:

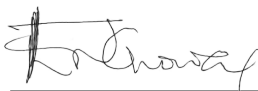
- a) The President of Nigeria (who may be represented by the Vice-President);
- b) Governors of Nigeria's 36 States; and
- c) Eighteen other appointees, including:
 - (i) Attorney-General of the Federation;
 - (ii) Minister of Finance;
 - (iii) Minister in charge of the National Planning Commission.

6. Employment of disabled persons

The Authority has a policy of fair consideration of job applications by disabled persons having regard to their abilities and aptitude. The Authority's policy prohibits discrimination of disabled persons in the recruitment, training and career development of its employees. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Authority continues and that appropriate training is arranged.

7. Employee health, safety and welfare

The Authority enforces strict health and safety rules and practices at 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.



Mrs Ezinwa Okoroafor
Secretary
FRC/2014/ICAN/0000005766

**Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015**

**Statement of Management’s responsibilities
In relation to the financial statements for the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015**

The management of the Authority accept responsibility for the preparation of the quarterly financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Authority.

The management further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records and for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

The management has made an assessment of the Authority’s ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Authority will not remain a going concern in the period ahead.

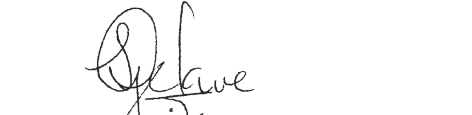
SIGNED ON BEHALF OF MANAGEMENT BY:



Mr. Uche Orji
Managing Director
FRC/2014/IODN/00000007036



Mr Hanspeter Ackermann
Executive Director
FRC/2015/IODN/00000012315



Mrs Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli
Executive Director
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005766



REPORT ON THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NIGERIA SOVEREIGN INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim statements of financial position of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ("the Authority") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") as of 30 September 2015 and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim financial reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Authority as at 30 September 2015, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim financial reporting".

For: **PricewaterhouseCoopers**
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

Engagement partner: Daniel Asapokhai
FRC/2013/ICAN/0000000946



30 June 2016

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
Statement of comprehensive income for the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

	Note	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Investment income	8	4,486,255	3,127,436	4,490,732	3,056,975
Interest income	9	107,340	27,712	107,340	15,779
Total operating income		4,593,595	3,155,148	4,598,072	3,072,754
Investment management fees		335,260	90,451	335,260	90,451
Local custodian fees		8,326	13,416	8,326	13,416
Global custodian fees		50,188	93,329	50,188	12,792
Total investment management & custodian fees		393,774	197,196	393,774	116,659
Total operating profit		4,199,821	2,957,952	4,204,298	2,956,095
Net foreign exchange gains and other fee income	10	8,778,954	32,800	8,778,954	32,800
Total other income		8,778,954	32,800	8,778,954	32,800
Operating and administrative expenses	11	2,020,429	1,204,046	1,545,824	1,200,596
Total operating and administrative expenses		2,020,429	1,204,046	1,545,824	1,200,596
Share of loss of investments in associates	20	(18,281)	-	-	-
Profit before tax		10,940,065	1,786,707	11,437,428	1,788,299
Taxation	14	36,050	-	8,294	-
Profit for the period		10,904,015	1,786,707	11,429,134	1,788,299
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA		10,903,872	1,786,707	11,429,134	1,788,299
Non-controlling interests		143	-	-	-
		10,904,015	1,786,707	11,429,134	1,788,299
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Fair value gains on available for sale investments					
Net change in fair value	23	13,323,878	924,766	13,469,058	924,766
Currency translation differences	23	1,548,998	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the		14,872,876	924,766	13,469,058	924,766
Total comprehensive income for the period		25,776,891	2,711,473	24,898,192	2,713,065
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA		25,775,836	2,711,473	24,898,192	2,713,065
Non-controlling interests		1,055	-	-	-
		25,776,891	2,711,473	24,898,192	2,713,065

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

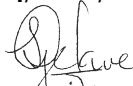
Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2015

	Note	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	15	35,130,097	49,903,739	26,348,320	43,098,473
Advances		9,173	16,799	9,173	16,799
Investment securities	16	169,001,098	117,746,679	159,066,214	108,471,837
Other assets	17	1,232,118	4,769,933	1,260,698	4,769,621
Investment in subsidiaries	20	-	-	7,335,461	11,994,482
Investment in associate	20	1,598,083	1,616,364	1,600,000	1,600,000
Property and equipment	18	5,278,375	3,772,874	122,247	185,379
Intangible assets	19	7,798	12,168	7,798	12,168
Total assets		212,256,742	177,838,556	195,749,911	170,148,759
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	21	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323
Total liabilities		14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323
Equity and reserves					
Contribution by Government	23	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000
Retained earnings	23	16,594,956	5,691,084	16,961,678	5,532,544
Fair value reserves	23	23,793,610	10,470,202	22,326,950	8,857,892
Currency translation reserves	23	1,665,395	116,981	-	-
Non-controlling interest	23	3,593	-	-	-
Total equity and amount attributable to equity contributors of the parent (Government)		197,307,554	171,528,267	194,538,628	169,640,436
Total equity and liabilities		212,256,742	177,838,556	195,749,911	170,148,759

The consolidated financial statements on pages 5 to 47 were approved for issue by management on 29 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Uche Orji
Managing Director
FRC/2014/IODN/00000007036



Mrs Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli
Executive Director
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005766



Mr. Hanspeter Ackermann
Executive Director
FRC/2015/IODN/000000012315



Mrs. Olubisi Makoji
Financial Controller
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005765

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
Statement of changes in equity
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

Group	Contribution by Government N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Fair value reserves N'000	Translation reserves N'000	Non- controlling interest N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	155,250,000	5,691,084	10,470,202	116,981	-	171,528,267
Total comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	-	10,903,872	-	-	143	10,904,015
	-	10,903,872	-	-	143	10,904,015
Other comprehensive income for the year						
Net changes in fair value reserve of financial assets (available for sale)	-	-	13,323,408	-	470	13,323,878
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	1,548,414	584	1,548,998
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	13,323,408	1,548,414	1,054	14,872,876
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,903,872	13,323,408	1,548,414	1,197	25,776,891
Capital contribution by non-controlling interest (NCD) in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Capital distributions by subsidiary to NCI	-	-	-	-	(604)	(604)
Total contributions and distributions	-	-	-	-	2,396	2,396
Balance at 30 September 2015	155,250,000	16,594,955	23,793,610	1,665,395	3,593	197,307,554

Group	Contribution by Government N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Fair value reserves N'000	Translation reserves N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	155,250,000	525,158	(19,464)	-	155,755,694
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	5,165,926	-	-	5,165,926
	-	5,165,926	-	-	5,165,926
Other comprehensive income for the period					
Net changes in fair value reserve of financial assets (available for sale)	-	-	10,489,666	-	10,489,666
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	116,981	116,981
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,489,666	116,981	10,606,647
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,165,926	10,489,666	116,981	15,772,573
Balance at 31 December 2014	155,250,000	5,691,084	10,470,202	116,981	171,528,267

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
Statement of changes in equity
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

Authority	Contribution by Government N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Fair value reserves N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	155,250,000	5,532,544	8,857,892	169,640,436
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period				
Net changes in fair value reserve of financial assets (available for sale)	-	-	1,665,395	1,665,395
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,665,395	1,665,395
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,665,395	1,665,395
Balance at 30 September 2015	155,250,000	5,532,544	10,523,287	171,305,831

Authority	Contribution by Government N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Fair value reserves N'000	Total N'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	155,250,000	525,158	(19,464)	155,755,694
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the 9 months period	-	5,007,386	-	5,007,386
Other comprehensive income for the period				
Net changes in fair value reserve of financial assets (available for sale)	-	-	8,877,356	8,877,356
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	8,877,356	8,877,356
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	5,007,386	8,877,356	13,884,742
Balance as at 31 December 2014	155,250,000	5,532,544	8,857,892	169,640,436

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
Statement of cash flows
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

		Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
	Note				
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax		10,940,065	1,786,705	11,437,428	1,707,762
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	18	53,681	57,699	52,459	57,699
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	6,045	5,692	6,045	5,692
Fair value changes in Available for sale		-	924,766	-	924,766
Net exchange gains		-	(32,800)	-	(32,800)
Dividend income		-	(175,857)	-	(175,857)
Withholding tax deducted from income received	14	(36,050)	-	(8,294)	-
Share of loss from associate	20	18,281	-	-	-
Movements in operating assets/liabilities					
Increase in investment securities	16	(45,122,316)	-	(45,866,092)	-
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	17	3,537,815	(3,811,935)	3,508,923	(3,811,681)
Decrease in advances		7,626	-	7,626	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	21	8,638,899	8,407,604	702,960	(54,696)
Net cash used in operating activities		(21,955,954)	7,161,874	(30,158,945)	(1,379,115)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase / (disposal) of property and equipment	18	(1,559,182)	(3,961,005)	10,673	(13,507)
Purchase of intangible assets	19	(1,675)	-	(1,675)	-
Return of capital from subsidiary	20	-	-	4,659,021	-
Purchase of investment securities		-	(87,059,871)	-	(87,060,871)
Dividends received		-	175,857	-	175,857
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities		(1,560,857)	(90,845,019)	4,668,019	(86,898,521)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayment of loan		-	(1,400,000)	-	(1,400,000)
Transactions with non-controlling interest("NCI")		3,000	-	-	-
Return of capital from subsidiary - NCI		(604)	-	-	-
Net cash generated/(used) in financing activities		2,396	(1,400,000)	-	(1,400,000)
Net cash movement for the period		(23,514,415)	(85,083,145)	(25,490,926)	(89,677,636)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		49,903,739	111,895,419	43,098,473	111,895,419
Net exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		8,740,773	32,800	8,740,773	32,800
Cash and cash equivalents at period end		35,130,097	26,845,074	26,348,320	22,250,583
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Cash in hand		125	17	125	17
Bank balances		18,369,654	11,177,327	15,157,018	6,582,836
Placements with financial institutions		16,760,318	15,667,730	11,191,177	15,667,730
Total cash and cash equivalents		35,130,097	26,845,074	26,348,320	22,250,583

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

Notes to the consolidated 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 set up 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 commenced operations in October 2012.

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

In order to actualize 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 and Private Equity funds
Stabilisation Fund (SF)	Legg Mason Global Asset Management, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, JP Morgan Asset Management and UBS
Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)	In-house Management Team, Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN), Goldman Sachs, JPM Asset Management and Legg Mason Global Asset Management
Future Generations Fund (FGF)	Cevian Capital, Blue Mountain Capital Management, JHL Capital Group, Edgbaston Investment partners, Capital Group, Arbiter Offshore Limited, Somerset Capital Management LLP, Marathon Asset Management LLP, Chieftain Capital, Prince Street, JP Morgan Asset Management, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, Jamison Capital Partners, Xenon Private Equity, Z Capital Partners, Helios Investment partners, Healthcare Royalty Partners, AQR Capital Management, Actis Capital, Africa Capital Alliance and Legg Mason Global Asset Management.

JP Morgan has been appointed as the Funds' Global Custodian and Stanbic IBTC as the Local Custodian.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated interim financial statements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on Interim financial information (IAS 34), including International Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. Further standards may be issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and may be subject to the interpretations issued by the IFRIC.

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements were approved by management on 29 June 2016.

The Group has adopted the liquidity approach in the presentation of the consolidated statement of financial position as this best represents the nature of its activities.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value
- Fair value through profit or loss financial assets are measured at fair value
- Trade and other receivables, held to maturity financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except otherwise indicated.

The currency of the primary economic environment of the Authority (that is, functional currency) is the Nigerian Naira.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Consolidated interim financial statements
For the 9 months period ended 30 September 2015

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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 financial statements are presented in 'Naira', which is the group's presentation currency.

(b) 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. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'net exchange gains'.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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 available for sale, 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:

a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;

b) income and expenses for each income statement 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

(c) 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.

Composition of the Group

The Group is made up of three different types of subsidiaries. The Group re-assesses the function performed by each type of subsidiary to determine its treatment under the IFRS 10 on consolidation. The types of subsidiaries and their treatment under IFRS 10 are as follows:

NSIA Motorways Investment Company (NMIC): wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria investing in road infrastructure within Nigeria. Its results have been consolidated in the Group's financial statements.

KG Brussels LP: a 99.97% owned subsidiary domiciled in the United States of America. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in other investee funds.

KG Acquisition I LLC : wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in the United States of America. The subsidiary was set-up to act as a General Partner to KG Brussels LP.

FGF Private Equity Co.Ltd : wholly-owned subsidiary of the Authority domiciled in Nigeria.The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities of other investee funds.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.4 Structure and content

The financial statement comprises:

- a) A statement of financial position at the end of the period;
- b) A statement of comprehensive income for the period;
- c) A statement of changes in equity for the period;
- d) A statement of cash flows for the period;
- e) Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2.5 Changes in accounting policy

There were no changes in the accounting policies of the Authority and Group during the period.

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group

The following standards have been adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2015 and have a material impact on the Group:

IFRIC 21, 'Levies', sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy if that liability is within the scope of IAS 37 'Provisions'. The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when a liability should be recognised. The Group is not currently subjected to significant levies so the impact on the Group is not material.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2015 are not material to the Group.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statement. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and fair value through Profit and Loss (P&L). The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not

There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted. The Group is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

Amendments to IAS 27 on equity method in "Separate Financial Statements"

The amendment allows an option to use the equity method in separate financial statements. The changes will need to be applied retrospectively and there is no relief for first-time adoption. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The Group is yet to assess the impact of this amendment.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below were adopted by the Authority in the presentation of these consolidated financial statements.

3.1 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 re-measurement 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 accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, 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) Changes in ownership interests in 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 non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control over 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 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.

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The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, 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 associate 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 income statement.

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 income statement.

(e) Joint arrangements

The Group applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The Authority has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint operations. Joint operations are accounted for by recognising the entity's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the joint operation.

3.2 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense, including interest income from non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate 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.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Authority estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

3.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividend income from equity securities designated at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the "dividend income" line in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.4 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 income statement. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, custodians and advisers.

3.5 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 and foreign exchange differences, but excludes interest and dividend income, and dividend expense on short positions.

3.6 Fees and Commissions

Fees, commission and other expenses that are not integral to the effective interest rate computation are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis as the related services are performed.

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3.6.1 Fiduciary Activities

The Authority provides investment management and custody services to the Debt Management Office and Nigerian Bulk Electricity Company Plc. ("NBET") which involve 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. Some of these arrangements involve the Authority accepting targets for benchmark levels of returns for the assets under the Authority's care. The fees and commissions which relates mainly to these investment management transactions and other fiduciary activity fees are recognised under non-operating income in profit or loss as the related services being provided are performed.

From May 2015, the Authority received 25% of funds accruing to the Federal Government of Nigeria Stabilisation Account on a regular basis and is required to invest the funds in varied financial instruments.

3.7 Income tax expense

The Authority and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and wholly affiliates in Nigeria shall be exempt 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, including without limitation, the Companies Income Tax Act Cap. C21 LFN 2004, the Capital Gains Tax Act Cap. C1 LFN 2004, the Stamp Duties Act Cap. S8 LFN 2004, the Value Added Tax Act Cap. V1 LFN 2004 or other imports, taxes on interest and dividends or any similar law or regulation.

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 recorded as such in the income statement.

3.8 Financial assets and financial liabilities

3.8.1 Recognition and initial measurement

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value at the trade date, which includes transaction costs for financial instruments not classified as fair value through profit or loss. Financial instruments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments have expired or where the Authority has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

3.8.2 Classification

The Authority has adopted the following classifications for financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets:

- loans and receivables;
- held to maturity;
- available-for-sale; or
- fair value through profit or loss and within the category as:
 - held for trading; or
 - designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

The Authority classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

3.8.3 Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those classified by the Authority as fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Transaction costs that are integral to the effective rate are capitalised to the value of the loan and amortised through interest income as part of the effective interest rate. All of the Authority's advances are included in the loans and receivables category.

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Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed determinable payments and fixed maturities that management has both the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated as fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale. Where the Authority is to sell more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale assets and the difference between amortised cost and fair value will be accounted for in other comprehensive income. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less any provisions for impairment.

Available-for-sale

Financial assets classified by the Authority as available-for-sale financial assets are generally those that are not designated as another category of financial assets, or strategic capital investments held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised directly in fair value reserve in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired. When available-for-sale financial assets are disposed of, the fair value adjustments accumulated in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income, calculated using the effective interest method, is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends received on available-for-sale financial instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Authority's right to receive payment has been established.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as held-for-trading unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial assets may be designated at fair value through profit or loss when:

The designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities on different basis; or

A group of financial assets is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values are remeasured at each reporting date. All gains and losses arising from changes therein are recognised in profit or loss in 'trading income' for trading assets. Interest earned and dividends received while holding trading assets at fair value through profit or loss are included in net trading income. Trading assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

The Authority classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost.

3.8.4 Derecognition

The Authority 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 Authority derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

3.8.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the authority has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.8.6 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.

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3.8.7 Fair value measurement

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.

When available, the authority 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 authority 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 authority, 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 authority 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.

3.8.8 Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Authority assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is (are) impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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 Authority in the management of its short-term commitments.

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

3.10 Property and equipment

3.10.1 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.

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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.

3.10.2 Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised 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.

3.10.3 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	Over the lease period
Computer hardware	40 years
Furniture and fittings	3.3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
	4 years

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

3.10.4 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 year the asset is derecognised.

3.11 Intangible assets - Software

Software acquired by the Authority is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is recognised 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 capitalised as part of the software. Software is accounted for using the cost model. After initial recognition, the software is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised 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 amortisation method and useful life of software are reassessed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.12 Trade receivables

Trade receivable are amounts due from the sale of securities in the ordinary course of business. 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.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

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3.13 Leased assets – lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

3.14 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 group that generates cash flows, which are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised 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.

3.15 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Authority has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3.15.1 Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Authority has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

3.16 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for securities that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from the secondary market. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.17 Contingencies

3.17.1 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 realisation 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.

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3.17.2 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 recognised 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 recognised, 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.

3.18 Employee benefits

3.18.1 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Pension Scheme

The Authority 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 each of the qualifying employee's salary.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans shall be recognised 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 more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service shall be discounted to their present value at the reporting date.

3.18.2 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 recognised 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.

3.19 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director/CEO that makes strategic decisions.

Segment results that are reported to the Managing Director / CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Authority's headquarters), head office expenses.

3.20 Capital 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.

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3.21 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the Authority (issuer) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor (wholly-owned subsidiaries) fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, which is the premium received, and then amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial guarantee liability is measured at the higher of the present value of any expected payment, when a payment under the guarantee has become probable, and the unamortised premium. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

3.22 Determination of fair values

A number of the Authority'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.

3.22.1 Investments 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 held-to-maturity investments (which are the Federal Government of Nigeria Treasury bills) is determined for disclosure purposes only and are determined by reference to the quoted closing bid price at the reporting date.

3.22.2 Investments in private equity funds

The fair value of the investments held in one of the Group's subsidiaries is 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. If necessary, adjustments to the NAV are made to the various Investee Funds to obtain the best estimate of fair value.

3.22.3 Receivables

The fair value of short term receivables is measured at its carrying amount. Where the receivables are material; it is estimated at the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of return at the reporting date.

3.23 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

At each end of the reporting date, the Authority assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or portfolio of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or portfolio of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or portfolio of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Some objective evidence that a financial asset or portfolio of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Authority on the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor; are expected to be useful for more than one period;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
- It becomes probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a portfolio/group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio/group.

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

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If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on loans and receivables the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. As a practical expedient, the Authority may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as improved credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 recognised in the period in which the estimate is 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 (see note 5).

4.1 Critical accounting judgements in applying the Authority's accounting policies

4.1.1 Valuation of financial instruments

The Authority's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed under Note 3.8.7. 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.

4.1.2 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 3.8.

4.1.3 Depreciation and carrying value of property and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

4.1.4 Determination of impairment of property and equipment, and intangible assets.

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. The Authority applies the impairment assessment to its separate cash generating units. This requires management to make significant judgements and estimates concerning the existence of impairment indicators, separate cash generating units, remaining useful lives of assets, projected cash flows and net realisable values. Management's judgement is also required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

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4.1.5 Joint arrangements

The Authority's subsidiary, NSIA Motorways Investment Company (NMIC) has a joint arrangement with Julius Berger Investment Ltd (JBI) to design, build, operate and transfer a bridge over the river Niger.

Joint arrangement constitutes a joint operation with each party holding 50% rights. NMIC together with JBI have joint control over this arrangement as under the contractual agreements, unanimous consent is required from both parties to the agreements for all relevant activities.

4.1.6 Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and measurement to determine when an available-for-sale equity investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. There has been no impairment loss recognised in these financial statements.

4.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

4.2.1 Fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale

The fair values of quoted available-for-sale investments are determined by reference to prices quoted in an active market. For available for sale equity investments which are unquoted, the Authority carries these investments at cost due to unavailability of inputs to determine their fair values.

4.2.2 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 realised at the reporting date at these values. The sensitivity of the fair values to changes in the assumptions made is disclosed in Note 6.

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5 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 minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

5.2.1 Management of credit risk

The Authority's policy over credit risk is to minimise its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting the credit standards.

5.2.2 Exposure to credit risk

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

As at 30 September 2015, all financial assets are neither past due nor impaired. The credit quality of these financial assets are disclosed in the table below.

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5.2.3 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	30 September 2015 N '000	31 December 2014 N '000	30 September 2015 N '000	31 December 2014 N '000
(i) Money market placements				
<i>Counterparties with external credit ratings (S&P), Fitch & Moody</i>				
A+	-	9,244,786	-	9,244,786
AA-	-	8,516,656	-	8,516,656
B+	16,760,318	10,843,730	11,191,177	9,243,069
B	-	4,191,373	-	4,191,373
BB-	-	5,030,863	-	5,030,863
Total money market placements	16,760,318	37,827,408	11,191,177	36,226,747

	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	30 September 2015 N '000	31 December 2014 N '000	30 September 2015 N '000	31 December 2014 N '000
(ii) Cash at bank				
<i>Counterparties with external credit ratings (S&P)</i>				
AAA	-	23,104	-	23,104
A+	-	9,725	-	9,725
A	-	6,566,647	-	6,566,647
A-	17,470,477	4,590,105	13,721,890	-
B+	899,177	886,680	1,435,128	272,180
Total cash at bank balances	18,369,654	12,076,261	15,157,018	6,871,656

(iii) Trade receivables and advances

	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	30 September 2015 N '000	31 December 2014 N '000	30 September 2015 N '000	31 December 2014 N '000
<i>Counterparties without external credit ratings</i>				
Trade receivables	1,049,112	4,521,599	1,077,863	4,521,287
Advances	9,173	16,800	9,173	16,800
	1,058,285	4,538,399	1,087,036	4,538,087

The credit quality of trade receivables and advances which are neither past due nor impaired is assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. The counterparties have historically not defaulted on past obligations and there is no expectation of default as at the end of the reporting period. Counterparties with respect to the trade receivables relates to US Treasury Bills, while counterparties with respect to advances are the Group's employees.

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(iv) Investment securities

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Counterparties with external credit ratings (S&P)				
A	60,158,225	58,404,050	60,158,225	58,404,050
	60,158,225	58,404,050	60,158,225	58,404,050
Counterparties with external sovereign credit ratings (Fitch)				
B+	27,361,983	14,483,914	27,361,983	14,483,914
	27,361,983	14,483,914	27,361,983	14,483,914
Total investment securities (subject to credit risk)	87,520,208	72,887,964	87,520,208	72,887,964

5.3 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.

5.3.1 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.

5.3.2 Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the group's non-derivative financial liabilities 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
30 September 2015

In thousands of Naira

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Up to 3 months	4 – 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Trade payables	961,057	223	5,742	-	967,022
Accruals	2,033	554,773	-	-	556,806
Other payables	7,441	132,846	-	-	140,287
Payables to related parties	-	-	-	13,286,073	13,286,073
Total liabilities	970,531	687,842	5,742	13,286,073	14,950,188

Group
31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Up to 3 months	4 – 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Trade payables	49,913	-	10,728	965,951	1,026,592
Accruals	-	113,616	-	-	113,616
Other payables	-	-	157,297	-	157,297
Payables to related parties	-	-	5,012,784	-	5,012,784
Total liabilities	49,913	113,616	5,180,809	965,951	6,310,289

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Authority
30 September 2015

In thousands of Naira

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Up to 3 months	4 – 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Trade payables	959,573	223	5,742	-	965,538
Accruals	31,825	72,633	-	-	104,458
Other payables	7,441	132,846	1,000	-	141,287
Total liabilities	998,839	205,702	6,742	-	1,211,283

Authority
31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Up to 3 months	4 – 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Trade payables	49,913	-	10,728	175,769	236,410
Accruals	-	113,616	-	-	113,616
Other payables	-	-	158,297	-	158,297
Total liabilities	49,913	113,616	169,025	175,769	508,323

5.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from unfavourable 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 categorised 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.

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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 categorised as follows:

5.4.1 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.

5.4.2 Non-trading / 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.

5.4.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised 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. 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.

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The table below summarises the Group's financial assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency other than the Nigerian Naira.

Concentration of foreign currency exposure	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	30 September 2015	31 December 2014	30 September 2015	31 December 2014
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	33,491,651	49,231,354	25,595,745	43,040,588
Investment securities (loans & receivables)	24,173,330	5,947,040	24,173,330	5,947,040
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	1,080,075	4,202,255	1,077,863	4,202,255
Net foreign currency exposure impacting profit or loss	58,745,056	59,380,649	50,846,938	53,189,883
Investment securities - available-for-sale/HTM	144,556,462	97,315,725	134,892,883	88,040,883

There were no foreign currency liabilities as at the end of the reporting period (2014: Nil).

The table below summarises the sensitivity of the Group's monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities to changes in foreign exchange movements at the end of the reporting periods. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the relevant foreign exchange rate increased/decreased by the percentage disclosed in the table below, with all other variables held constant. This represents management's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in the foreign exchange rates, having regard to historical volatility of those rates. The increase or decrease in profit or loss arises mainly from a change in the foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents, and other assets. The increase or decrease in other comprehensive income arises mainly from a change in the fair value of US Dollar denominated investment securities classified as available for sale.

Naira)

	Impact on	Exchange rates (USD to Naira)	Net exposure translation	Sensitivity to 5% strengthening	Sensitivity to 5% weakening
Group					
30 September 2015	Profit or loss	196.5	58,745,056	(2,937,253)	2,937,253
	Other comprehensive income	196.5	144,556,462	(7,227,823)	7,227,823
Group					
31 December 2014	Profit or loss	167.5	59,380,649	(2,969,032)	148,452
	Other comprehensive income	167.5	97,315,725	(4,865,786)	243,289
Authority					
30 September 2015	Profit or loss	196.5	50,846,938	(2,542,347)	127,117
	Other comprehensive income	196.5	134,892,883	(6,744,644)	337,232
Authority					
31 December 2014	Profit or loss	167.5	53,189,883	(2,659,494)	132,975
	Other comprehensive income	167.5	88,040,883	(4,402,044)	220,102

Profit is more sensitive to movement in Naira/US Dollar exchange rates in 2015 than 2013 because of the recent devaluation of the Naira against the US Dollar.

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5.4.4 Interest risk management

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

The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk i.e. the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. 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. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's financial assets or liabilities are neither exposed to cash flow or fair value interest rate risk. Hence, no interest rate sensitivity analysis is required.

5.4.5 Equities securities price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position as available-for-sale. 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 summarises 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	Group	Authority	Authority
		As at 30	As at 31	As at 30	As at 31
		September 2015	December 2014	September 2015	December 2014
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Sensitivity				
Available for sale equities	5% increase	156,933	81,697	156,933	81,697
	5% decrease	(156,933)	(81,697)	(156,933)	(81,697)

Other comprehensive income would increase/(decrease) as a result of gains/(losses) on equity securities classified as available for sale by the amounts shown above.

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6 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 table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Authority's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at 30 September 2015. All fair value measurements disclosed are recurring fair value measurements.

Group			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 September 2015		<i>Note</i>	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Available for sale investment securities	16		60,158,225	3,138,665	54,168,894	117,465,784
			60,158,225	3,138,665	54,168,894	117,465,784
31 December 2014		<i>Note</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2014		<i>Note</i>	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Available for sale investment securities	16		57,087,718	2,676,133	37,551,874	97,315,725
			57,087,718	2,676,133	37,551,874	97,315,725
Authority			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 September 2015		<i>Note</i>	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Available for sale investment securities	16		60,158,225	3,138,665	44,234,011	107,530,901
			60,158,225	3,138,665	44,234,011	107,530,901
31 December 2014		<i>Note</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2014		<i>Note</i>	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Available for sale investment securities	16		57,087,718	2,676,133	28,277,032	88,040,883
			57,087,718	2,676,133	28,277,032	88,040,883

There were no transfers between levels during the period.

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices as at 30 September 2015. 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. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily DAX, FTSE 100 and Dow Jones equity investments as well as fixed income instruments classified as available for sale.

(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 maximise 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.

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(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 judgement 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.

Available-for-sale (Investments in other investee funds)

Level 3 is comprised of Investee Funds held by the subsidiary ('KG Brussels LP' or 'the Fund') that are not quoted in active markets. In determining the fair value of its Investee Funds, the Fund relies on the valuation as reported in the latest available financial statements and/or capital account statements provided by the Investee Fund's general partner, unless the Partnership is aware of reasons that such a valuation may not be the best approximation of fair value. In such cases, the Partnership reserves the right to assign a fair value to such investments which differs from the one reported by the Investee Fund's general partner.

These differences may arise because a number of reasons including but not limited to:

- The report received from the Investee Fund's general partner may be noncoterminous with the Partnership's reporting date;
 - The report received by the Investee Fund's general partner may be based on principles that are not aligned with the fair value principles set out in IFRS 13 or that of the Partnership; and
 - The Investment Adviser and General Partner of the Partnership may have other observable or unobservable data that would indicate that amendments are required to particular portfolio company investment fair values presented in the report from Investee Fund's general partner.
- The NAV as at 30 September 2015 was as stated in the Authority or the Subsidiary's Capital Account statement provided by the General Partner on each of the funds. The General Partner receives such recommendations from the Investment Adviser and is responsible for approving the final valuation of the underlying investee fund positions.

Available-for-sale (Investments in hedge funds and private equity funds)

Level 3 is comprised of investments in hedge funds and private equity funds held by the Authority that are not quoted in active markets. In determining the fair value of these investments, 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 9 months period ended 30 September 2015 for available for sale financial assets.

	Group 30 September 2015 N'000	Group September 2015 N'000	Authority 30 September 2015 N'000	Authority 30 September 2015 N'000
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Opening balance	37,551,874	-	28,277,032	-
Additions	14,095,819	37,133,225	14,095,819	29,149,849
Distributions received	(2,768,531)	(428,346)	(1,079,547)	-
Disposals, repayments and write-offs	(2,708,564)	(4,202,255)	(2,708,564)	(4,202,255)
Fair value movement	8,273,808	5,049,250	5,649,270	3,329,438
Closing balance	<u>54,444,406</u>	<u>37,551,874</u>	<u>44,234,010</u>	<u>28,277,032</u>

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The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of fair value movements for available-for-sale financial assets:

		Group	Authority
		30 September	30 September
		2015	2015
		N'000	N'000
Available-for-sale financial assets	5% change in fair value inputs		
	Inputs		
	Difference		
Fair value movement	Increase	413,690	282,464
	Decrease	(413,690)	(282,464)
	NAV adjusted		
	Difference		
		Group	Authority
		31 December	31 December
		2014	2014
		N'000	N'000
	5% change in fair value inputs		
	Inputs		
	Difference		
	Increase	252,462	166,472
	Decrease	(252,462)	(166,472)
	NAV adjusted		

6.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

The financial instruments by category for the Group and the Authority are shown in the tables below:

Group
30 September 2015

	<i>Note</i>	Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	Fair value
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	35,130,097	-	-	35,130,097	35,130,097
Advances		-	9,173	-	-	9,173	9,173
Investment securities:	16						
Measured at fair value		-	-	117,465,785	-	117,465,785	117,465,785
Measured at amortised cost		27,361,983	24,173,330	-	-	51,535,313	50,930,346
Other assets	17	-	1,232,118	-	-	1,232,118	1,232,118
		27,361,983	60,544,718	117,465,785	-	205,372,486	204,767,519
Trade and other payables	21	-	-	-	14,949,188	14,949,188	14,949,188
		-	-	-	14,949,188	14,949,188	14,949,188

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	Note	Held-to-maturity N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available-for-sale N'000	Other financial liabilities N'000	Total carrying amount N'000	Fair value N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	49,903,739	-	-	49,903,739	49,903,739
Advances		-	16,800	-	-	16,800	16,800
Investment securities:	16					-	
Measured at fair value		-	-	97,315,725	-	97,315,725	97,315,725
Measured at amortised cost		14,483,914	5,947,040	-	-	20,430,954	20,454,759
Other assets	17	-	4,769,933	-	-	4,769,933	4,769,933
		14,483,914	60,637,512	97,315,725	-	172,437,151	172,460,956
Trade and other payables	21	-	-	-	6,310,289	6,310,289	6,310,289
		-	-	-	6,310,289	6,310,289	6,310,289

Authority
30 September 2015

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	Held-to-maturity N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available-for-sale N'000	Other financial liabilities N'000	Total carrying amount N'000	Fair value N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	26,348,320	-	-	26,348,320	26,348,320
Advances		-	9,173	-	-	9,173	9,173
Investment securities:	16						
Measured at fair value		-	-	107,530,901	-	107,530,901	107,530,901
Measured at amortised cost		27,361,983	24,173,330	-	-	51,535,313	50,930,346
Other assets	17	-	1,260,698	-	-	1,260,698	1,260,698
		27,361,983	51,791,521	107,530,901	-	186,684,405	186,079,438
Trade and other payables	21	-	-	-	1,211,283	1,211,283	1,211,283
		-	-	-	1,211,283	1,211,283	1,211,283

Authority
31 December 2014

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	Held-to-maturity N'000	Loans and receivables N'000	Available-for-sale N'000	Other financial liabilities N'000	Total carrying amount N'000	Fair value N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	43,098,473	-	-	43,098,473	43,098,473
Advances		-	16,800	-	-	16,800	16,800
Investment securities:	16						
Measured at fair value		-	-	88,040,883	-	88,040,883	88,040,883
Measured at amortised cost		14,483,914	5,947,040	-	-	20,430,954	20,454,759
Other assets	17	-	4,769,621	-	-	4,769,621	4,769,621
		14,483,914	53,831,934	88,040,883	-	156,356,731	156,380,536
Trade and other payables	21	-	-	-	508,323	508,323	508,323
		-	-	-	508,323	508,323	508,323

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7 Segment Information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the board of directors for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance.

The Authority has three reportable segments being the Stabilisation 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 board of directors review the internal management report on a quarterly basis. The objective and principal investment products of the respective reportable segments are as follows:

Stabilisation Fund (SF)	To provide stabilisation support to the Federation in times of economic stress.
Future Generations 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 reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the board of directors. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is most relevant in evaluating the profitability of each segment.

Information about reportable segments

Group	Stabilisation Fund	Future Generations Fund	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund	Total
30 September 2015	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Investment and interest income	229,167	3,015,840	3,228,673	6,473,680
Total operating segment income	229,167	3,015,840	3,228,673	6,473,680
Investment management expenses	56,950	229,994	48,316	335,260
Local custodian fees	-	-	833	833
Global custodian fees	6,907	34,998	8,282	50,187
Total segment investment management & custodian fees	63,857	264,992	57,431	386,280
Total operating segment profit	165,310	2,750,848	3,171,242	6,087,400
Other non-operating income	1,449,176	1,091,506	2,783,705	5,324,387
Professional expenses	-	78,396	291,564	369,960
Other operating expenses	-	484,470	22,615	507,085
Total segment operating & administrative expenses	-	562,866	314,179	877,045
Segmented profit for the period	1,614,486	3,279,488	5,640,768	10,534,742
Reportable segment assets	39,972,898	78,395,841	77,771,016	196,139,755
Reportable segment liabilities	954,121	-	-	954,121

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Authority 30 September 2015	Stabilisation Fund N'000	Future Generations Fund N'000	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund N'000	Total N'000
Investment and interest income	229,167	2,209,350	3,228,673	5,667,190
Total operating segment income	229,167	2,209,350	3,228,673	5,667,190
Investment management expenses	56,950	229,994	48,317	335,261
Local custodian fees	-	-	833	833
Global custodian fees	6,907	34,998	8,282	50,187
Total segment investment management & custodian fees	63,857	264,992	57,432	386,281
Total operating segment profit	165,310	1,944,358	3,171,241	5,280,909
Other non-operating income	1,449,176	1,091,506	2,783,705	5,324,387
Professional expenses	-	78,396	291,564	369,960
Other operating expenses	-	9,865	22,615	32,480
Total segment operating & administrative expenses	-	88,262	314,180	402,440
Segmented profit for the period	1,614,486	2,947,602	5,640,767	10,202,856
Reportable segment assets	39,972,898	78,395,841	77,771,016	196,139,755
Reportable segment liabilities	954,121			954,121
Authority 31 December 2014	Stabilisation Fund N'000	Future Generations Fund N'000	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund N'000	Total N'000
Investment and interest income	128,833	743,459	2,909,018	3,781,310
Total operating segment income	128,833	743,459	2,909,018	3,781,310
Investment management expenses	45,036	210,955	37,770	293,761
Local custodian fees	-	-	16,988	16,988
Global custodian fees	8,608	18,068	5,575	32,251
Total segment investment management & custodian fees	53,644	229,023	60,333	343,000
Total operating segment profit	75,189	514,436	2,848,686	3,438,311
Other non-operating income	875,053	1,700,098	519,075	3,094,226
Professional expenses	7,598	151,241	36,619	195,458
Other operating expenses	2,189	6,784	62,335	71,308
Total segment operating & administrative expenses	9,787	158,025	98,954	266,766
Segmented profit for the period	940,455	2,056,509	3,268,807	6,265,771
Reportable segment assets	33,860,471	68,296,708	67,328,503	169,485,682
Reportable segment liabilities	-	35,281	3,441	38,722

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Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss and assets and liabilities

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 30 September 2015 N'000	Group 31 December 2014 N'000	Authority 30 September 2015 N'000	Authority 31 December 2014 N'000
Revenues				
Total revenue for reportable segments	6,473,680	3,941,304	5,667,190	3,781,310
Unallocated amounts	(1,880,085)	89	(1,069,118)	10,090
Total revenue for the year	4,593,595	3,941,393	4,598,072	3,791,400
Profit or loss				
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	10,534,742	6,425,764	10,202,856	6,265,771
Unallocated amounts	369,273	(1,259,838)	1,226,278	(1,258,385)
Total profit for the period	10,904,015	5,165,926	11,429,134	5,007,386
Assets				
Total assets for reportable segments	196,139,755	177,159,114	196,139,755	169,485,682
Other unallocated amounts	16,116,987	679,442	(389,844)	663,077
Total assets for the period	212,256,742	177,838,556	195,749,911	170,148,759
Liabilities				
Total liabilities for reportable segments	954,121	5,842,688	954,121	38,722
Other unallocated amounts	13,995,067	467,601	257,162	469,601
Total liabilities for the period	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323

7a Entity-wide information

The breakdown of investment income from external customers are as follows:

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Attributable to the Authority's country of domicile	1,982,962	3,223,724	914,791	3,223,724
Attributable to foreign countries	2,503,293	697,063	3,575,941	550,444
Total investment income	4,486,255	3,920,787	4,490,732	3,774,168

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8 Investment income

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Investment in treasury bills	1,263,900	1,250,883	1,263,900	1,250,883
Investment in fixed deposits	1,204,196	1,019,021	1,204,196	948,560
Dividend income	144,098	175,857	144,098	175,857
Interest from MMDA and DDA*	-	-	-	-
Investments in other financial instruments	1,874,061	681,675	1,878,538	681,675
	4,486,255	3,127,436	4,490,732	3,956,975

*MMDA – Money market deposit account
DDA – Demand deposit account

9 Interest income

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Bank balances	107,340	27,712	107,340	15,779
Total interest income	107,340	27,712	107,340	15,779

Interest income represents income earned on balances with banks.

10 Net foreign exchange gains and other fee income

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Fund management fee income	38,181	-	38,181	-
Net exchange gains	8,740,773	32,800	8,740,773	32,800
Total other income	8,778,954	32,800	8,778,954	32,800

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority also acts as a manager for funds from other institutions. Included in other non-operating income is the total fee income earned during the period of N36 million (2014: N57 million).

11 Operating and administrative expenses

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Personnel expenses (Note 12)	787,318	687,783	787,318	687,783
Depreciation and amortisation	67,525	63,391	67,525	63,391
Professional fees (Note 11a)	433,010	234,721	433,010	234,721
Directors' remuneration and expenses	56,541	37,500	56,541	37,500
Other operating expenses (Note 13)	676,035	180,651	201,430	177,201
	2,020,429	1,204,046	1,545,824	1,200,596

11a This represents professional fees and expenses for general consulting services and other specific activities such as investment advisory services, legal advisory and consulting, recruitment and risk advisory services. Included in the professional expenses are amounts paid for audit and non-audit services as shown below:

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Analysis of fees payable to the group's auditor and its associates for:				
Other Services supplied pursuant to legislation(Quarterly reviews and risk management services)	24,948	10,500	24,948	10,500
Services relating to corporate finance transactions	-	2,429	-	2,429
	24,948	12,929	24,948	12,929

12 Personnel expenses

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Salaries	496,857	406,257	496,857	406,257
Contributions to defined contribution plans	45,008	32,454	45,008	32,454
Other allowances	245,453	249,072	245,453	249,072
	787,318	687,783	787,318	687,783

The average number of persons employed by the Authority during the period including executive directors was as follows:

	Group 30 September 2015 Number	Group 30 September 2014 Number	Authority 30 September 2015 Number	Authority 30 September 2014 Number
Executive management staff & senior staff	10	9	10	9
Non- management staff	17	14	17	14
	27	23	27	23

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13 Other operating expenses

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
General and administrative expenses	570,601	94,881	95,996	91,431
Office rent and other expenses	68,229	34,577	68,229	34,577
Travel expenses	37,205	51,193	37,205	51,193
	676,035	180,651	201,430	177,201

14 Taxation

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Income tax	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax expense (WHT)	36,050	-	8,294	-
Total tax expense	36,050	-	8,294	-

Withholding tax is deducted at source on certain dividend and investment income due to the Group

Effective tax rate reconciliation:

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2014 N '000
Profit before tax		10,940,065		11,437,428
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in Nigeria (0%)	0%	-	0%	-
Withholding tax	0.33%	(36,050)	0.07%	(8,294)
Tax charge	0.33%	(36,050)	0.07%	(8,294)

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Cash	125	70	125	70
Bank balances	18,369,654	12,076,261	15,157,018	6,871,656
Money market placements	16,760,318	37,827,408	11,191,177	36,226,747
Total cash and cash equivalents	35,130,097	49,993,739	26,348,320	43,098,473

16 Investment securities

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Held to maturity investments (Note 16.1)	27,361,983	14,483,914	27,361,983	14,483,914
Loans and receivables (Note 16.2)	24,173,330	5,947,040	24,173,330	5,947,040
Available for sale investments (Note 16.3)	117,465,785	97,315,725	107,530,901	88,040,883
	169,001,098	117,746,679	159,066,214	108,471,837

16.1 Analysis of HTM investment securities

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Nigerian marketable securities	27,361,983	14,483,914	27,361,983	14,483,914
	27,361,983	14,483,914	27,361,983	14,483,914
Maturity Analysis:				
Current	14,937,617	14,483,914	14,937,617	14,483,914
Non-Current	12,424,366	-	12,424,366	-
	27,361,983	14,483,914	27,361,983	14,483,914

16.2 Loans and receivables

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Sub-Investment Grade bonds	24,173,330	5,947,040	24,173,330	5,947,040
	24,173,330	5,947,040	24,173,330	5,947,040
Maturity Analysis:				
Current	24,173,330	5,947,040	24,173,330	5,947,040
	24,173,330	5,947,040	24,173,330	5,947,040

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16.3 Analysis of available for sale investment securities

	Group 30 September 2015	Group 31 December 2014	Authority 30 September 2015	Authority 31 December 2014
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
US treasury bills	9,972,346	8,424,874	9,972,346	8,424,874
US treasury bonds	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale equities	3,138,665	3,535,769	3,138,665	3,535,769
Available-for-sale securities	50,185,878	44,032,136	50,185,878	44,032,136
Hedge funds, long only and private equities	54,168,806	41,322,946	44,234,012	32,048,104
	117,465,785	97,315,725	107,530,901	88,040,883
Maturity Analysis:				
Non-Current	117,465,785	97,315,725	107,530,901	88,040,883
	117,465,785	97,315,725	107,530,901	88,040,883

	Group 30 September 2015	Group 31 December 2014	Authority 30 September 2015	Authority 31 December 2014
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Reconciliation of available for sale financial assets				
Opening balance	130,391,709	7,753,765	119,964,656	7,753,765
Additions/(disposals):				
US treasury bills	55,197	1,050,664	55,197	1,050,664
US treasury bonds	-	(399,019)	-	(399,019)
Available-for-sale equities	-	3,535,769	-	3,535,769
Available-for-sale securities	(7,875,660)	33,561,934	(7,875,660)	35,174,244
Hedge funds, long only and private equities	585,508	41,322,946	585,508	32,048,104
Fair value (losses)/gains:				
Net (losses)/gains transfer to equity	(5,238,685)	2,404,576	(4,746,321)	792,266
Foreign currency translation:				
Net exchange gains	(452,283)	8,085,090	(452,478)	8,085,090
Closing balance	117,465,785	97,315,725	107,530,901	88,040,883

17 Other assets

	Group 30 September 2015	Group 31 December 2014	Authority 30 September 2015	Authority 31 December 2014
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Trade receivables	1,049,112	4,521,599	1,077,863	4,521,287
Prepayment	183,006	248,334	182,835	248,334
	1,232,118	4,769,933	1,260,698	4,769,621
Maturity Analysis:				
Current	1,232,118	4,769,933	1,260,698	4,769,621
	1,232,118	4,769,933	1,260,698	4,769,621

18 Property and equipment

Group	Motor vehicles N '000	Computer equipment N '000	Office equipment N '000	Furniture and fittings N '000	Assets under construction N '000	Total N '000
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2014	127,208	87,704	957	73,107	-	288,976
Additions	13,604	1,921	234	1,937	3,587,496	3,605,192
Balance at 31 December 2014	140,812	89,625	1,191	75,044	3,587,496	3,894,168
Additions/(Disposals)	(9,485)	4,656	-	1,048	1,562,963	1,559,182
Balance at 30 September 2015	131,327	94,281	1,191	76,092	5,150,459	5,453,350
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2014	19,070	14,051	174	9,492	-	42,787
Charge for the year	34,009	29,519	248	14,731	-	78,507
Balance at 31 December 2014	53,079	43,570	422	24,223	-	121,294
Charge for the period	19,487	22,809	139	11,246	-	53,681
Balance at 30 September 2015	72,566	66,379	561	35,469	-	174,975
Net book values						
At 30 September 2015	58,761	27,902	630	40,623	5,150,459	5,278,375
At 31 December 2014	87,733	46,055	769	50,821	3,587,496	3,772,874

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Authority	Motor vehicles N '000	Computer equipment N '000	Office equipment N '000	Furniture and fittings N '000	Total N '000
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2015	127,208	87,704	957	73,107	288,976
Additions	13,604	1,921	234	1,938	17,697
Balance at 31 December 2014	140,812	89,625	1,191	75,045	306,673
Additions/(Disposals)	(16,377)	4,656	0	1,048	(10,673)
Balance at 30 September 2015	124,435	94,281	1,191	76,093	296,000
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2014	19,070	14,051	174	9,492	42,787
Charge for the year	34,009	29,519	248	14,731	78,507
Balance at 31 December 2014	53,079	43,570	422	24,223	121,294
Charge for the year	18,265	22,809	139	11,246	52,459
Balance at 30 September 2015	71,344	66,379	561	35,469	173,753
Net book values					
At 30 September 2015	53,091	27,902	630	40,624	122,247
At 31 December 2014	87,733	46,055	769	50,822	185,379

19 Intangible assets

Group & Authority	Software N '000	Total N '000
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2015	22,828	22,828
Additions	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	22,828	22,828
Additions	1,675	1,675
Balance at 30 September 2015	24,503	24,503
Amortisation		
Balance at 1 January 2014	3,051	3,051
Charge for the year	7,609	7,609
Balance at 31 December 2014	10,660	10,660
Charge for the period	6,045	6,045
Balance at 31 December 2014	16,705	16,705
Net book value		
At 30 September 2015	7,798	7,798
At 31 December 2014	12,168	12,168

20 Investments

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Subsidiaries		
At the beginning of the year	11,994,482	-
Additions during the year	271,305	11,994,482
Disposals during the year	-	-
Return of capital	(4,930,326)	-
At the end of the year	7,335,461	11,994,482
Maturity Analysis:		
Non-Current	7,335,461	11,994,482

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	Group	Group	Authority	Authority
	30 September	31 December	30 September	31 December
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Associate				
At the beginning of the year	1,616,364	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Share of (loss)/profit of associate	(18,281)	16,364	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>1,598,083</u>	<u>1,616,364</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>
Maturity Analysis:				
Non-Current	1,598,083	1,616,364	1,600,000	1,600,000
	<u>1,598,083</u>	<u>1,616,364</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	Group	Group
	30 September	31 December
	2015	2014
	(N '000)	(N '000)
Associates	(18,281)	16,364
	<u>(18,281)</u>	<u>16,364</u>

20.1 Investment in associate

Set out below is the associate of the Group as at 30 September 2015. The associate as listed below has 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.

The nature of investment in associate 2015:

Name of entity	Place of business	% of ownership interest	Nature of the relationship	Measurement method
Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing Company (NMRC)	Nigeria	22.7	Note 20.1a	Equity

20.1a 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 summarised financial information for NMRC which is accounted for using the equity method.

	30 September	31 December
	2015	2014
	N '000	N '000
Summarised balance sheet		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,578	3,939,735
AFS Bonds	7,498,752	1,437,557
HFT Bonds	-	18,445
Treasury bills	5,854,526	-
Fixed Deposits	23,098,682	5,105,107
Prepayments	18,957	-
Other assets	91,933	124,775
Intangible asset	39,650	1,927
Property and equipment	159,016	178,042
Mortgage Refinance loan	1,680,040	-
Total assets	<u>38,445,134</u>	<u>10,805,588</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	298,273	233,400
Sundry creditors	26,403	-
Withholding Tax Payable	21,477	-
Term loan	-	3,527,419
Current Liabilities	<u>346,153</u>	<u>3,760,819</u>
NMRC Fixed Rate Bonds	7,721,503	-
Long-term Borrowings	23,058,415	-
Non-current Liabilities	<u>30,779,918</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	1,762,500	1,762,500
Share premium	5,181,790	5,181,790
Retained earnings	296,033	100,478
Statutory reserve	78,740	-
Total equity	<u>7,319,063</u>	<u>7,044,768</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>38,445,134</u>	<u>10,805,587</u>
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Interest income	413,253	591,465
Interest expense	(177,772)	(115,609)
Other income	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(4,676)	(18,843)
Personnel expenses	(59,702)	(12,392)
Operating expenses	(251,636)	(372,516)
Profit for the period	<u>(80,533)</u>	<u>72,105</u>

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The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associate (and not NSIA's share of those amounts) adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Group and the associate.

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in associate.

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Summarised financial information				
Opening net assets				
1 January	6,954,393	-	7,050,000	-
Capital on start-up/Additional capital	-	7,050,000	-	7,050,000
Equity raising fees	-	(167,712)	-	-
Profit for the period	(80,533)	72,105	-	-
Closing net assets	6,873,860	6,954,393	7,050,000	7,050,000
Adjusted for:				
Equity raising fees	167,712	167,712	-	-
Adjusted net assets	7,041,572	7,122,105	7,050,000	7,050,000
Carrying values (22.7%)	1,598,083	1,616,364	1,600,000	1,600,000

20.2 Investment in subsidiaries

The group had the following subsidiaries at 30 September 2015

Name of entity	Place of business/country of incorporation	Nature of the relationship	% of ownership interest	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000
NSIA Motorways Investment Corporation (NMIC)	Nigeria	Investment holding	100	1,000
KG Brussels LP	United States of America	Investment holding	99.97	7,978,979
KG Acquisition I LLC	United States of America	Investment holding	100	-
FGF Private Co.Ltd	Nigeria	Investment holding	100	271,305
				8,251,284

The carrying value of the investment represents the cost of shares of NMIC and/or the cash value of investment in the limited partnership (KG Brussels LP)/(KG Acquisition I LLC). All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

KG Brussels LP is a Partnership that holds a portfolio of investments in other private equity investee funds. The General Partner of the Partnership is KG Acquisition I LLC, which is owned by NSIA. NSIA is a limited partner in KG Brussels LP.

There is no non-controlling interest in respect of the subsidiaries.

21 Trade and other payables

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Trade payables	966,022	1,026,592	965,538	236,410
Accruals	556,806	113,616	104,458	113,616
Other payables	140,287	157,297	141,287	158,297
Payables to related parties (Note 25.1)	13,286,073	5,012,784	-	-
	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323
Maturity Analysis:				
Current	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323
	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323

22 Borrowings

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Opening balance	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
Repaid during the period	-	(1,400,000)	-	(1,400,000)
	-	-	-	-

23 Equity and reserves

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Contribution by Government	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000
Retained earnings (Note 23.1)	16,594,956	5,691,084	16,961,678	5,532,544
Fair value reserves (Note 23.2)	23,793,610	10,470,202	22,326,950	8,857,892
Currency translation reserves (Note 23.3)	1,665,395	116,981	-	-
Non-controlling interest (Note 23.4)	3,593	-	-	-
	197,307,554	171,528,267	194,538,628	169,640,436

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23.1 Retained earnings

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Opening balance	5,691,084	-	5,532,544	525,158
Profit for the year	10,904,015	5,691,084	11,429,134	5,007,386
Non-controlling interest	(143)	-	-	-
Closing balance	16,594,956	5,691,084	16,961,678	5,532,544

23.2 Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired. The amount presented within other comprehensive income are the gross amounts as the Authority is exempted from income taxes.

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss				
Opening balance	10,470,202	-	8,857,892	(19,464)
Change in value of available- for- sale financial assets	13,323,878	10,470,202	13,469,058	8,877,356
Non-controlling interest	(470)	-	-	-
Closing balance	23,793,610	10,470,202	22,326,950	8,857,892

23.3 Currency translation reserve

The currency translation reserve includes the net cumulative change in the foreign gains or (losses) arising from translation of the financial statements of the foreign subsidiary, KG Brussels LP, into the Group's presentation currency.

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000
Opening balance	116,981	-
Net changes in foreign currency	1,548,998	116,981
Non-controlling interest	(584)	-
Closing balance	1,665,395	116,981

23.4 Non-controlling interest

This is the non-controlling interest in KG Brussels, L.P.

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000
At 1 January 2015	-	-
Share capital	3,000	-
Retained earnings	143	-
Other comprehensive income	470	-
Currency translation reserves	584	-
Reduction in capital	(604)	-
At 30 September 2015	3,593	-

24 Capital management

The Authority 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. Management seeks to maintain a balance between the higher return that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Authority monitors capital using a ratio of adjusted net debt to adjusted equity. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising borrowings from the Federal Government and other obligations, less cash and cash equivalent. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Authority's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 30 September 2015 was as follows:

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
Total liabilities	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323
Less: cash and cash equivalents	35,130,097	49,903,739	26,348,320	43,098,473
Net debt	(20,180,909)	(43,593,450)	(25,137,037)	(42,590,150)
Total equity	197,307,554	171,528,267	194,538,628	169,640,436
Adjusted equity	197,307,554	171,528,267	194,538,628	169,640,436
Net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-10%	-25%	-13%	-25%

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25 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 is the ultimate parent of the Group.

As disclosed in note 20 above, NMIC, KG Acquisitions 1 LLC, KG Brussels LP and FGF Private Equity Co.Ltd are subsidiaries of the Authority and are therefore related parties. NMRC is an associate of the Authority and is also a related party.

The following are the transactions with related parties during the period:

(i) Payables to related parties

	Group 30 September 2015	Group 31 December 2014	Authority 30 September 2015	Authority 31 December 2014
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
Payable to the Second Niger Bridge Company Ltd	13,286,073	5,012,784	-	-
	13,286,073	5,012,784	-	-

25.1 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 definition of key management includes close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control.

The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Authority. The Directors did not hold any shares in the Authority during or as at the end of the period.

The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	30 September 2015	30 September 2014
	N '000	N '000
Directors' remuneration and expenses		
Short-term employee benefits	390,554	309,894
Fees as directors	25,000	37,500
Other allowances	5,200	15,102
Defined contribution plan	30,055	18,523
Total	450,809	381,019

26 Other contracts

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

26.1 Stabilisation Fund

The Authority engaged the following investment managers through their global custodian JP Morgan for the management of the Stabilisation Fund. The list of investment managers at as at period end are as follows:

26.1.1 UBS Global Asset Management (UK) LTD

Engagement and Service

The Authority engaged UBS Global Asset Management Company 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.

Reports on Investments

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.

26.1.2 JP Morgan Asset Management

Engagement and Service

The Authority subscribed to X Class Shares of the sub-fund "JPM Income Opportunity X, of JPMorgan Investment Funds.

Reports on Investments

JPM 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.

26.1.3 Goldman Sachs Asset Management

Engagement and Service

The Authority subscribed to Class IO Shares of Goldman Sachs Global Strategic Income Bond Portfolio of Goldman Sachs SICAV (the "Fund"), (the "Shares")

Reports on Investments

Goldman Sachs provides the Authority with reports containing the holdings, valuations and performance of the account on a monthly basis.

26.1.4 Legg Mason Global Asset Management

Engagement and Service

The Authority subscribed to LM Class shares as stated in the Investment Manager Agreement.

Reports on Investments

Legg Mason provides quarterly performance statements and monthly valuation reports to the global custodian.

26.2 Future Generations Fund

26.2.1 Hedge fund

The Hedge fund managers in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at period end are stated below:

- 1 JHL Capital Group LLP
- 2 Blue Mountain Capital Management
- 3 Arbiter Offshore Ltd
- 4 AQR Capital Management

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26.2.2 Commodity managers

The Commodity manager in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at period end is:

- 1 The Jamison Capital Partners

26.2.2 Long only equity managers

The Long only equity managers in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at period end are stated below:

- 1 Cevian Capital UK Limited
- 2 Edgbaston Investment Partners
- 3 Somerset Capital Management LLP
- 4 Marathon Asset Management LLP
- 5 Capital Group
- 6 Prince street Institutional Ltd
- 7 Prince street Opportunities Ltd
- 8 Chieftain Capital

26.2.3 Private equity partners

The Private equity fund in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at 3 period end are stated below:

- 1 Z Capital Partners
- 2 Healthcare Royalty Partners
- 3 Xenon Private Equity
- 4 Helios Investment partners
- 5 Africa Capital Alliance
- 6 Actis Capital

26.2.4 Income opportunity fund

The income opportunity fund managers in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at period end are stated below:

- 1 Goldman Sachs Asset Management
- 2 JP Morgan Asset Management
- 3 Legg Mason Global Asset Management

26.3 Nigeria Infrastructure Fund

26.3.1 Private equity Partners

The Private equity fund in which the Infrastructure Fund invested as at period end are stated below:

- 1 Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria

26.3.2 Income opportunity fund

The income opportunity fund managers in which the Infrastructure Fund is invested as at period end are stated below:

- 1 Goldman Sachs Asset Manager International
- 2 JP Morgan Asset Management
- 3 Legg Mason Global Asset Management

26.4 Nigerian equities

A portion of the Infrastructure Fund was invested in the following Nigerian equities:

MTN Nigeria Communications Limited
 Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc.

26.5 Custodians

Custodians	JP Morgan
	Stanbic IBTC

Engagement and Service

The Authority engaged these firms to provide custody services, as well as accounting, performance and compliance services to capital managed by the Authority.

Reports on Investments

The custodians provide reports to the Authority on the performance of the capital custodied by said firms on a monthly basis.

27 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments:

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

	Authority 30 September 2015 \$'000	Authority 31 December 2014 \$'000
Capital commitments - USD:		
HealthCare Royalty Partners (HCRP)	14,777	14,727
Z Capital Partners	9,693	9,932
Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)	4,574	4,803
Helios Investors	6,124	6,801
Total	35,168	36,263

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	Authority 30 September 2015 Euro '000	Authority 31 December 2014 Euro '000
Capital commitments - Euro:		
Xenon Private Equity	4,178	4,579

As disclosed above, the Authority has committed to provide capital to various collective investment vehicles. The total of these commitments at the statement of financial position date is USD 68 million and Euro 4 million (2014: USD 36, Euro 4.5). The Authority'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 Authority has recorded the commitments as being current in accordance with the underlying legal documents. The Authority has appropriate liquidity planning in place to ensure a suitable allocation of resources will be available to cover these future commitments of capital.

(b) Operating lease commitments - group company as lessee:

The Group leases its head office under noncancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between 2 and 5 years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period at market rate.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000
No later than 1 year	22,000	-	22,000	-
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	22,000	-	22,000	-

28 Other fiduciary activities

The sums of USD\$200 million and USD\$350 million ("the Funds") were received from the Debt Management Office ("DMO") and Nigerian Bulk Electricity Company Plc. ("NBET") respectively under an Investment Management Agreement ("the Agreement"). NSIA acts as a manager of the Fund while the DMO and NBET act as customers. In addition to being a manager, NSIA also acts as a custodian and the Funds are managed in a fiduciary relationship. The agreement provides for the Authority to invest the Funds in gas, power and other related projects. Consideration will be paid to the Authority after certain milestones have been met and the customers' share of return has been paid. During the period, USD\$50 million was moved out of the DMO fund in order to fund the Second Niger Bridge project on the authority of the Federal Government. The total fair value of the Fund as at 30 September 2015 was USD\$518 million (2014:\$553.22 million) while income of N105 million (2014:N57 million) has been accrued by the Authority from the fiduciary agreement as of 30 September 2015.

A sum of N765 million was also received from the Federal Government Stabilization Account via the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation ("OAGF"). 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 Stabilisation Funds of the Authority. The fair value of the Fund as at 30 September 2015 was N769 million.

The assets and liabilities of the Funds have been excluded from these financial statements as they are not assets and liabilities of the Authority. The fees and commissions which relates mainly to these investment management agreement have been recognised in the income statement.

29 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the reporting date, the sum of \$250million that was approved at the National Economic Council meeting of November 2015 was received by the Authority in February 2016 as an additional capital contribution by the three tiers of government.

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
Value added statement
For the 9 month period ended 30 September 2015

	Group 30 September 2015		Group 30 September 2014		Authority 30 September 2015		Authority 30 September 2014	
	N '000	%	N '000	%	N '000	%	N '000	%
Revenue	4,593,595		3,155,148		4,598,072		3,072,754	
Administrative expenses	(2,414,203)		(1,401,242)		(1,939,598)		(1,317,255)	
Other non-operating income	8,778,954		32,800		8,778,954		32,800	
Value added	10,958,346	100%	1,786,706	100%	11,437,428	100%	1,788,299	100%
Applied as follows:								
To pay employees								
Salaries and wages	787,318	8%	687,783	38%	687,783	6%	687,783	38%
Maintenance of assets								
Depreciation	53,681	0%	78,507	5%	52,459	0%	78,507	5%
To pay government								
Taxation	36,050	0%	-	0%	8,294	0%	-	0%
Retained for growth and expansion								
Profit for the year	10,081,297	92%	1,020,416	57%	10,688,892	94%	1,022,009	57%
	10,958,346	100%	1,786,706	100%	11,437,428	100%	1,788,299	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.

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Three year financial summary
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	Group 9 months ended 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 9 months ended 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 31 December 2014 N '000	Authority 15 months ended 31 December 2013 N '000
Statement of financial position					
Cash and cash equivalents	35,130,097	49,903,739	26,348,320	43,098,473	111,895,419
Advances	9,173	16,799	9,173	16,799	28,768
Investment securities	169,001,098	117,746,679	159,066,214	108,471,837	45,114,706
Other assets	1,232,118	4,769,933	1,260,698	4,769,621	290,512
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	7,335,461	11,994,482	-
Investment in associate	1,598,083	1,616,364	1,600,000	1,600,000	-
Property and equipment	5,278,375	3,772,874	122,247	185,379	246,189
Intangible assets	7,798	12,168	7,798	12,168	19,777
Total assets	212,256,742	177,838,556	195,749,911	170,148,759	157,595,371
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323	439,677
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
Total liabilities	14,949,188	6,310,289	1,211,283	508,323	1,839,677
Equity and reserves					
Contribution by Government	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000	155,250,000
Retained earnings	16,594,956	5,691,084	16,961,678	5,532,544	525,158
Fair value reserves	23,793,610	10,470,202	22,326,950	8,857,892	(19,464)
Currency translation reserves	1,665,395	116,981	-	-	-
Total equity and amount attributable to equity contributors (Government)	197,303,961	171,528,267	194,538,628	169,640,436	155,755,694
Non-controlling interests	3,593	-	-	-	-
Total equity	197,307,554	171,528,267	194,538,628	169,640,436	155,755,694
Total equity and liabilities	212,256,742	177,838,556	195,749,911	170,148,759	157,595,371

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority commenced operations in October 2012 and these are its interim financial statements as at 31 September 2015. Therefore, no other comparative historical information is required to be presented beyond the years shown above.

	Group 9 months ended 30 September 2015 N '000	Group 9 months ended 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 9 months ended 30 September 2015 N '000	Authority 9 months ended 30 September 2014 N '000	Authority 9 months ended 30 September 2013 N '000
Statement of comprehensive Income					
Investment income	4,486,255	3,127,436	4,490,732	3,056,975	594,755
Interest income	107,340	27,712	107,340	15,779	189,153
Total operating income	4,593,595	3,155,148	4,598,072	3,072,754	783,908
Investment management fees	335,260	90,451	335,260	90,451	-
Local custodian fees	8,326	13,416	8,326	13,416	-
Global custodian fees	50,188	93,329	50,188	12,792	-
Total investment management & custodian fees	393,774	197,196	393,774	116,659	-
	4,199,821	2,957,952	4,204,298	2,956,095	783,908
Net foreign exchange gain and other fee income	8,778,954	32,800	8,778,954	32,800	504,144
Total other income	8,778,954	32,800	8,778,954	32,800	504,144
	2,020,429	1,204,046	1,545,824	1,200,596	850,521
Total operating and administrative expenses	2,020,429	1,204,046	1,545,824	1,200,596	850,521
Share of loss of investments in associates	(18,281)	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	10,940,065	1,786,707	11,437,428	1,788,299	437,531
Taxation	36,050	-	8,294	-	-
	10,904,016	1,786,707	11,429,134	1,788,299	437,531
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Fair value gains on available for sale investments					
Net change in fair value	13,323,878	924,766	13,469,058	924,766	-
Currency Translation differences	1,548,998	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	14,872,876	924,766	13,469,058	924,766	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	25,776,892	2,711,473	24,898,192	2,713,065	437,531

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority commenced operations in October 2012 and these are its interim financial statements as at 31 September 2015. Therefore, no other comparative historical information is required to be presented beyond the years shown above.