

Annual Report & Accounts 2024

Exploring Possibilities: Accelerating Positive Impact

Expanding Possibilities: Accelerating Impact

Annual Report and Accounts 2024



Contents

Introduction	1	Financial Statements	62
About NSIA	2	General Information	65
The Mandate Funds	4	Directors' Report	66
Chairman's Statement	5	NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement	68
Chief Executive Officer's Review	7	Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	72
Investment Milestones	10	Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	73
Funds Management	14	Management Assessment of, and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	74
Market Overview	16	Certification of Management's Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	75
The Future Generations Fund (FGF)	18	Independent Auditor's Report	76
The Stabilisation Fund (SF)	20	Consolidated and Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income	82
The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)	22	Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position	83
Third-Party Managed Funds	28	Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity	84
Corporate Governance	30	Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows	86
Our People, Culture & Diversity	32	Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	88
Information Technology	35		
Sustainability and ESG	36		
Governance Framework	38		
Governing Council	41		
Board of Directors	42		
Board Committees	47		
Risk Management	48	Other National Disclosures	187
Global Risk Overview	50	Value added statements	187
Risk Management Approach	52	Five-Year Financial Summary – Group	188
Objectives of Risk Management	53	Five-Year Financial Summary – Authority	190
Risk Appetite	54	List of Abbreviations	192
Risk Universe	54		
Risk Exposure	55		
Infrastructure Risk	55		
Management of Infrastructure Risk	56		
Operational Risk Management Strategy	58		
Operational Risk Management Objectives	58		
ESG/Climate Change Risk	60		
Managing Climate Change Risk	61		



Introduction

Driving economic growth
through strategic investments
for the benefit of all Nigerians

The Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('NSIA' or 'The Authority') is a tier one institution of the Federation established to receive, manage and invest the country's sovereign wealth fund on behalf of the Federation. NSIA was set up by an Act of Parliament in 2011.

The Authority started operations in 2012 with seed capital of US\$1 billion and the inauguration of its first Board, after which investment activities commenced in 2013. To support the Federal Government's economic management efforts, a withdrawal of US\$150 million was made from the stabilisation fund in 2020. Between 2016 and 2024, the Authority received an additional capital injection of US\$971 million from the Federation.

NSIA executes its mandate through three core ring-fenced funds namely the Stabilisation Fund (SF), Future Generations Funds (FGF) and the Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF). Through these funds, the Authority advances positive socio-economic outcomes, expands opportunities for Nigeria's current and future generations and ensures infrastructure development.

SF is leveraged to provide fiscal support to the Federation in times of economic distress, while FGF is for the accumulation of savings for future generations of Nigerians and NIF is used to enhance the stock of critical domestic infrastructure in Nigeria. At inception, the asset allocation strategy for Stabilisation Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF) and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) was set at 20:40:40. In recognition of the growing importance of infrastructure to socio-economic advancement, the Board approved a new allocation ratio of 20:30:50 in 2018. Following a further review in 2024, the Board revised the framework and reinstated the 20:40:40 allocation, aligning the Authority's investment priorities with its long-term strategic objectives.

Since NSIA began operations, it has demonstrated consistent financial stewardship through a disciplined, transparent and strategic investment approach designed to preserve capital and mitigate risk.

After the enactment of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA), NSIA obtained its first tranche of royalty by price funds totalling US\$45.6 million for 2023 and an additional US\$175.44 million inflow for 2024, which resulted in total assets reaching an estimated US\$2.88 billion by the end of 2024.

Since the start of operations, NSIA has catalysed more than US\$1 billion in third-party investments and co-developed over 10 institutions to improve the financial market ecosystem. Additionally, the Authority has deployed over US\$500 million into critical infrastructure investment across pivotal economic sectors.

NSIA demonstrates its dedication to responsible investment through its adoption of an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework aligned with international best practice. The Authority ranked joint second – alongside respected peers – with a score of 96% in the 2024 Governance, Sustainability and Resilience (GSR) rating, a market reference for best practice among Sovereign Investors.

The Authority also ranked 9 out of 10 in the Linaburg-Maduell Transparency Index – a globally respected standard for rating transparency disclosures by Sovereign Investors. It embeds ESG principles into its operations, investment considerations and reporting, thus strengthening its reputation as an institution committed to creating shared value for the people and planet.



Launch of the National Single Window Project

NSIA continues to forge strategic alliances with leading development finance institutions, multilateral development agencies and other financial institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Africa Finance Corporation (AFC), African Export-Import Bank (AfreximBank), UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), World Bank, and KfW Bankengruppe (Germany). These partnerships enable the Authority to expand opportunities for Nigerians.

As a member of global platforms such as the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund (OPSWF), the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSOF), and the African Sovereign Investors Forum (ASIF), among others, NSIA continues to drive thought leadership, and deepen the body of knowledge on key focus areas within the investment ecosystem, while leveraging strategic collaborations to scale impact.

The Authority contributed to Nigeria's draft Carbon Market Policy, procedures manual, and regulatory framework as a member of the Presidential Intergovernmental Committee on Nigeria Carbon Market Activation, driving Nigeria's climate ambitions. In addition, NSIA led the African Sovereign Wealth Funds' (ASIF) Climate Finance and Energy Transition Working Group, to collaboratively design ESG policies and investment structures.

Through ongoing engagement with institutional investors and global peers, the Authority continues to advance responsible investment practises, sound governance, policy advocacy, positive socio-economic outcomes and shared value for all stakeholders.

The Mandate Funds

NSIA achieves its mandate through the aforementioned three primary ring-fenced funds that support critical domestic infrastructure, prioritise a savings base for future generations of Nigerians and support the Federation in times of fiscal distress.

The Stabilisation Fund acts as a liquidity reserve, providing timely fiscal support during times of economic duress.

The Future Generations Fund secures intergenerational wealth by investing 40% of NSIA's capital in a globally diversified portfolio focused on sustainable, risk-adjusted returns.

Additionally, **the Nigeria Infrastructure Fund** dedicates 40% of the Authority's funds for the development of commercially viable infrastructure projects that meet the country's socio-economic needs and attract foreign investment. The NIF's investment strategy is hinged on three essential strategic pillars.

NIF's Three Strategic Investment Pillars



Direct investment in infrastructure projects or companies



Co-investments in infrastructure projects and the establishment of co-investment funds



Creation of institutions that support infrastructure development

Our Corporate Philosophy

The Authority's operations are underpinned by the fundamental view that the Sovereign Wealth Fund is a catalyst for positive socio-economic advancement, long-term value creation and fairness across generations. It upholds prudent management of resources, long-term positioning, transparency and accountability as the basis for its sustained operations.

Our Operating Philosophy

The Authority's investment approach extends beyond financial returns to include strategic results that match Nigeria's national development goals across pivotal economic sectors. Strategic partnership is critical to our institutional success. The Authority collaborates with partners, institutions and other relevant stakeholders to expand impact.

Our Vision & Mission

Our vision drives our ongoing alignment with global best practices and through our mission, we aim to promote continuous economic progress for all Nigerians.



Vision

To position NSIA as a leading sovereign wealth fund globally, promoting responsible and strategic investments for Nigeria's economic development.



Mission

To drive economic growth through strategic investments for the benefit of all Nigerians.

Our Core Values

Five core values anchor our culture. They are:



Core Values

Integrity

We are unwavering in our adherence to the tenets of probity, character, and accountability in all our undertakings.

Excellence

We aspire to continuously deliver the highest quality results, setting high standards, and exceeding expectations.

Transparency

We are open and honest in our relations with stakeholders.

Discipline

We conscientiously apply ourselves in all we do within the ambit of our Act.

Innovation

We improve our ability to think outside the box to drive continuous improvement and find solutions to difficult situations.

Chairman's Statement

I am honoured to serve as Chairman of the Board, which provides strategic direction to this premier institution of the Federation – an organisation dedicated to creating long-term value for current and future generations of Nigerians.

Together with the Board, management, and staff – and building on the legacy of my predecessors – we have remained steadfast in our commitment to fiscal responsibility, sound corporate governance, innovative investment strategies, and meaningful partnerships in pursuit of our mandate.

The past year was marked by sweeping policy reforms with far-reaching socio-economic implications. Despite macroeconomic challenges, including persistent inflation and currency devaluation, the Authority demonstrated resilience, recording robust performance across our investment portfolios.



Mr. Segun Ogunsanya
Chairman, Board of Directors

These results reflect the strength of our strategy – prudent diversification, disciplined financial management, and the unwavering dedication of our teams. They also underscore the enduring support of our stakeholders across all tiers of government.

In 2024, the NSIA recorded its twelfth consecutive year of strong financial performance, posting a Total Comprehensive Income of ₦1.89 trillion. Operating profit (excluding the share of profit from associates and joint ventures) rose from ₦1.17 trillion in 2023 to ₦1.8 trillion in 2024. This was driven by capital appreciation, optimal asset allocation, and a disciplined, defensive investment approach that balanced stability with growth.

Beyond financial results, we progressed our focus on sustainability and good governance – principles that are deeply embedded in our operations. Our investment decisions remain guided by ESG values, consistent with our vision of shared prosperity and environmental stewardship.

Chairman's Statement continued



Solar hydro-hybrid project

A notable milestone during the year was the launch of the Green Guarantee Company (GGC) – the world's first climate-focused guarantee institution – developed in partnership with key stakeholders. Additionally, RIPLE, our renewable energy subsidiary, entered into a Joint Venture to co-invest in a 20MW solar hydro-hybrid project in Shiroro, Niger State. This marks the first phase of a planned 300MW programme over five years.

Looking ahead, while global economic volatility is expected to persist, we remain cautiously optimistic. Our confidence lies in NSIA's robust systems, world-class governance framework, and experienced teams, that continue to position us for long-term value creation.

In 2025, our strategic priorities include: accelerating growth in assets under management, strengthening our risk management framework to safeguard assets and protect stakeholder interests, forming strategic partnerships to scale impact and evolving our outcomes from excellence to relevance. We also reaffirm our over-arching dedication to delivering complex, nationally significant projects that support Nigeria's socio-economic development.

In closing, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the previous Boards for their vision and leadership, which has laid a strong foundation for our continued progress, and to our partners, stakeholders as well as our associates for the continued support.

Finally, I commend the Authority's management and staff for your dedication, professionalism, and consistent application of good governance – from strategy to execution – which remain the cornerstone of our success. Together, we will continue to build a prosperous, sustainable future for all Nigerians – today and for generations to come.

Thank you.

Mr. Segun Ogunsanya
Chairman, Board of Directors, NSIA

2024 was a year of contrasts – defined by both uncertainty and opportunity. Global monetary policy shifted from tightening to gradual easing as inflation moderated, improving liquidity and investor sentiment. Yet, elevated geopolitical tensions continued to weigh on supply chains, energy markets, and commodities.

In Nigeria, external shocks were compounded by domestic challenges. Inflation averaged just above 30 per cent, while prolonged naira depreciation and high energy prices constrained household incomes and raised the cost of capital projects.

In response, NSIA adopted a proactive and adaptive approach to ensure operational resilience and financial sustainability. We implemented cost optimisation measures across infrastructure projects, emphasised local sourcing to reduce foreign exchange exposure, and adjusted delivery timelines for select programmes to accommodate inflationary pressures.



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

NSIA's strategic asset allocation also played a vital role in providing downside protection. Our portfolio construction remains deliberately focused on capital preservation and risk mitigation through systemic diversification. This defensive posture enabled the Authority to weather macroeconomic turbulence while continuing to advance our dual mandate of financial returns and national development impact.

The Authority prioritised inflation-resilient sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, and renewable energy, sectors that not only preserved capital in a volatile environment but also supported socio-economic outcomes. We also took advantage of the elevated global interest rate to unlock gains from our bond holdings and reposition the portfolio for future growth.

Correspondingly, despite these headwinds, the Authority delivered resilient results. Total comprehensive income rose to ₦1.89 trillion, from ₦1.18 trillion in 2023, while core income increased by 148 per cent to ₦407.9 billion. Net assets nearly doubled to ₦4.35 trillion – evidence of strong portfolio performance and effective risk management.

Chief Executive Officer's Review continued

Beyond financial performance, 2024 was a year of execution and impact. MedServe, the Authority's wholly-owned healthcare subsidiary, advanced the first phase of its healthcare expansion project to establish 10 state-of-the-art oncology and diagnostic centers across the country. The existing NSIA-LUTH Cancer Center (NLCC) treated over 11,000 oncology patients, while the diagnostic centers in Kano and Umuahia facilitated over 240,000 diagnoses, reinforcing our commitment to accessible, quality healthcare. MedServe also secured a 10-year strategic partnership with Varian, a leading oncology equipment manufacturer, and successfully hosted the second Oncology Summit, deepening industry collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Another major milestone was the co-establishment of the Green Guarantee Company (GGC), the world's first climate-focused guarantee institution, launched in partnership with the Green Climate Fund, USAID, Norfund, and FCDO. GGC is designed to unlock private capital for critical green sectors such as renewable energy and clean transport, particularly in developing economies.

In addition, 2024 marked the commencement of NSIA's digital transformation journey, aimed at automating key processes, enhancing operational efficiency, and improving data-driven decision-making across the Authority.

RIPLE – the Authority's renewable energy subsidiary – retained focus on developing the entire renewable energy value chain, from manufacturing lithium batteries and solar PV modules to deploying solar power plants and expanding power distribution – which meaningfully advanced Nigeria's energy transition.

In the agricultural sector, the Presidential Fertilizer Initiative (PFI), project-managed by NSIA continued to boost local fertilizer production, directly supporting agricultural productivity and enhancing national food security.

Our co-leadership of the Project Management Office for the critical National Single Window project positions NSIA at the forefront of streamlining trade processes, enhancing revenue, and significantly improving the efficiency of Nigeria's import-export infrastructure.



Mr Aminu Umar-Sadiq, at the GGC Launch on the LSE



Mr Aminu Umar-Sadiq, NSIA MD & CEO, speaking at the Oncology Summit 2.0

Our collaborative approach remained central to our progress. Globally, we forged new strategic partnerships with sovereign investors and multilateral institutions. Domestically, we built alliances with stakeholders to deploy capital, expand socio-economic opportunities and enhance peer to peer share knowledge exchange. NSIA also played a pivotal role in shaping Nigeria's carbon market framework and joined the Steering Committee of the Climate Change Fund.

ESG remained a strategic pillar as we published our first Sustainability Report, completed our inaugural carbon footprint audit, and undertook a readiness assessment for Nigeria's early adoption of ISSB climate disclosure standards. Across RIPLE, Carbon Vista, and the Green Guarantee Company, we continued to drive climate – adaptive propositions with measurable positive environmental and social benefits.

Chief Executive Officer's Review continued



NSIA Management & AFC Pres., Mr Samaila Zubair, alongside stakeholders

Looking ahead, 2025 will be a year of scaling impact. We will expand our diversification strategy, reposition our portfolio across geographies and asset classes to optimise returns and hedge risks, catalyse local capital participation, and deepen regional leadership through the Africa Sovereign Investors Forum. Our ambition is clear: to cement NSIA's standing as Africa's leading sovereign wealth fund and one of the world's most respected institutions.

To our partners and stakeholders, I extend my deepest gratitude. The progress achieved in 2024, despite external volatility, reflects your dedication and trust. Together, we will continue to safeguard Nigeria's wealth, deliver long-term value, and accelerate the nation's path to shared prosperity.

To the Board of Directors who provided strategic oversight to enable the achievement of institutional mandates, I extend my unreserved appreciation.

To the Co-ordinating Minister of the Economy and Minister of Finance, the Governing Council and the Presidency, I thank you all for the unwavering support and visionary leadership.

The journey ahead is full of promise, with clarity of purpose and collective resolve, NSIA will continue to serve as a catalyst for Nigeria's prosperity and a model for sovereign investors focused on transformative solutions.

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



NSIA staff at the ESG Week blood drive

To the NSIA team, I salute your resilience and consistent believe in our shared purpose. Our collective achievement is a testament to your steadfast commitment to Institutional priorities and unparalleled focus on delivering value to current and future generations of Nigerians.

Investment Milestones

2020

Commissioned and operationalised diagnostic centres in Kano and Abia states.

FGN received first withdrawal of US\$150 million from the Stabilisation Fund to support the government's economic management strategy.



Linear Accelerator at the NSIA-LUTH Cancer Centre

Donated US\$0.6 million worth of COVID-19 relief equipment to federal tertiary medical institutions across all six geopolitical zones.

Received additional capital contribution of US\$250 million from National Economic Council (NEC).

Broadened investment portfolio under private equity to include venture capital (VC).

2021

Third NSIA Board was inaugurated.

The Authority invested US\$3.53 million in JV agreement-OCP ammonia project (MIPL) for a US\$1.4 billion Ammonia Plant project.



Head, Corporate Planning speaking at the PFI Stakeholder Roundtable

NSIA fully divested its NAIC-NPK holdings in September 2021. Transitioned to upstream role in the PFI programme.

Inclusion of technology and ESG in NSIA's investment sector focus areas.

InfraCredit onboarded Leadway Assurance Company Limited as equity shareholder (making it the first private institutional investor).

Investment Milestones continued

2022

Set up Carbon Fund with Vitol S.A. and seeded it with US\$50 million (Vitol US\$30 million, NSIA \$20 million).

Backed Kasi Cloud Ltd, a mass-scale data centre and digital ecosystem platform company.



Project Kasi

Set up agriculture-focused Naira Fund and seeded the Fund with ₦10 billion.

Started Healthcare Expansion Programme with 23 new centres (Oncology, Diagnostics and Cath Labs).

Signed partnership agreements with three state governments and five federal tertiary hospitals as part of phase one of Healthcare Expansion Programme.

Commissioned and operationalised Project Panda Inaugurated new Executive Management team.

Signed MOU to invest in Africa50 Infrastructure Acceleration Fund.

Secured first-ever credit rating from Augusto and Co. (received an "AAA" rating from Augusto & Co.).

2022

Co-launched Nigeria Solidarity Support Fund.

Launched NSIA Prize for Innovation (NPI).



NPI 2.0 Winners alongside NSIA Executive Management

Commenced construction of US\$1.4 million Ammonia & Di-ammonium phosphate plant with partners in Akwa Ibom State.

Investment Milestones continued

2023

Signed an MoU with University of Chicago Medical Centre to upskill medical professionals through a robust exchange programme and equip them ahead of MedServe's ongoing expansion.

Signed an MoU with Z Capital Group (ZCG) for joint venture focused on infrastructure investments in Africa.

Signed an MoU with International Finance Corporation (IFC) to advance renewable energy investments in Nigeria.

Launched Renewables Investment Platform for Limitless Energy (RIPLE), NSIA's wholly-owned renewable energy subsidiary.

Commissioned two of the PIDF Projects, namely the Second Niger Bridge & Abuja Kano Road (Kaduna-Kano section).

Completed maiden edition of the NSIA Prize for Innovation (NPI) with total prize money of US\$255k.



Abuja-Kano Road constructed under PIDF

Carbon Vista, an NSIA investee company, signed an MoU with the Regional Voluntary Carbon Market Company (RVCMC) to offtake its high-integrity carbon credits.

Developed and institutionalised ESG framework.

Signed an MoU with the National Council for Climate Change (NCCC) for climate initiatives.

2023

Launched maiden edition of Development Impact Report.

Launched two transformative healthcare companies, MedServe & EquiLease.

Received Enugu Diagnostic and Oncology Centre as first project under the NHDIC healthcare expansion programme.

Launched Carbon Vista, a joint carbon reduction and abatement venture with Vitol.

Commissioned and operationalised Kano Solar project, a 10MW solar plant in Kumbotso, Kano State.



Kano Solar Project

Investment Milestones continued

2024

NSIA reports its twelfth consecutive year of strong financial performance, posting total comprehensive Income of ₦1.89 trillion.

NSIA and NSP sign JV to co-invest in Nigeria's pioneering 20MW on-grid Solar Hydro Hybrid Project.



ED & CIO, NSIA, MD & CEO RIPLE with Gotion High-Tech and InoBat team

RIPLE and PASH Global sign JV to develop a 2.6MW Solar PV plant with 6MWH battery storage in Nigeria Green Guarantee Company – the world's first climate-focused guarantee institution – launched to mobilise billions in climate financing.

NSIA's wholly-owned healthcare company, MedServe, set revolutionises healthcare delivery in Nigeria, with plans to add three oncology centres, seven catheterisation laboratories and 23 diagnostic centres.

MedServe also secured a 10-year strategic partnership with Varian, a leading oncology equipment manufacturer, and successfully hosted the second Oncology Summit to deepen industry collaboration and knowledge sharing.

2024

FMH&SW and NSIA team up to expand access to oncology care through the Oncology Initiative.



Oncology Summit

NSIA's Presidential Fertiliser Initiative (PFI) transforms Nigeria's agriculture ecosystem, creating more than 100,000 jobs and generating annual fiscal savings of over ₦60 billion by eliminating fertiliser subsidies.

NSIA and Persianas Group Partner with Oak View Group and Live Nation to deliver Arena, Nigeria's first 12,000-seater facility.

Carbon Vista engaged NNPC Foundation and NNPC Clean Energy to create a dialogue about underwriting carbon credits, reinforcing NSIA's alignment with national sustainability objectives.

NSIA's active leadership in the Africa Sovereign Investors Forum (ASIF), resulted in the co-development of a platform with Ithmar Capital and the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority to mobilise infrastructure development and investment.



Funds Management

Affordable housing project in Delta



Market Overview

In the year under review, the global economy remained volatile as the Central banks continued to grapple with inflation and persistent geopolitical uncertainties. While aggressive interest hikes by major economies in previous years had moderated inflation, it inadvertently slowed down Gross Domestic Product across advanced markets. Correspondingly, several economies cautiously introduced policy easing measures to enhance stability and sustain economic growth.

Global Market Landscape

Inflation and monetary policy: Monetary measures implemented between 2022 and 2023 led to a decline in global inflation in 2024, while several emerging markets continued to experience inflation above long-term targets, resulting in divergent monetary policy responses. The United States Federal Reserve halted further interest rate increases, while the European Central Bank maintained a cautious stance in its policy approach.

Global growth: Global growth was impacted by energy supply shocks, geo-political tensions particularly the Russia-Ukraine war as well as the conflict in the Middle East which weighed heavily on investment and consumption.

Capital markets: Equity markets in advanced economies posted moderate gains in 2024, led by technology and clean energy, with the S&P 500 up 24% and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index up 10%. Fixed income was volatile, as long-duration assets faced pressure from policy uncertainty; the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index fell 2%. Commodities were mixed: oil stabilised at US\$80-85 per barrel, while copper and lithium rose modestly on strong demand from renewable energy and electric vehicle supply chains.

Domestic Economic Environment (Nigeria)

GDP and Fiscal Performance: Growth in Nigeria during 2024 was largely supported by the non-oil sector, which contributed approximately 94-95% of GDP. The sector expanded by 3.96% in Q4 2024, compared with 3.37% in Q3. This performance underlines the increasing importance of agriculture, telecommunications, and financial services in sustaining economic expansion (Source: CBN Economic Report, Q4 2024; NBS).

Inflation, FX Volatility and Monetary Policy:

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), headline inflation rose to 34.19% by June 2024, remained above 33% for most of the year and closed at 34.8% by year end. These were largely driven by rising food prices, fuel subsidy removal and the depreciation of the Naira.

In response, the CBN implemented six interest rate hikes, raising the Monetary Policy Rate from 18.75% to 27.50% by November 2024. Meanwhile, Nigeria's external reserves stood at US\$40.38 billion by November 2024, equivalent to about nine months of import cover (Source: CBN, November 2024 Report).



MD & CEO NSIA alongside other panellists at the Annual AVCA Conference and VC Summit

Capital Market Trends: The Nigerian equities market recorded robust gains in 2024. Market capitalisation rose by 37.65% year-on-year, fuelled by new listings and improved domestic participation. Foreign investors accounted for 20.75% of equity trades (₦0.54 trillion) by mid-2024, although their overall activity was constrained by currency market illiquidity and macroeconomic uncertainty (Source: Proshare 2025 Capital Market Outlook; PwC Nigeria, 2025).

Implications for NSIA's Fund Strategy

NSIA implemented a balanced investment approach which combined careful analysis with strategic positioning in the evolving market environment. As such, the Stabilisation Fund made careful investments in liquid high-quality instruments to safeguard its capital and prepare for possible fiscal withdrawals.

The Future Generations Fund seized global market disruptions to redirect financial resources towards strategic investment opportunities within developed nations and kept its portfolio committed to absolute return strategies with inflation-safe assets.

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund prioritised resilient sectors with high impact like renewable energy, healthcare and agri-infrastructure. Projects were designed to hedge inflation and foreign exchange risk through blended finance and strategic partnerships.

The Future Generations Fund (FGF)

In 2024, the FGF delivered strong results, achieving 14.9% in developed equity and 5.0% in emerging and frontier equity, compared with benchmarks of 18.7% (MSCI World) and 7.5% (MSCI EM).

The FGF is leveraged to create a savings base for the future generations of Nigerians. The FGF protects long-term prosperity by sustainably generating risk-adjusted returns through strategic investments.

Governance and Portfolio Management

The FGF is guided by an investment approach that follows NSIA's fundamental values of prudence and transparency, maintaining global best practices. The Fund operates under a clearly defined Investment Policy Statement (IPS) which undergoes regular reviews and Board approval to maintain progress towards long-term objectives within set risk parameters.

The Fund employs in-house analysts to supervise asset allocation in partnership with top asset managers such as Goldman Sachs, Fundsmith, Artisan Partners and Cevian Capital II. Diversifying investments through various asset types, and regions supported by currency management, offers protection against market volatility and grants investors access to global economic expansion opportunities.

Figure 2.1: Target Asset Allocation for the Future Generations Fund

Category/Asset Class	Policy Target	Returns in 2024	Benchmark	Returns on Benchmark
Growth Assets	77.50%		MSCI ASI Country World Index	
Developed Equity	15%	25.33%	MSCI World Index	18.67%
Emerging & Frontier Equity	10%	5.02%	MSCI Emerging Markets Index	7.50%
Private Equity, VC, and Value-added Real Estate	22.50%	2.55%	Cambridge Associates US Private Equity Index	
Hedge Funds	15%	12.91%	HFRI Event-Driven (Total) Index	18.67%
Other Diversifiers	5%	–	Cambridge Associates US Private Equity Index	
High Yield Bonds	0%	–	BAML Global High Yield Bond Index	
Emerging Market Debt	5%	–	JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Plus	
Investment Grade Credit	5%		Barclay Global Credit Index (hedged) USD	
Hedging Assets: Inflation	10%	–	Weighted Composite	
Commodities		–	50% FTSE* EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index/50% CA Private Natural Resource	
Hard Assets	5%	–	Benchmark Barclays World Govt Inflation Linked Bond Index (Hedged) USD	–
Inflation Linked Bonds	0%	–	(Hedged) USD	
Hedging Assets: Deflation	10%		Citigroup World Government (Hedged) – US\$ Bond Index	–
Global Sovereign Bonds	7.50%	11.24%	Citigroup World Govt Bond Index (Hedged) – USD	5.25%
Cash	5%	–	3 Months US Treasury Bill (Gross)	

The Future Generations Fund (FGF) continued

Asset Allocation Strategy

The FGF uses two basic pillars to guide its strategic asset allocation system.

(i) Growth Assets (85%): The growth asset category consists of developed market equities along with emerging market equities, private equity, real estate and absolute return strategies. These assets have been chosen to generate extended periods of capital growth.

(ii) Hedging and Liquidity Assets (15%): The asset allocation strategy incorporates global bonds along with cash equivalents plus hard assets which operate as protection against both rising and falling prices. The investment structure enables the Fund to address liquidity demands and market declines while maintaining its long-term investment strategy. The structure aims to maximise long-term returns while controlling risk throughout different macroeconomic periods.

2024 Performance and Highlights

In 2024, the FGF delivered strong results, achieving 14.9% in developed equity and 5.0% in emerging and frontier equity, compared with benchmarks of 18.7% (MSCI World) and 7.5% (MSCI EM). Hedging assets also performed well, with global sovereign bonds returning 11.2% versus 5.3% for the benchmark. Overall, the portfolio outperformed the inflation benchmark (5.3%), ensuring real capital preservation and improving on 2023 performance.

The outperformance was driven by developed market equities, effective hedge fund strategies, and stable sovereign bond allocations:

- i. the continued solid performance of market equities caused by strategic exposure to industries with consistent growth momentum
- ii. the absolute return strategy which generated competitive yields, a direct benefit of refined manager selection and diversification of trading strategies
- iii. investment in global bonds which gave stable returns thanks to strategic allocation and interest rate adjustments.

Throughout 2024, FGF preserved capital through steady returns, which helped to expand Nigeria's sovereign savings despite domestic currency changes and external disruptions.

Risk Management and Inflation Protection

2024 was characterised by persistent inflation, market volatility, and elevated macroeconomic uncertainty. The Fund responded to these risks by implementing proactive risk management strategies at various levels.

In 2024, allocations to hard assets such as gold (5%) and real estate (22.5%), alongside global sovereign bonds (7.5%, returning 11.2%), provided effective inflation protection. These exposures ensured that the Fund's overall return outperformed the inflation benchmark of 5.3%, preserving purchasing power despite global volatility.

To further protect capital, the Fund maintains:

- i. tactical liquidity buffers
- ii. rebalancing triggers during market volatility.

Overall Outlook for FGF in 2025

The FGF will continue to fortify its defensive posture while seeking strategic growth opportunities in global markets. In 2025, the Fund will prioritise dynamic asset allocation, real-time risk analytics, and inflation-sensitive investments to protect long-term value. The Authority will further enhance scenario-based planning and expand hedging strategies to mitigate potential global economic disruptions. With a disciplined investment approach and a focus on sustainability, the FGF remains well-positioned to protect intergenerational capital and deliver risk-adjusted returns, even amid evolving financial and geopolitical headwinds.

The Stabilisation Fund (SF)

The Stabilisation Fund (SF) is used to provide support to the government in times of fiscal distress. It is allocated 20% of the Authority’s fund and conservatively managed to meet liquidity needs as they arise.

Unlike the other two ring-fenced funds – the Nigeria Infrastructure Fund and the Future Generations Fund – which are geared toward long-term transformation and wealth creation, the SF has a distinct and immediate mission: the Federation can meet pressing financial needs during times of fiscal distress. The fund uses a conservative investment strategy to safeguard capital and maximise liquidity. Through disciplined management practices, the SF reached substantial growth by December 2024.

Investment Strategy and Asset Composition

The composition of the fund’s portfolio includes investment-grade corporate bonds, fixed deposits, zero-coupon bonds, and short-term U.S. Treasury securities, structured products and other high-quality cash equivalents. NSIA initiated the process of onboarding additional managers to boost strategic diversity and to increase yield potential.

SF 2024 Performance Highlights

The Stabilisation Fund delivered strong results in 2024, recording an average return of 5.43% on investment grade corporate bonds, outperforming its benchmark, the Barclays 1-3 Year Corporate Bond Index, which returned 5.28%. Cash holdings also generated robust returns of 9.34%, compared with the SOFR 30-day benchmark return of 5.28%. These gains reflected favourable market conditions, particularly the interest rate reductions by the U.S. Federal Reserve and several major central banks, which boosted fixed income and structured credit instruments.

The Fund’s well-diversified portfolio shielded it from volatility in equity and alternative asset markets. In addition, NSIA’s prudent investment strategy ensured the Fund remained insulated from global valuation markdowns in the private equity space, thereby preserving overall portfolio stability.

Figure 2.2: Target Asset Allocation for the Stabilisation Fund

	Policy Target	Returns in 2024	Benchmark	Returns on Benchmark
Growth Assets	75%		Barclays 1-3 Year Corporate Bond	Growth Assets
Investment Grade Corporate Bond		5.43%	Barclays 1-3 Year Corporate Bond	5.28%
Hedge Assets	25%		Barclays 1-3 Year Treasury Bond	
Cash		9.34%	SOFR 30 Days	5.28%
US Treasuries 1-3 years			Barclays 1-3 Year Treasury Bond	5.281%

The Stabilisation Fund (SF) continued



Mr Aminu Umar-Sadiq at the GGC Launch on the LSE

Liquidity Management and Risk Mitigation

SF emphasises liquidity and ease of conversion of assets held into cash when required by the Federation as a key performance indicator.

To manage risk effectively, the Fund employs several key measures. These include maintaining short-duration holdings to ensure immediate access to cash, as well as allocating exclusively to investment-grade securities to safeguard capital. The portfolio is also diversified across multiple geographies and instruments, thereby minimising exposure to concentration risks. Additionally, NSIA's investment team provides active oversight by continuously monitoring market volatility, credit conditions, and broader market dynamics across asset classes.

Governance, Oversight and Manager Selection

The Authority conducts regular evaluations to ensure the Fund adheres to its defined policy mandates. These include rigorous due diligence, performance assessments, and compliance checks on all fund managers.

2025 Outlook and Strategic Priorities

As the Authority proactively maintains its focus on responsible investment practices, the Stabilisation Fund will remain a key component of financial stability leveraged to provide support to the Federation if economic difficulties arise in 2025.

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) is primarily focused on expanding the stock of critical domestic infrastructure in Nigeria. NIF seeks to advance socio-economic imperatives by leveraging strategic infrastructure investments for economic diversification, job creation, and diversification of the economy.

Following the need to ensure a broader framework for investment appraisals, NSIA moved from a sectoral to a thematic investment approach with a focus on six key themes namely: Industrialisation, Technology and Innovation, Services, Transport and Logistics, Climate and Sustainability.

Figure 2.3: NIF thematic investment



Pillars of NIF

To achieve its goals, the NIF employs a three-pronged investment strategy to maximise impact, foster collaboration, and build sustainable institutions. They are: NIF Three-Pronged Approach

NIF Three-Pronged Approach

Figure 2.4: NIF investment approach



Following the need for a broader investment framework for investment appraisal, NSIA moved from a sectoral to a thematic investment approach which focuses on five key themes namely: Industrialisation, Transport and Logistics, Climate and Sustainability, Technology and Innovation, Services.

NIF is leveraged for investments into carefully selected high-impact projects that build economic resilience and enhance Nigeria's socio-economic imperatives. It also mobilises private sector capital to scale and institutionalise infrastructure delivery across the country.

The re-alignment has improved fund agility, enabling the pursuit of forward-looking, cross-cutting opportunities beyond the limitations of pre-determined sectors and thereby enhancing value creation for Nigeria.

Through NIF, strategic partners – including Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), and multilateral agencies – are engaged for the co-development of large scale infrastructure projects with transformative impact. for co-development of large scale infrastructure projects with transformative impact.

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) continued



Top 10 finalists, alongside members of the project team and Tim Draper after a session



Project Kasi under construction

Also, co-investment models, innovative fund structures, and credit enhancement solutions have enabled NIF expand access to diverse pools of capital while improving the bankability of critical first time infrastructure projects. These efforts have unlocked sustainable financing for infrastructure projects in Nigeria.

The NIF also embeds sustainability across the investment value chain. ESG considerations and criteria are integrated into project selection, design and monitoring, ensuring that investments are aligned with global sustainable development standards.

NIF THEMATIC AREAS

1. Technology and Innovation

In 2024, NSIA continued to strengthen its role as a facilitator of Nigeria's long-term economic transformation through targeted investments in digital infrastructure, scalable technology solutions, and innovation-driven initiatives. The Technology and Innovation thematic area is integral in actualising NSIA's development mandate – enabling digital acceleration, fostering enterprise growth, and supporting new economic opportunities through technological advancement.

The Authority's approach in this thematic area is built on two main pillars which are the development of enabling digital infrastructure – the foundation of modern economy – and support for innovative solutions especially early-stage, high impact start ups that enhance economic resilience.

Strategic Technology and Innovation Milestones in 2024:

(a) National Single Window (NSW) Project

The National Single Window Project is a Presidential initiative launched to enhance global trade. The project aims to streamline Nigeria's trade ecosystem by digitally integrating trade-related government agencies into a unified interface, enhancing transparency, efficiency, and compliance within the ports and customs value chain. In 2024, notable milestones were achieved, including onboarding key stakeholders, architecture design, and the commencement of systems integration and process harmonisation. These activities laid the foundation for the digitisation of trade operations and are expected to improve Nigeria's global trade competitiveness substantially.

(b) Project Kasi

This is a hyper scale data centre platform designed to provide world-class cloud and digital services to Nigerian and regional markets. The Authority invested in this project in recognition of the growing demand for data services driven by artificial intelligence, digital commerce, and cloud adoption. NSIA's investment in Kasi reflects a strategic effort to position Nigeria as a central hub in the emerging digital economy. The project aims to deliver energy-efficient, carrier-neutral, and secure data centre infrastructure, with full operational go-live expected in the third quarter of 2025.

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) continued

(c) NSIA Prize for Innovation (NPI)

The NSIA Prize for Innovation (NPI) is designed to identify, nurture and empower early-stage businesses with the potential for transformative impact. Through the NPI programme, the Authority seeks to catalyse the Nigerian start-up ecosystem, encourage youth entrepreneurship, identify homegrown solutions to critical challenges and reposition Nigerian entrepreneurs for global relevance.

Within the year under review, the NPI programme received over seven thousand applications at the call to entry phase demonstrating growing acceptance of the programme in the Nigerian start up ecosystem.

Through a phased but rigorous assessment, the entries were pruned to 10 startups who pitched their innovative solutions before an expert panel of judges for a chance to win a share of the combined prize pool of US\$225,000 with a five-week, fully-funded training in Silicon Valley USA.

Through the NPI programme, the Authority ensures a steady pipeline of innovative and scalable solutions to domestic challenges, and continues to meaningfully advance the start up ecosystem in Nigeria.



NPI 2.0 Winners alongside NSIA Executive Management

(d) NSIA-JICA Impact Innovation Fund

This is a joint initiative with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for which foundational work began in 2024. Once launched, the fund will provide catalytic capital to start-ups operating in high impact sectors such as agriculture, health, education, waste management, and clean energy.

2. Transportation and Logistics

In 2024, project origination in transportation and logistics was a central focus. NSIA advanced the pipeline of bankable projects by initiating and refining investment concepts across the logistics value chain.

Strategic Transportation and Logistics Milestones in 2024:

(a) NSIA explored the expansion of the Lekki Deep Sea Port corridor, particularly the proposed trailer park development, to alleviate congestion and enhance traffic flow.

(b) Infrastructure Rehabilitation

The Authority commenced engagements with Intels Nigeria Limited – the concessionaire for Onne Port – on rehabilitation and expansion of the Onne Port.

Ahead of the development of the project, the Authority commenced the rehabilitation of key storage infrastructure within the Intels Facility occupied under the Presidential fertiliser Initiative (PFI) to upgrade same to meet global Health, safety and Environmental (HSE) standards.

The Grade A warehouses and supporting weigh bridge infrastructure will improve storage capacity and set a new benchmark for compliance and operational reliability within the fertiliser ecosystem.

(c) Evolution of NSIA's Cold Storage Strategy

NSIA's 2024 efforts focused on establishing modern, temperature-controlled facilities for a wider range of perishable goods, including dairy, fruits, and vegetables. These assets are essential to reducing post-harvest losses, improving food supply chain integrity, and strengthening export competitiveness.

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) continued



Toll gate at the Second Niger Bridge

3. Climate and Sustainability

In 2024, NSIA strengthened its commitment to environmental responsibility and climate adaptive solutions through strategic investments under the Climate and Sustainability thematic area.

Strategic Climate and Sustainability Milestones in 2024:

(a) Commercial Farming

In 2024, the Authority advanced its commercial farming strategy through the Gurara Irrigation Project.

The initiative cultivated 240 hectares of maize in its pilot cycle in the Gurara community. This maiden harvest contributed directly to the domestic food supply chain, with the grains sold to food processors nationwide without preferential allocation. This strategic choice reinforced market transparency and price efficiency. Beyond food production, the project created employment opportunities for residents, particularly in unskilled labour roles, and is expected to support price stability for both food and animal feed millers by improving the availability of grains.

(b) Carbon Market

In collaboration with the African Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), and the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), NSIA contributed to the development of Nigeria's national carbon market framework, helping to unlock climate finance and position the country as a credible participant in global carbon markets.

(c) Waste-to-Energy Solutions

NSIA made progress in developing Waste-to-Energy (WtE) solutions, particularly through partnerships on projects in Lagos State, aimed at converting municipal waste into electricity.



Mr Aminu Umar-Sadiq speaking at the Food & Energy Security Conference & Workshop

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) continued

4. Services

The Authority, with a mandate to foster economic growth through strategic investments, has recognised services as a key catalyst for economic transformation, as Services account for over 50% of Nigeria's GDP, driving economic growth, fostering innovation, and creating jobs and employment. In line with this, the NIF has identified several critical service areas for investment, including education, healthcare, construction, tourism, and financial market infrastructure.

Strategic Services Milestones in 2024:

NSIA saw major developments in its Services portfolio in 2024.

(a) MedServe

The Authority's wholly-owned healthcare subsidiary – MedServe, commenced construction of phase one of its healthcare expansion project with the construction of 10 state-of-the-art oncology and diagnostic centres across the six geopolitical zone of Nigeria. This follows a ground breaking ceremony to officially mark the commencement of the projects.

Additionally, to address the growing cancer burden and in recognition of the Authority's pivotal contribution in oncology care, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) appointed MedServe the implementation manager for its oncology projects.

The FMoH Oncology Project seeks to improve access to high quality oncology care through strategic medical infrastructure investments – especially the establishment of new oncology centres and upgrade of existing oncology centres in tertiary institutions across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria.

MedServe also successfully completed the second edition of the Oncology Summit themed "Enhancing the Oncology Workforce in Nigeria". Key stakeholders in oncology care convened to explore practical steps for capacity enhancement with an overarching aim of optimising care outcomes in Nigeria.

MedServe also entered strategic partnerships to train oncology care professionals to ensure a steady pipeline of key talents required to deliver world class cancer care.

NSIA, through MedServe remains focused on advancing healthcare through strategic investments, pivotal collaborations and meaningful stakeholder engagement.



MedServe groundbreaking ceremony in Bauchi

(b) Project Arena

NSIA alongside strategic partners successfully concluded the groundbreaking ceremony of the 10,000 seater capacity Arena – a premier hub for meetings, conferences, and events.

Upon completion, this special purpose entertainment centre will host over 200 entertainment and sporting event annually. It will also be a dedicated centre for live performances from some of the country's finest music artists.

Arena will provide exciting opportunities for local and international artists, deliver over approximately two thousand direct and indirect jobs and usher in a new era for Nigeria's rapidly expanding entertainment industry.

Arena project revalidates the Authority's commitment to expand economic opportunities, scale impact through strategic partnerships and develop critical infrastructure that advances positive socio-economic realities.

The Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF) continued



Mr Aminu Umar-Sadiq, MD & CEO, NSIA with partners at the groundbreaking ceremony of the Arena Project



Kano Solar

(c) Financial Markets

In financial markets, NSIA further deepened its support to InfraCredit by acquiring over 5.2 billion shares during the company's ₦40 billion capital raise, and expanding its capacity to provide credit guarantees for infrastructure financing.

5. Industrialisation

The focus here is to catalyse economic activities that generate employment, reduce reliance on imports, and enhance value addition to Nigeria's natural resources.

These efforts are ultimately aimed at strengthening productivity and driving sustainable economic growth.

The thematic area is structured around primary sub-themes including:

- (a) Mining;
- (b) Basic Chemicals;
- (c) Energy (including both power and gas components);
- (d) Manufacturing.

Outlook for NIF

In spite of the challenges posed by foreign exchange volatility, policy changes, and geopolitical instability, the fund continued to demonstrate resilience and deliver key projects in line with its over-arching mandates.

As we look ahead into 2025, the Fund will continue to be leveraged to drive positive socio-economic outcomes, diversify the economy and advance investment opportunities that enhance the stock of critical domestic infrastructure in the country.

Our team of dedicated investment professionals remain focused identifying investment opportunities that align with the fund's objective and the Authority's overall mandates.

Third-Party Managed Funds

Since inception, the Authority has provided fund management services to the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and some of its agencies.

Beyond the management of its core mandate funds, NSIA serves as a trusted fund manager for several critical Federal Government initiatives. This fiduciary role, from which NSIA earns modest fees, enables the Authority to expand its assets under management while applying its investment discipline to projects of national importance.

In every instance, NSIA aligns the investment strategy for these third-party funds with its own institutional objectives – driving inclusive economic growth, supporting environmental stewardship, generating employment, and creating shared value for Nigerians.

The Funds managed under this category include the Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF), Debt Management Office (DMO), FGN Stabilisation Fund, Nigeria Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) and the Presidential Fertiliser Initiative (PFI).

PIDF

PIDF was established by the Presidency in 2018, with NSIA appointed Fund and Project Manager. PIDF exists primarily to accelerate the execution of critical infrastructure projects essential for rapid economic development.

Projects under PIDF include Abuja-Kano Road, Lagos-Ibadan Expressway and the Second Niger Bridge. By the end of 2024, the Lagos-Shagamu section of the expressway was fully completed, while the Shagamu-Ibadan section reached 97.2% completion.

In March 2024, the Presidency approved the transition of the PIDF into the Renewed Hope Infrastructure Development Fund (RHIDF), which expands the infrastructure agenda to include agriculture, ports, healthcare, and education. NSIA submitted a comprehensive handover report in April 2024 to support this seamless institutional transition.

PFI

Launched in 2016, PFI was conceived to address challenges in the fertiliser ecosystem, particularly widespread systemic inefficiencies and over reliance on imports. Since inception, PFI – implemented by NSIA – has commendably resuscitated the erstwhile moribund blending industry by expanding from four to over 80 functional blending plants across Nigeria.

PFI has also accrued more than US\$200 million in foreign exchange savings, created more than 100,000 direct and indirect jobs and generated annual fiscal savings of over ₦60 billion from fertiliser subsidy elimination. The initiative has so far enhanced food security in Nigeria by delivering more than 90 million bags of locally blended high-quality fertilisers to farmers.

CBN NESI Stabilisation Fund

NSIA manages the NESI Stabilisation Fund, created through an investment management agreement between the Central Bank of Nigeria, NSIA and NESI Stabilisation Strategy Limited. This fund was established in 2020 with an initial commitment of ₦100 billion. Under NSIA's management, the fund has grown to ₦125.4 billion as of December 2024.

FGN Stabilisation Fund

Another key third-party mandate is the FGN Stabilisation Fund, which NSIA has managed since 2015 in line with the investment principles of its core Stabilisation Fund. This fund focuses on capital preservation and liquidity. By December 2024, the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation had contributed a cumulative ₦67.1 billion to the fund.

Third-Party Managed Funds continued

Debt Management Office (DMO)

In support of energy infrastructure, NSIA also manages a dedicated fund for the DMO. As of December 2024, NSIA continued to manage a balance of US\$63.77 million on behalf of the DMO, applying its infrastructure investment expertise to optimise outcomes in the power sector.

Through its administration of these diverse third-party mandates, NSIA has consistently demonstrated its institutional capacity, governance discipline, and ability to deliver results across multiple economic sectors. The Authority remains committed to applying its expertise to advance Nigeria's development objectives.



Abuja-Kano Road constructed under PIDF



Lagos-Ibadan Expressway constructed under the PIDF

Corporate Governance

Members of NSIA staff at the ESG week blood drive





Our People, Culture & Diversity

In 2024, NSIA continued its transformation into an agile, future-oriented institution by investing significantly in human resources, strengthening its organisational culture, and incorporating technological advancements to enrich employee experiences.

A key driver of NSIA's ongoing success is its highly skilled and motivated workforce. The Authority's human capital philosophy ensures that employees share its core values, allowing NSIA to manage Nigeria's sovereign wealth responsibly and competitively on a global stage.

NSIA's HR strategy in 2024 revolved around five essential priorities, as follows:

- Prioritisation of talent acquisition and retention programmes that support current and prospective business objectives.
- The implementation of structured learning programmes specifically designed to develop both technical skills and leadership abilities.
- Organising strong internal networks combined with communication platforms which help to build employee engagement and wellbeing.
- Implementing Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) principles in all aspects of hiring processes as well as in development strategies and policy structures.
- Modernisation of HR operations using digital tools and platforms which help to boost the employee experience.

The focus on these areas facilitated a high performance setting that promoted innovation and accountability, whilst upholding integrity at all levels of the organisation.



Members of staff taking part in a walk for Mental Health

Workforce Development and Learning

Three key areas became the focus of capacity building endeavours in 2024:

- Technical Competence:** Employees received targeted functional training aimed at enhancing their technical competence in areas that are pertinent to their roles. The training initiative sought to deepen subject-matter expertise and improve decision-making capabilities. By concentrating on upskilling personnel in specialised areas, employees are well-positioned to address evolving industry challenges and contribute meaningfully to institutional objectives.
- Soft Skills and Leadership:** As well as having technical expertise, knowing the value of soft skills in fostering cohesion is equally important, so staff were also offered learning opportunities around areas which have helped to create well-rounded employees.
- Emerging Industry Trends:** During the year under review, members of staff were also exposed to global best practices to position them to deliver world-class solutions.

To facilitate these sessions, NSIA implemented a blended learning model which integrated face-to-face workshops, computer-based training and other global immersive learning experiences. Staff training hours in 2024 surpassed previous benchmarks as a result of dedicated institutional and personnel efforts.

Our People, Culture & Diversity continued



Team celebration following NSIA Olympics

Organisational Culture and Engagement

NSIA's workplace culture stands on five foundational principles: integrity, service, innovation, excellence and accountability. The Authority intensified its employee engagement strategies through the underlisted platforms:

- a. **The Female Network Programme:** The Female Network Programme delivers both professional advancement opportunities and mentorship to women who occupy various positions.
- b. **The M-Series:** The M-Series serves as a peer engagement platform that supports male employees through inclusive leadership development and personal growth.
- c. **Brown Bag Sessions & Breakfast Seminars:** These collaborative events brought together internal and external specialists who shared knowledge about topics related to personal and professional growth.
- d. **Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) Survey:** The 2024 employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) measured at +46, an indication of strong workplace satisfaction and positive employee commendations.

The year under review saw senior leadership continue the culture of open-door policy practices by maintaining regular staff interaction through formal and informal feedback channels, as well as one-on-one meetings, which enhanced ownership and improved outcomes.

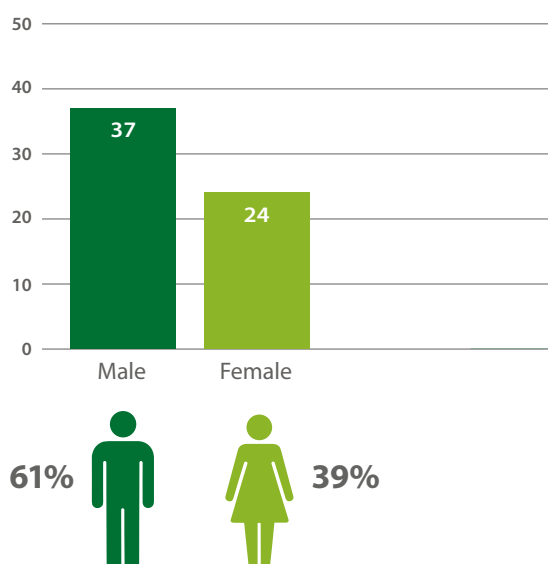
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)

During the year under review, NSIA leveraged recruitment strategies that ensured:

- i. Equal opportunities for growth and career advancement.
- ii. Selection methods remained equitable and based on merit.
- iii. Clear and actionable succession planning framework.

NSIA's DEI commitment forms a central pillar of our talent strategy and is more than just a policy. We believe that our strong and dedicated efforts to create an inclusive workplace, where all employees experience respect and empowerment to succeed, establishes the Authority as a standard for both public and private organisations.

Figure 3.1: Gender by age distribution



Our People, Culture & Diversity continued

Talent Sustainability and Succession Planning

In 2024, NSIA operated a formal succession planning programme that identified essential roles and established a leadership pipeline to minimise disruption occasioned by possible employee turnover. The Authority fostered this culture of leadership-readiness by providing opportunities for executive programmes and internal secondments.

Technology in Human Resource Management

NSIA invested heavily in advanced technology-based HR systems and tools in 2024 because the leadership understands that digital empowerment increases workforce agility and effectiveness. Some key accomplishments in embedding technology in HR during the year were:

Automation of HR processes: The suite of HR automation processes covers the employee life cycle from onboarding functions through performance appraisal, learning management systems, to exit.

Digital Collaboration Tools: The combination of Microsoft Teams, Zoom, and Slack across different units enabled support for improved productivity.

Feedback and Analytics: HR reporting dashboards now deliver real-time data analysis of employee engagement and satisfaction alongside productivity patterns.

The digital upgrades enabled the HR function to provide more responsive human capital services based on data insights, whilst positioning HR as a strategic contributor to organisational performance.

2025 Outlook

The HR function will retain focus on staff retention strategies, capacity enhancement, leadership development, employee engagement and training to meet over-arching institutional objectives.



Team bonding activities during Employee Week

Information Technology

In 2024, NSIA made significant progress towards establishing itself as a digitally resilient organisation. A critical focus was on streamlining, optimising, and digitising operations, guided by the Authority's 2024-2028 Digital Transformation Roadmap, which aligns with NSIA's strategic objectives of driving operational excellence, fostering innovation, and reducing operational costs. Technology is now embedded as a core pillar across all functions. The journey towards becoming an insight-driven organisation began in 2024 with the launch of an enterprise-wide technology and data maturity assessment. This assessment established a robust data and technology framework, supported by strategic enablers, to drive operational excellence and accelerate growth through data-driven decision-making.

During the year, NSIA launched nine strategic digital transformation projects, with key milestones including the completion of the Mail Management System, Travel Manager, and Job Completion Certification Automation in H1; the rollout of the Internal Audit Tool and Governing Council Dashboard in Q2; and the initiation of the Procurement Vendor Management System and Legal Portal in H2, all designed to enhance efficiency, process optimisation and reporting.

NSIA also began its formal adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) through a pilot of Microsoft Copilot with a select user group. Building on this, the Authority will develop a governance framework and AI policy to guide responsible adoption, with planned use cases across ESG analytics, internal audit and investment decision-making. A significant milestone was achieved with cloud migration, as NSIA successfully transitioned from on-premises infrastructure to cloud-based Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) platforms. This included deploying a cloud-native ERP system, which enhanced scalability, strengthened cybersecurity with advanced cloud protocols, and lowered infrastructure costs. Concurrently, the Authority updated its enterprise architecture to ensure the seamless integration of cloud security with institutional governance requirements.

Cybersecurity remained a top priority. NSIA fortified its digital defences by implementing Zero Trust Architecture and mandating Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) across all critical systems.

Real-time network monitoring, endpoint detection, and advanced threat intelligence tools were deployed. During its annual IT Week, the Authority led cybersecurity awareness campaigns that included live simulations and training on social engineering risks, password hygiene and secure file handling. NSIA also tightened third-party system access protocols and achieved full compliance with ISO 27001, NIST, and GDPR standards. The absence of any cybersecurity incidents in 2024 stands as a testament to the maturity of our digital risk framework. As part of our commitment to innovation and operational excellence, the Authority will continue to employ robust metrics to evaluate the success of these initiatives to foster a culture of excellence and to ensure ongoing improvement throughout the institution.

Change management and stakeholder engagement were central to our success. Project teams were cross-functional from inception, with demos and feedback loops built into implementation. Post-rollout surveys and targeted training enhanced digital fluency, driving high user adoption. Strong executive support and clear efficiency gains fostered organisation-wide buy-in. By the end of 2024, NSIA had firmly embedded digital thinking into its operations. Technology is now a strategic enabler of investment decisions, operational excellence and stakeholder transparency.

Through its digital agenda, NSIA is establishing itself as a model of innovation and institutional performance across Africa's public sector.

Outlook for 2025

Building on the robust assessment conducted in 2024 with a clear strategy to becoming an insight-driven organisation, NSIA has defined clear digital priorities for 2025, where data insights inform 80% of key strategic decision-making, automation optimises 100% of core operational processes, and a culture of innovation-powered by advanced analytics and AI – drives sustainable and impactful growth. This revised transformation roadmap will be structured around three focus areas: establishing a strong foundation, integrating data and technology across all core processes and ensuring continuous monitoring. The Authority will also build upon its cloud-first mandate, strengthen its cybersecurity architecture through advanced response tools and penetration testing and operationalise a governance dashboard to track technology KPIs, tool adoption and value creation.

Sustainability and ESG

The Authority's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) strategy is focused on advancing investments and operating processes that create shared value for Nigerians, deepens impact and sustainably optimises outcomes. It leverages institutional conduct, investment ventures and partnerships to generate returns on investments in a socially responsible and environmentally friendly manner.

In 2024, NSIA further integrated sustainability into its organisational framework to enhance its investment philosophy, procurement procedures, reporting systems and strategic partnerships. The scope of NSIA's ESG operations encompass internal capacity building, investment oversight, regulatory compliance and stakeholder collaboration.

These comprehensive measures have established NSIA as one of Africa's foremost sovereign wealth institutions, recognised for its integration of ESG principles into its investment decisions for sustainable development. The ESG strategy at NSIA revolves around three distinct, yet interdependent pillars: Institutional Strengthening, Sustainable Investments and Strategic Partnerships.



NSIA staff participating in Employee Week activities

Institutional Strengthening

NSIA is focused on developing internal ESG capabilities, governance structures and standards. In 2024, the Authority established the Audit, Risk and ESG Committee for the strategic oversight of ESG commitments. This aligns with both the Authority's International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) gap assessment recommendations and global best practice.

Furthermore, ESG accountability is embedded at the departmental level, with every unit submitting quarterly ESG reports covering procurement sustainability, energy usage, social impact metrics and training activities. Staff engagement was also prioritised in 2024 through active participation in sustainability conversations and implementation, facilitated by initiatives such as ESG Week, Lunch & Learn sessions, and brown bag forums.

The Authority updated its Procurement Policy to require ESG compliance checks during the Know Your Customer (KYC) and proposal review stages for vendors and contractors. In HR and administrative functions, ESG principles are evident through practices which promote energy efficiency, recycling and standards on inclusion and diversity. NSIA's Code of Conduct and ESG Policy documents also formally define the organisation's ethical, environmental and social responsibilities.

Sustainable Investments

The Authority's investment strategy integrates material ESG risks and opportunities for both direct investments and third-party managed portfolios. This approach focuses on conducting ESG due diligence on all proposed investments.

Sustainability and ESG continued

Strategic Partnerships

NSIA continues to forge strategic partnerships to drive impactful co-investments, unlock access to climate finance, enable policy advocacy and thought leadership. In 2024, NSIA was inaugurated into the Intergovernmental Committee on Carbon Market Activation to help develop Nigeria's carbon market ecosystem. By collaborating with leading local and international institutions, NSIA strengthens its ability to deliver climate-resilient infrastructure, advance the energy transition and contribute meaningfully to domestic and regional sustainable development agenda.

KEY 2024 MILESTONES



1 Completed institution-wide carbon footprint baseline



2 Published NSIA's first GRI-aligned sustainability report



3 Finalised ISSB S1/S2 gap assessment and roadmap



4 Rolled out ESG data reporting across all departments



5 Incorporated ESG Board Committee



6 Established Audit, Risk & ESG Board Committee



7 Trained all unit heads and 70% of staff on ESG



8 Screened over 70% of vendors using ESG criteria



9 Diverted 502kg of waste and funded three students via Bottles of Books



10 Launched portfolio-wide ESG review (ongoing-targeted for completion in 2025)

See our 2024 Sustainability Report for more information.

2025 Forward-Looking Objectives

NSIA has established ambitious ESG objectives for 2025 across its three strategic pillars: Institutional Strengthening, Sustainable Investments, and Strategic Partnerships.

Under institutional strengthening, NSIA aims to achieve compliance with the ISSB's S1 and S2 standards, well ahead of Nigeria's 2028 regulatory deadline. The Authority also plans to deploy an internal digital impact dashboard that will automate ESG data collection from departments and investments and will expand its community footprint by scaling direct institutional programmes such as Bottles for Books and launching new employee-led social impact programmes.

For sustainable investments, NSIA will conduct an ESG portfolio review, with a goal to complete sustainability audits for all companies in its portfolio by the end of 2025. It will also standardise sector-specific ESG metrics across key areas including healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, etc. The Authority will collaborate with the Digital Transformation Team to explore AI-powered solutions for ESG risk mapping and prediction.

As part of our strategic partnerships, NSIA will work towards finalising climate-focused investment partnerships and also complete the implementation of Nigeria's Carbon Market Framework, ensuring full alignment and support.



Blood donation and documentation for blood drive during ESG Week

Governance Framework

Ethical conduct is also prioritised through the enforcement of a Staff Code of Conduct, Conflict of Interest Policy, and a protected whistleblower programme, supported by compulsory ethics training.

Governance is not simply a regulatory obligation at the Authority but a strategic pillar that underpins the institution's credibility, resilience and effectiveness. Governance at NSIA is designed to ensure institutional independence, while upholding the highest standards of transparency, professionalism and accountability. It facilitates risk management, supports value creation and reinforces stakeholder confidence across all levels of the organisation.

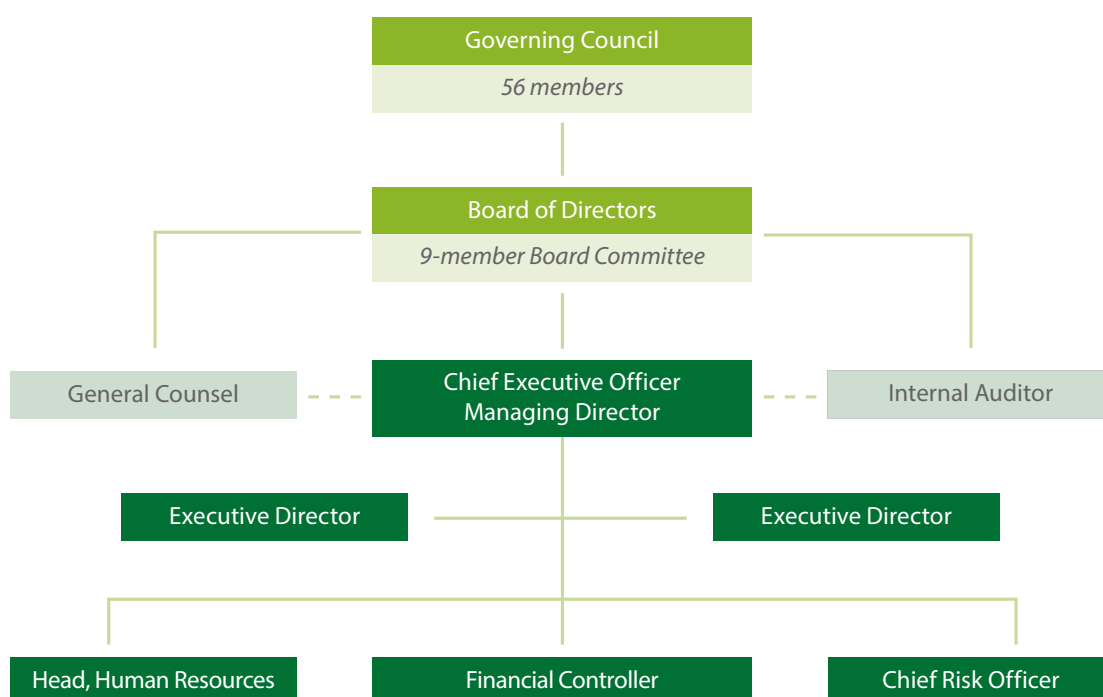
NSIA's governance philosophy reflects its dual identity as both a public sector institution and a globally benchmarked sovereign wealth fund. Operating under the NSIA Act (2011), the Authority aligns its governance framework with a combination of national and international standards.

These include the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (2018), the Santiago Principles for sovereign wealth funds, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) S1 and S2 frameworks.

The Authority's core values – integrity, transparency, independence, professionalism and performance orientation – form the backbone of its governance ethos.

NSIA's governance structure operates across four distinct layers. At the top is the Governing Council, chaired by the President of Nigeria and composed of key government officials, private sector leaders, civil society representatives and youth delegates. This Council meets annually and is responsible for approving strategic direction, validating major policy decisions and protecting the Authority's independence from short-term political influence. Below the Council is the Board of Directors, which comprises the Chairperson, Managing Director/CEO, Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Board provides oversight for corporate strategy, investment approvals, policy implementation and executive performance.

Figure 3.2: NSIA Governance Structure



Governance Framework continued



MD & CEO NSIA, MD RIPLE, with His Excellency, Vice President Kashim Shettima, Honourable Minister of Power, Adelabu Adebayo

Supporting the Board are specialised committees, including the Audit, Risk & ESG Committee, the Finance & General Purpose Committee, and the Human Resources & Remuneration Committee. These committees are tasked with the deep technical review of the Authority's financial performance, sustainability agenda, internal control environment and talent management strategy.

Day-to-day operations are managed by the Executive Committee, led by the MD/CEO and made up of departmental and functional heads. This committee ensures the timely execution of strategy, risk mitigation and administrative coordination.

In 2024, NSIA implemented several governance enhancements to further strengthen its operational integrity. One of the most significant was the establishment of the Audit, Risk & ESG Committee, which elevated environmental and social considerations to the highest level of corporate oversight.

The Authority also digitised its internal audit workflows, enhancing the speed and transparency of control reviews. In addition, the Board was partially reconstituted with the appointment of new Directors, bringing fresh expertise in finance, sustainability and digital governance. A new orientation and continuous learning programme was introduced for Board members, including modules on climate risk, AI readiness and ISSB-aligned reporting.

NSIA's internal control framework continued to mature in 2024. The Internal Audit Unit now uses a digital audit trail system for real-time reporting and exception tracking. Enterprise-wide risk assessments are embedded into all investment and project cycles. Performance reviews for departments and executives are conducted quarterly, and performance-linked scorecards are used to align operational activities with governance targets. Annual external audits are conducted by top-tier firms in line with IFRS standards.

Governance Framework continued



Mr Kolawole Owodunni, ED & CIO, NSIA & Dr Tolulope Adewole MD, MedServe with Varian representatives



Mr Kolawole Owodunni, alongside stakeholders at the PFI Stakeholder Roundtable

The NSIA Code of Corporate Governance draws from both its enabling Act and leading governance frameworks to guide decision-making and management across all levels of the organisation. The Code is built on several core principles. These include clarity of purpose, which ensures the Authority's investment decisions align with its statutory mandate of stabilisation, infrastructure development, and intergenerational savings. It also emphasises operational autonomy with accountability, allowing NSIA to function commercially, while remaining answerable to the Governing Council and National Assembly.

Investment discipline is upheld through a rigorous multi-stage approval process involving risk-return analysis, ESG screening, sectoral alignment and oversight by multiple committees. Transparency is a hallmark of NSIA's governance practice, demonstrated by the publication of IFRS-compliant annual reports, ISSB and GRI-aligned sustainability reports, and mandatory disclosures to regulatory bodies, including the Federal Character Commission.

Ethical conduct is also prioritised through the enforcement of a Staff Code of Conduct, Conflict of Interest Policy, and a protected whistleblower programme, supported by compulsory ethics training.

NSIA's governance framework translates these principles into structured, enforceable systems. Authority limits and decision thresholds are embedded in operational manuals and investment workflows. The risk management protocols incorporate ESG, financial, and reputational considerations into every stage of the project lifecycle. Oversight tools such as dashboards and audit tracking systems are digitised to enable realtime monitoring. Investments are subject to multi-tiered reviews involving the Deal Team, Risk Unit, Management Investment Committee, Board Committees and, ultimately, the full Board.

The Authority maintains a clear separation of duties between investment operations and control functions, supported by quarterly ExCo-level reviews. Its regulatory alignment is comprehensive, with full compliance to the NSIA Act, IFRS, Santiago Principles, and Nigerian governance codes. Staff and Board capacity building continues through annual training programmes on cybersecurity, AI ethics, ESG integration and evolving governance trends.

Governing Council

As the highest-level strategic oversight body in the NSIA, the Governing Council drives institutional alignment with national development goals and protects operational independence. The NSIA Act of 2011 created the Council, which maintains the Authority's focus on national economic interests and ensures accountability through prudence and transparent operations.

Governing Council Composition

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (who may be represented by the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria), leads the Governing Council and is the Chairman. Other members are:

- i. all state governors
- ii. the Minister of Finance
- iii. the Attorney-General of the Federation
- iv. the Central Bank of Nigeria's Governor
- v. the Minister of the National Planning Commission
- vi. the Chief Economic Adviser to the President
- vii. the Chairman of the Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission
- viii. four reputable individuals representing the private sector with cognate experience in finance, economics, investments, or other related areas of expertise
- ix. four renowned academics
- x. two representatives of civil society such as members of non-governmental organisations and professional organisations focused on civil rights
- xi. two representatives of Nigerian youth.



Mr Kolawole Owodunni, ED & CIO, NSIA and Dr Tolulope Adewole MD, MedServe with Varian representatives.

Board of Directors

NSIA's corporate oversight responsibilities reside with its Board of Directors as the primary governing body. The Board maintains fiduciary oversight while confirming that investments follow risk guidelines and strengthen institutional responsibility.

Among its key roles, the Board reviews and approves annual budgets, determines strategic fund allocations, and sets investment governance policies. It routinely evaluates the performance of the Authority's mandate funds: SF, FGF and NIF. Board members are responsible for ensuring compliance with ESG standards, auditing protocols, risk management practices and financial reporting norms.

Board of Directors



Mr. Segun Ogunsanya

Chairman, Board of Directors

Mr. Ogunsanya is an engineer and chartered accountant, who brings over 35 years of experience across telecoms, banking, FMCG and consulting. He was formerly Group CEO of Airtel Africa Plc, a FTSE 100 company operating in 14 African countries, and is now Chairman of the Airtel Africa Foundation.

Mr. Ogunsanya has held senior leadership positions at Coca-Cola Hellenic (NBC Nigeria), Coca-Cola Sabco (Kenya), and Ecobank Transnational. He holds a degree in Electrical & Electronics Engineering from the University of Ife (now OAU), is a fellow of several professional institutes, and was awarded a D.Sc (Honoris Causa) by Tai Solarin University. In 2024, he received the Lifetime Business Achievement Award at the House of Lords.



Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Umar-Sadiq is the Managing Director and CEO of NSIA. He has deep expertise in public finance, asset management, and private equity. He previously served as Executive Director for the Nigeria Infrastructure Fund. He has worked at Morgan Stanley, Société Générale, and Denham Capital.

He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in engineering from the University of Oxford. He serves on several boards including InfraCredit, DBN, NMRC, MedServe, and Carbon Vista. Aminu is also a member of the EU High-Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance and a UNCTAD Sustainable Investment Council member.

Board of Directors continued



Ms. Ijeoma Taylaur

Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

Ms. Taylaur has over 27 years of experience spanning financial advisory, private equity, and audit assurance. Previously an Executive Director at Alpha African Advisory (formerly Travant Capital), she also spent over a decade with PwC in Lagos and London.

She holds a Bachelor's degree in Accountancy, is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and a member of the Chartered Institute of Taxation and the Institute of Directors. She serves on the board of Continental Reinsurance PLC and has been active in Women in Management and Business and Public Service (WIMBIZ) and the Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG).



Mr. Kolawole Owodunni

Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer

Mr. Owodunni is responsible for deploying over US\$4.3 billion across the Authority's core funds: Stabilisation Fund, Future Generations Fund and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund.

He holds a Master's in Chemical Engineering from Imperial College London and an MBA from INSEAD. Kola previously served as Head of Investment Risk Management at NSIA and held roles at Credit Suisse, Merrill Lynch, and Dunn Loren Merrifield. He also serves on multiple NSIA investee company boards.

Board of Directors continued



Prof. Fabian Ajogwu, QFR, SAN
Non-Executive Director

Prof. Ajogwu is an Independent Non-Executive Director at NSIA. A Senior Advocate of Nigeria and corporate governance professor, he holds law degrees from Nigeria, Aberdeen and an MBA from IESE.

He is the Founder and a Fellow of the Society for Corporate Governance Nigeria, a Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Chartered Arbitrators, the African Leadership Initiative West Africa, Henry Crown Global Leadership of the Aspen Institute, the AIFA Reading Society, the Society for Art Collection and a member of the Oxford Philosophical Society, Royal Institute of Philosophy London, and Royal African Society, UK.



Dr. Suleyman Abdu Ndanusa OON
Non-Executive Director

Dr. Ndanusa is an Independent Non-Executive Director at NSIA. A lawyer, banker, economist, and stockbroker, he has served as SEC DG, SEC Board Chair, and MD of Spring Bank. He is CEO of Global Mandate Consulting.

He holds a PhD in Security Studies, MBA in Finance, and LLB, among others. An alumnus of Harvard and Cambridge AMP programmes, he is a Fellow of several professional institutes and a national honouree (OON).

Board of Directors continued



Ms. Ada Osakwe
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Osakwe is a Non-Executive Director at NSIA. She is the CEO of Agrolay Ventures, focused on innovative agribusiness investments. She was formerly a Senior Investment Adviser to Nigeria's Minister of Agriculture and held roles at AfDB and Actis.

She holds degrees in Economics (Hull), MSc in Economics & Finance (Warwick), and an MBA (Kellogg). A World Economic Forum Young Global Leader, she is widely recognised for contributions to agribusiness and women's leadership.



Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Goniri
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Goniri is a highly respected legal professional, public policy expert, and statesman, with deep expertise in constitutional law, justice sector reform, and governance. He previously served as the Honourable Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice of Yobe State, where he was instrumental in shaping the state's legal architecture and fostering institutional reforms aimed at improving access to justice.

He is a graduate of Ahmadu Bello University, where he read law and has held leadership positions in organisations promoting access to justice and transparent governance.

Board of Directors continued



Hon. Abdullahi Mahmud Gaya

Non-Executive Director

Hon. Gaya is a seasoned legislator, governance expert, and infrastructure development advocate, who is a former federal lawmaker and the Chairman, House Committee on Works. In that capacity, he contributed to the policy direction and oversight of infrastructure development. A public administration alumnus, he has been involved in public service for years, with a focus on rural development, youth empowerment, and inclusive delivery of infrastructure.

Hon. Gaya holds academic credentials in public administration and governance and has participated in several national and international forums focused on development policy, budgeting and legislative best practices.

Board Committees

The Board benefits from support from three specialised functional committees, which follow focused mandates that match institutional priorities and sovereign fund governance best practices to achieve depth and efficiency in decision-making.

Figure 3.3: NSIA risk types across the business

Board Committees and Roles		
Audit, Risk & ESG Committee	Financial integrity, enterprise risk management, ESG oversight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluates and approves frameworks for internal audits and supervises organisational control environments. – Reviews financial reporting and disclosure practices. – Manages the incorporation of ESG principles throughout investment activities as well as procurement and operational practices. – Follows developments in ISSB compliance as well as ESG portfolio reporting standards. – Monitors risk registers, while evaluating the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies.
Finance & General-Purpose Committee	Investment proposals, financial controls, and general operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluates each major investment proposal before it reaches the full Board for a decision. – Oversees financial planning, budgeting, and allocation frameworks. – Gives approval to liquidity management plans and third-party fund structures. – Monitors the financial performance of the Stabilisation Fund, Future Generations Fund and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund. – Assesses strategic financial partnerships and special-purpose vehicles (SPVs).
Human Resources & Remuneration Committee	Talent management, executive performance, and staff welfare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishes compensation structures for both senior executives and staff members. – Oversees succession planning, diversity, and inclusion practices. – Oversees the development strategy for learning while incorporating ESG standards and digital fluency. – Ensures HR policies reflect corporate values and national equity standards through alignment. – Conducts assessments of workplace performance systems and cultural transformation programmes.

NSIA maintains a transparent and resilient governance ecosystem that prepares for the future through its Governing Council's extensive experience and the Board of Directors' strategic composition alongside its functional committees. The Authority benefits from this institutional framework to fulfil its long-term goals, while simultaneously remaining adaptable to changing international financial and sustainability governance requirements.

Risk Management

State-of-the-art
MedServe Equipment





Global Risk Overview

In 2024, the global risk environment remained highly volatile, marked by escalating geopolitical tensions, persistent macroeconomic uncertainty, and intensifying climate volatility. These forces, combined with rising institutional fragility across multiple regions, underscored the urgent need for resilient, forward-looking risk management practices.

For NSIA, this means carefully balancing investment strategies with sound governance for the continued achievement of institutional objectives.

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2024, the top threats confronting the world included prolonged cost-of-living crises, worsening geopolitical conflicts, failure of climate adaptation, breakdown of critical cyber infrastructure, and mounting global debt. Similarly, the International Monetary Fund's April 2024 Global Financial Stability Report highlighted persistent inflation, tightened global financial conditions, and growing institutional fragmentation as key challenges affecting capital flows and sovereign balance sheets.

Macroeconomic risks were a defining feature of 2024. After years of monetary tightening, global central banks began cautiously easing rates in the second half of the year, although core inflation remained sticky – particularly in the energy and services sectors. For Nigeria, the resulting currency depreciation and inflationary trends posed valuation difficulties for infrastructure projects partially financed in foreign currencies.

Climate and environmental risks became increasingly embedded within the global risk narrative. Extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and the rising cost of climate adaptation significantly influenced investment flows and insurance premiums. Climate risks now carry direct financial consequences for asset valuation and project design.

Technology and cybersecurity risks emerged as major concerns alongside the acceleration of digital transformation. With cybercrime damages projected to exceed US\$10 trillion by 2025, organisations globally began to invest in more sophisticated defence systems.

Global financial markets remained unsettled, with volatility evident in stock indices, commodity pricing, and foreign exchange markets. In response to inflationary aftershocks from the COVID-19 era and compounding geopolitical instability, regulators worldwide imposed stricter disclosure and compliance requirements. These included ESG reporting frameworks from the ISSB and enhanced anti-money laundering protocols.

Global Risk Overview continued

Risk Outlook

Globally, disinflation remains uneven across economies, with divergent central bank policies creating both opportunities and constraints in capital markets. Rising wage growth, services inflation, and geopolitical instability – particularly in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Asia-Pacific – may affect trade flows, energy prices, and investment sentiment.

To mitigate these exposures, NSIA will continue to diversify co-investments and adjust its sovereign risk strategies.

Domestically, high inflation, currency volatility, and increasing debt service obligations pose challenges to infrastructure delivery, financing structures, and investment appraisal. The Authority will remain responsive to these developments through dynamic risk modelling and policy surveillance. Climate risk will intensify, with rising adaptation costs and regulatory demands.

Overall, NSIA will continue to rely on scenario planning, stress testing, and enhanced portfolio surveillance to navigate a volatile environment and protect long-term value.

Risk Management

Risk management is embedded in the way the Authority conduct its business because we believe that a sound risk management system is the foundation for building a vibrant and viable institution. In addition, to ensure long-term sustainable growth in stakeholder value and reputation, NSIA adopts a conservative approach in its business dealings and holds every employee accountable as risk managers.

NSIA continually reviews the risks in the environment to understand the factors that enable such risk and then deploy mitigant to negate impact. The Authority's risk management process is very robust. Risks are identified and assessed at different levels; namely, at the entity-wide level, process level, project level and subsidiary entity level. Below is a schedule of asset classes which the Authority constantly evaluates from a risk management perspective across the three core funds, the Stabilisation Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF), and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF).

Figure 4.1: NSIA Asset Class and Risk Exposure

NSIA Asset Class and Risk Exposure		
Stabilisation Fund	Future Generations Fund	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FX Cash – Deposit – Placements – Money Market Securities – Investment Grade Corporate Bond – US Treasury Bills & Notes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Asset-backed Securities (Credit Instruments) – Developed, Emerging & Frontier – Market Equities – Hedge Funds – Private Equity – Venture Capital & Real Estate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transport and Logistics – Industrialisation – Services – Technology and Innovation – Climate and Sustainability – Major Direct Stakes (Public & Private)

Global Risk Overview continued

The Stabilisation Fund

For the Stabilisation fund, which prioritises liquidity, the Authority implements an internal weighting or scoring system to rate institutions where funds are placed or invested. Banks and institutions must meet pre-defined investment criteria and undergo rigorous evaluation, including credit ratings, to qualify for investment placement. This stringent risk management approach underscores the Authority's commitment to safeguarding its investments and maximising returns while maintaining transparency and accountability to both internal and external stakeholders.

The Future Generations Fund

NSIA conducts two types of due diligence: investment due diligence and operational due diligence. This dual level diligence, one conducted by the investment team and the other conducted by the risk team, ensures a robust understanding of both investment opportunities, risk and operational risk frameworks. These are necessary measures also adopted when selecting fund managers – including Private Equity and hedge fund managers.

The Nigerian Infrastructure Fund

NIF investments undergo a deal screening process against predefined risk appetite statements and investment policies. This involves detailed analysis and risk assessment to evaluate the likelihood and impact of potential risks, including financial, technical, legal, and market-related aspects. Also, NSIA undertakes detailed Know Your Customer (KYC) checks in addition to background investigations conducted on project owners and company directors to ensure transparency. Additionally, NSIA also undertakes the business integrity check in the investment process.

Risk Management Approach

The NSIA can boast of a robust Risk Management Framework designed to articulate the Authority's risk strategy holistically. The framework underscores the Authority's policies and procedures on risk management, provides clear guidance on how risk is identified, assessed, and managed within the Authority. It articulates the risk strategy of the NSIA and how it is managed alongside other related policies.

The Board and executive management constitute the core internal stakeholders, while the external stakeholders include the Governing Council, National Assembly, Presidency, Governors Forum, and the Federal Minister of Finance. Regarding the internal stakeholders, the risk report is shared monthly with the executive management and quarterly with the Board of the NSIA. The reports are reviewed, assessed, and necessary queries are made where there is a need for further clarification.

External stakeholders like the Governing Council receive the annual NSIA risk report which highlights the performance level for the year under review. The National Assembly may also summon the executive management team to make presentations, and the Minister of Finance may also request for the team to meet and answer key questions.

There is a clear risk governance structure, with the Board and executive management providing effective oversight over all risk activities. NSIA has strategically positioned the risk function in a way that ensures efficiency and risk intelligence is available for informed decision-making. The Authority is consciously building a risk-aware culture across the organisation.

The priority of NSIA is to implement and enhance the stakeholder communication plan based on the stakeholder mapping that has been done by both the Corporate Communications and Government Relations teams. The stakeholder mapping was executed in 2023 according to the strategy for stakeholder management, while the stakeholder communication plan met the critical touchpoints necessary in meeting the expectations of stakeholders.

Global Risk Overview continued

NSIA places high premium on risk disclosure and transparency. Transparency is a core value for the Authority, and this is reflected in our commitment to providing clear and relevant risk disclosures to stakeholders. For internal stakeholders as well as external stakeholders, including investors and the public, the Authority ensures that risk disclosures are transparent and readily understandable.

As an organisation, the priority is also to monitor risk allocation and performance attribution dynamically. The strategy is to maximise risk and risk-adjusted returns.

Objectives of Risk Management

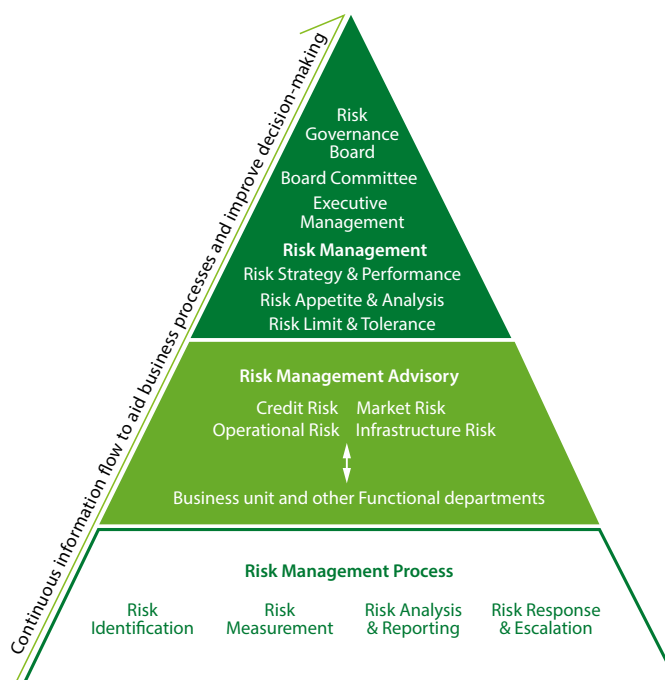
The Authority's risk management objectives are to:

- Ensure that all risks facing NSIA are identified and effectively managed and that returns are commensurate with the risks taken.
- Protect NSIA against unexpected losses and reduce the volatility of our earnings, negate any threat to the value of the funds available from NSIA to support Nigerians in times of economic stress.
- Support the sustainable development of Nigeria's infrastructure by ensuring that the selection of projects is based on careful identification and assessment of inherent risks.
- Ensure that the Authority's investment plans are consistent, aligned with the defined risk appetite, and supported by an effective and efficient risk management function.
- Optimise the Authority's risk and return trade-offs by ensuring that every member of staff acts as a primary risk manager, while establishing strong risk management protocols complemented by independent review and oversight structures.
- Contribute to building a risk-smart workforce and business environment that allows for innovation and responsible risk-taking, while ensuring that cost effective precautions are taken to protect stakeholders' interest.
- Obtain assurance on the effectiveness of the Authority's risk management processes through comprehensive and regular reporting processes.

Risk Management Governance Structure

The Authority's approach to risk governance balances the demands for growth, control, and transparency while supporting our objectives with an efficient decision-making process. Risk management governance starts with the Board, which plays an important role in reviewing and approving risk management policies and practices. Risk management processes are embedded within the business, and executive management regularly advises Board Committees about relevant risk metrics and material exposures within their scope of oversight, which in turn is advised to the Board of Directors as appropriate. Details regarding the composition and main responsibilities of our Board of Directors and the Board Committees regarding risk management oversight are contained in the respective charters.

Figure 4.2: Risk Governance Framework



At the NSIA, the risk governance framework and end-to-end risk management value proposition are part of an integrated process underpinned by enterprise-wide management structure.

Global Risk Overview continued

Figure 4.3: Risk Containment framework

**Three Lines of Defence**

Our risk management framework is based on the 'Three Lines of Defence' model.

i. First Line of Defence: Fund Managers

All fund managers are charged with the primary responsibility for managing the risks inherent in the various portfolios they manage. In the case of funds managed by external parties, the engaging investment team is responsible for directly monitoring the performance of the external managers and ensuring that they adhere to predetermined control measures. Processes required to assess, measure, and manage risks inherent in all portfolios (whether managed internally or not) are integrated in the activities of the office of the Chief Investment Officer.

ii. Second Line of Defence: Risk Management and Compliance

The second line of defence comprises all units and functions responsible for providing risk oversight at NSIA. As part of its duties, the Authority's risk management team provides independent risk oversight by monitoring and challenging the effectiveness of the fund management and general operating practices. The risk management team is also tasked with monitoring risks across the entire organisation, ensuring compliance with regulations, established policies and procedures.

iii. Third Line of Defence: Internal Audit

The third line of defence is internal audit.

The audit unit's primary responsibility includes assessing and providing independent assurance on the adequacy, appropriateness, and effectiveness of the overall risk management framework, policy, and practices of the Authority.

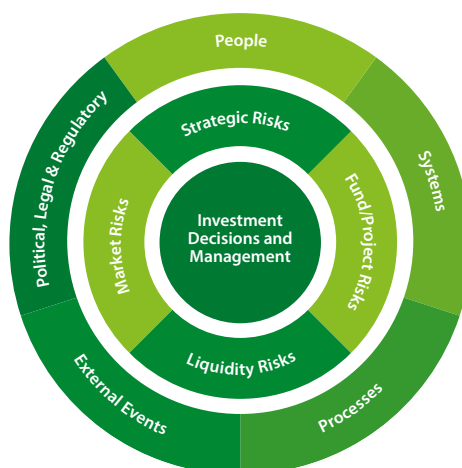
Risk Appetite

The Authority's risk appetite is set at a level that minimises the erosion of earnings or fund value owing to avoidable losses in the Authority's investment transactions, or as a result of fraud and operational inefficiencies. The risk management function periodically recommends specific measures to the Board (or its committees) for approval as may be required.

Risk Universe

We have analysed and outlined mitigation steps for risk groups identified across all facets of our operations. These risks include strategic, market, project, and liquidity risks. Our strategies for addressing and limiting the impact of the occurrence are as follows:

Figure 4.4: Risk Management Universe



Global Risk Overview continued

Risk Exposure

Figure 4.5: NSIA Risk Types across the Business

NSIA Risk Exposure					
Infrastructure Risk	Operational Risk	Credit Risk	Market/ Investment Risk	ESG/C climate Change Risk	Compliance Risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construction risk – Project management risk – Funding risk – Security risk – Stakeholder management risk – Force majeure risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – People risk – Process risk – Systems risk – Cyber security risk – Emerging risk – Technologies risk – Outsourcing risk – Vendor risk – Key man risk – Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Default risk – Concentration risk – Counterparty credit risk – Credit spread risk – Settlement risk – Rating downgrade risk – Credit migration risk – Model risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Market volatility risk – Interest rate risk – Currency risk – Commodity price risk – Equity price risk – Inflation risk – Liquidity risk – Reinvestment risk – Concentration risk – Model risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate change (physical and transition risks) – Health, safety & environment risk – Resource depletion – Pollution and waste – Biodiversity loss – Labour practices – Community impact – Human rights – Product responsibility – Governance risk – Business ethics – Transparency and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulatory risk – Data privacy risk – KYC/AML risk – Corruption risk – Legal and litigation risk – Conflict of interest risk – Contract risk – Non-compliance

Infrastructure Risk

NSIA defines infrastructure risk as the risk of loss to earnings and capital resulting from the occurrence of events that negatively affect the cost of efficiencies, schedule management, quality control, safety, or technical performance of infrastructure projects. NSIA Group's infrastructure project portfolio comprises infrastructure projects in sectors such as power, healthcare, agriculture, motorways/toll road, gas industrialisation, financial market infrastructure, and technology/innovation. In carrying out investments in projects, the Group is faced with several risk factors. The Group's infrastructure risk universe includes:

i. Construction Risk: This entails exposure to possible loss in construction arising from issues relating to land acquisition, equipment, nature and delivery of materials, supply chain, safety, sub-contractors and suppliers, labour, weather, natural causes, and rights of way. These risks may arise where the contractor uses poor quality suppliers, or the contractors and sub-contractors are incompetent, leading to poor quality work.

The Group mitigates these risks by ensuring the procurement of an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor of reputable standing and track record. Furthermore, carrying out proper project planning, monitoring, and budgeting; conducting training for workers and employees on safety management; adhering to safety protocols; and inserting penalty clauses for late deliveries in the contract have proven very useful in mitigating these risks.

ii. Design Risk: It is any exposure to possible loss in construction activities arising from insufficient, inaccurate, and incomplete designs, analysis, surveys, and scope. Other causes of these risks are delay in securing approval for construction drawings and concept design, errors in the quantity surveys, errors in method statements leading to delays, and where the design is not feasible, practicable, and flexible. The Group mitigates these risks by procuring a reputable technical adviser/consultant to advise on design and location of the projects concerned.

iii. Procurement Risk: Procurement risk relates to the failure of a procurement process designed to purchase services, products, or resources. The Group mitigates this risk by ensuring compliance with the Procurement Policy, and that members of the Procurement/Bid Evaluation Committee are competent individuals and senior members of staff with sound sense of judgement.

iv. Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risks: Legal risk is the likelihood of financial loss resulting from changes in laws and regulations, and negligence in complying with these laws and regulations. It can also arise from legal and regulatory obligations, contract risks, and litigation brought against the Group. Regulatory compliance risk is the potential for the Group or its personnel to violate existing laws and regulations because of insufficient control systems, lack of training, lack of due diligence, and human error.

Global Risk Overview continued

The Group ensures full compliance with the laws and regulations of the Federal Government and State Governments where projects are cited, as failure to do so could potentially expose the Group to a range of consequences, including legal penalties, voided contracts, financial forfeiture, material loss, loss of business opportunities, and reputational damage.

v. Project Management Risk: This risk relates to an infrastructure project overrunning its schedule due to poor project management or overrun of its budget due to inaccurate poor estimate, and scope creep. It also covers the possibility and impact of design standards not met during project execution, quality of construction materials and service not meeting expectations.

Project management risk also covers provision of technical expertise or technical advisers to manage projects, and technical errors of commission and omission. Other risk events are community concerns and protests, delays in relocating powerlines, cables, etc., right of ways issues, legacy debt issues, and issues relating to performance, operation and maintenance, project scoping, scheduling, and communication.

The Group mitigates this category of risk by identifying, assessing, and developing and implementing plans of action to manage it throughout the project's life cycle. We also ensure that the technical consultant engaged to manage the project has requisite expertise and experience.

vi. Environmental and Social Risk: This risk arises from the environmental and social activities and impact relating to projects. Risk factors could be environmental pollution, noise, ecological damage, loss of biodiversity, community protests, and hazardous waste. The Group mitigates this risk by conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for all construction projects and engages the relevant Environmental & Safety Authorities at the Federal and State Government levels.

vii. Supply Chain Risk: This is the probability that issues with suppliers, shipments, and markets will disrupt a business in terms of production, operations, sales, and/or projects. Supply chain risk can crystallise due to shortage of a component/spare parts/raw materials; sanctions imposed on a supplier's country; price increases due to factors such as supply, demand, tariffs, etc.; quality failures such as spare parts/raw materials that do not conform to specifications; late deliveries and lost/damaged packages; and breakdown in supplier relationships.

The Group mitigates this risk by executing Sales and Purchase agreements with reputable suppliers, stating the minimum offtake quantity, and having a pool of multiple potential suppliers of raw materials.

viii. Force Majeure Risk: This is the risk of unforeseeable circumstances that could prevent or delay a counterparty from fulfilling any obligation under a contract. These unforeseen circumstances may be because of a hostility, act of public enemy, civil commotion, sabotage, act of the State, explosion, epidemic, pandemics, quarantine restriction, strikes and lock outs, fire, floods, other natural calamities, or any other acts of God. When any of these happen, the party in default would provide a notice to the non-defaulting party, and neither party would have any such claims for damages against the other in respect of such non-performance or delay in performance. The terms of the contract would resume as soon as practicable after the force majeure event ceases.

Management of Infrastructure Risk

The NSIA Group adopts a cautious approach to infrastructure risk and avoids investments that are not thoroughly understood, or whose associated risks cannot be reasonably and objectively measured and managed. We proactively manage infrastructure risk by planning, identifying, assessing, mitigating, and controlling the risks to our projects. Key risk indicators have been defined for all infrastructure projects/investments and are tracked and monitored against their associated risk thresholds. Where there are deviations from the set thresholds, there is an immediate response to address them.

Global Risk Overview continued

Figure 4.6: Operational Risk Management Structure



NSIA defines operational risk as the risk of loss or other outcome arising because of failed or inadequate internal processes, people, systems, or external factors that are outside NSIA's control.

Scope of the Operational Risk Management Framework

We have defined eight key operational risk categories, as depicted in the structure chart above, for more detailed and effective management. Operational risk in NSIA is categorised as follows:

i. Internal Process Risk: The risk of a breakdown in processes because of either a complete absence, inadequacy, or failure of controls embedded in the Authority's operations. Examples of Internal Process Risk include deficiencies in monitoring the performance of portfolio managers, over-reliance on the representation of external resource providers, and failure in transactions or payments processes.

ii. People Risk: The risk of operational failure driven specifically by factors attributable to human behaviour, as well as inadequate resourcing or recruitment processes supporting the business. Negligence, intentional circumvention of established controls, and key man risk all fall into this category.

iii. System Risk: The risk that physical infrastructure, models, or other tools used by the NSIA are inadequate for the proper running of its activities. Examples of system risks include power failures, slow or failed internet connection that impedes trade execution, data theft, theft/damage of hardware/equipment, virus attacks etc.

iv. External Risk: This group includes risks brought about by events that are outside of the NSIA's control, but which can have a material impact on its objectives. They include unfavourable political events, an unstable political landscape, major changes in domestic/international legal or regulatory structures, natural disasters, terrorism, etc.

v. Legal & Regulatory Compliance: This is NSIA's potential exposure to legal penalties, financial forfeiture, and material loss resulting from its failure to act in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies, or best practices.

vi. Physical Security Risk: Risk to personnel, hardware, software, networks and data from actions and events that could cause serious loss or damage, such as fire, burglary, theft, and vandalism.

vii. Outsourcing Risk: The risk to NSIA because of non-performance, or poor performance, by a service provider transferred under an outsourcing arrangement.

viii. Fraud: The risk of unexpected financial, material, or reputational loss because of fraudulent action by people internal or external to NSIA.

Global Risk Overview continued

Operational Risk Management Strategy

The Authority manages its operational risk by first having a clear understanding of the operational risk events that may occur and to design and implement processes, activities and controls that can prevent, or mitigate, the effects of such events. Operational risk failures have been responsible for several well-publicised losses amongst fund managers with similar operations like ours. To achieve its broad operational risk objectives, NSIA ensures that:

- i. All operational risk management policies and procedures are documented and reflect leading practices.
 - ii. Roles and responsibilities are communicated, agreed, and clearly understood by all members of staff.
 - iii. Potential operational risk exposures arising from new outsourcing arrangements, infrastructure projects, external portfolio arrangements, and investments in new asset classes or Special Purpose Vehicles are monitored and managed.
 - iv. All members of staff receive operational risk training appropriate to their role and level of responsibility.
- a. The active participation of all employees in proactively identifying and mitigating key operational risks.
 - b. Instituting appropriate policies and procedures in compliance with applicable local and international standards and implementing controls designed to prevent operational risk events occurring.

Independent monitoring of operational risk indicators and profiles. Our end goal is to provide early warning signals of any deterioration in our internal control system and, ultimately, to minimise risk and where possible, eliminate the occurrence of negative financial and non-financial impacts on our business.

Operational Risk Management Objectives

The Authority's objectives for managing operational risk are to:

- i. Establish and instil a proactive operational risk management culture amongst all staff.
- ii. Minimise losses arising from operational risk events.
- iii. Provide early warning signals of any deterioration in the internal control system.
- iv. Ensure operations run smoothly.
- v. Ensure that operations are conducted in accordance with applicable local and international regulations and requirements.
- vi. Mitigate risks related to business continuity, fraud, and regulatory compliance. We mitigate risks related to business continuity, fraud, and regulatory compliance by:
 - i. Conducting comprehensive risk assessments semi-annually.
 - ii. Ensuring that there are business continuity plans, outlining critical functions, recovery procedures, backup systems, communication protocols, and alternate work locations. In addition, ensuring that there is a regular back up of critical data in offsite locations and implementing disaster recovery procedures to restore operations quickly.
 - iii. Establishing strong internal controls, like segregation of duties, authorisation limits, and regular reconciliations to deter fraudulent activity.
 - iv. Ensuring an effective compliance management framework, which outlines relevant regulations, responsibilities, and monitoring procedures.
 - v. Implementing internal control and compliance procedures.
 - vi. Educating employees on common fraud schemes, reporting procedures to encourage ethical behaviour and prompt detection.
 - vii. Establishing hotlines and reporting mechanisms for employees to raise concerns about suspected fraud.
 - viii. Conducting thorough background checks on vendors and business partners to mitigate risks associated with external parties.
 - ix. Conducting periodic compliance audits to identify potential compliance gaps and ensure adherence to regulations.
 - x. Ensuring all stakeholders are aware of risks and mitigation plans through clear communication and collaboration.

Global Risk Overview continued

Credit Risk: Credit risk arises with a potential loss in the event of default, deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty, an issuer of securities, or other instruments we hold. The Authority's credit risk exposures are limited to deposits with banks and corporate bond instruments, commercial papers, loans, debt, and credit to corporate institutions.

NSIA manages and monitors credit risk using set risk acceptance criteria and guidelines, and monitor credit exposure limits, concentration risk, and internal rating processes to assign risk scores and ratings to financial institutions, corporate entities, and project finance and structured purpose vehicle entities for infrastructure debt investments.

Market Risk: Market risk is the possibility that the Authority's investment portfolio may not achieve its objectives because of shifting market parameters, which include interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, and commodity prices. While there are several factors that contribute to portfolio market risk, NSIA can take steps to minimise them, but they can never be fully eliminated.

Interest Rate Risk: This risk arises from changes in interest rate, yield curve, and the volatility of the interest rates. Interest rate movements directly affect the price of fixed-income instruments. The Stabilisation Fund is exposed to interest rate risk. The average duration (a measure of the sensitivity of instrument prices to changes in the rates) of the portfolio at the end of 2021 stood at 0.74 years. The Authority has maintained a cautious approach given the uncertain interest rate environment in the US and has constructed a portfolio that is tilted towards the short end of the yield curve with an average duration significantly less than the three-year upper limit set in the Stabilisation Fund's Investment Policy Statement.

Currency Rate Risk: The value of the funds under management is significantly affected by exchange rate movements resulting from exposure to changes in spot prices, forward prices, and the volatilities of currency exchange rates. The effective currency of NSIA is US dollars. However, due to statutory reporting requirements, the reporting currency is Naira. NSIA is therefore, significantly affected by

the Nigerian Naira/US dollar exchange rate. The Stabilisation, Future Generations, and Infrastructure Funds are mostly held in US dollars. This is not expected to change going forward for the Stabilisation Fund and Future Generations Fund. However, we do expect this to change significantly in the Infrastructure Fund, as implementation of the fund mandate progresses. Investments in the Infrastructure Fund are made in US dollars, while returns are primarily expected in Naira, which would increase the currency risk in the Infrastructure Fund over time.

Equity Price Risk: This results from exposure to changes in prices and volatility of individual equities, equity baskets (ETF), equity indices (FTSE 100, S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial, MSCI Index, Nasdaq Composite) and other hedge funds, private equity, and venture capital valuation price adjustment. We mitigate this risk by ensuring the portfolio and funds are well diversified by investment themes, lifestyle, products, sector, industry, and the use of derivatives (Forwards, Futures, Options, and Swaps) as a hedging instrument.

Commodity Price Risk: This results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices, and volatilities of commodities, such as grains, metals, crude oil, natural gas, etc. Factors that can influence commodity prices include consumer demand, producer supply, geopolitical factors, war, sanctions, seasons, weather, technology, market conditions, and supply disruptions.

NSIA mitigates this risk by purchasing upfront, entering sales and purchase contracts, and using hedging instruments such as forwards, swaps, and options contracts.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk represents the potential for loss arising from the Authority's inability to meet its current or future commitments in total or when they are due, which could lead to the unplanned sale of securities in order to cover cash flow needs. This risk is exacerbated during times of economic uncertainty, when some investments could be substantially discounted due to lack of demand or market depth.

Global Risk Overview continued

For the Stabilisation Fund, this risk is mitigated by maintaining a high percentage of liquid short-term assets, with a term to maturity of less than three years.

The Future Generations Fund is designed for the long term and, as such, it holds a high percentage of illiquid long-term assets, such as private equity investments. However, the fund seeks to maintain up to 50% of its assets in instruments redeemable within one year.

There are allocations in the Future Generations Fund and the Nigeria Infrastructure Fund that are yet-to-be deployed. The yet-to-be deployed allocations are held mostly in liquid instruments, limiting the Authority's liquidity risk.

As the Authority continues to invest in more sophisticated and illiquid products and infrastructure projects, liquidity risk will play a more prominent role. This is especially true for the Infrastructure Fund.

Market Risk Management Strategy

While there are several factors that contribute to portfolio market risk, we undertake several steps to minimise them, but they can never be fully eliminated.

The NSIA has various strategies to manage market risks. These include:

- a) Using a variety of risk measures to estimate the size of potential losses for both moderate and more extreme market moves over short- and long-term horizons. The risk measures used for shorter-term periods include expected shortfall and sensitivity metrics. For longer-term horizons, our primary risk measures are stress tests.
- b) Hedging with financial instruments like derivatives (forward contracts, options, swaps).
- c) Diversifying our investment exposures across different currencies and asset classes.
- d) Managing the Authority's asset allocation to balance risk and reward.
- e) Using controls to limit risk exposure. Monitoring of portfolio risk using several metrics, including value at risk, exposure limits, and scenario analysis to monitor the impact of trades on risk exposures.
- f) Reviewing market data, economic research, and risk analysis to keep abreast of changing market conditions.

- g) Using pre-trade governance and investment policy for authorised Instruments, focus sectors, and areas of interest.
- h) Assessing investment performance expectations, MTM reviews and valuation trend analysis, value at risk and expected loss over a specific holding period, stress testing result, and scenario analysis to monitor the impact of trades on the portfolio's risk exposure and using risk scenarios in abnormal and stressed market conditions.

ESG/Climate Change Risk

ESG risk refers to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors affecting a company's financial and operational performance. These can affect the operations, reputation, and financial performance of an organisation. Each component of ESG presents distinct challenges, and failure to address them adequately can have severe consequences, including loss of stakeholders' trust, legal penalties, and operational disruptions. Climate change also poses significant risks to businesses, investors, and the global economy. We believe understanding these ESG/climate change risks and the regulatory frameworks that govern them is crucial for making informed decisions. We will continue to focus on the regulatory measures to mitigate these risks and promote sustainable practices.

Climate-related risks can be broadly categorised into two main types: physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks arise from the direct impacts of climate change, such as more natural disasters, sea-level rise, and changes in weather patterns. These risks can lead to significant damage to infrastructure, disrupt supply chains, and affect the availability of natural resources, posing a threat to business continuity and profitability.

On the other hand, transition risks stem from the shift towards a low-carbon economy. This includes changes in government policies, technological advancements, and evolving market trends. Organisations that fail to adapt to these changes could face regulatory penalties, increased operational costs, and loss of brand value. Climate-related opportunities also emerge from this transition. NSIA would continue to proactively address climate-related risks and seize these opportunities so that to be better positioned for long-term success.

Global Risk Overview continued

Managing Climate Change Risk

Managing climate change risk requires a comprehensive approach that involves identifying, analysing, and prioritising climate-related risks and opportunities. NSIA is proactive in identifying potential climate-related risks and implementing strategies to address them.

This does not only help to safeguard our operations but contribute to the broader efforts of combating climate change. NSIA employs a variety of tools and methodologies, including climate risk assessments, scenario analysis, and stress testing. Using these tools helps the Authority to understand the potential impacts of climate change on its operations and make informed decisions about how to address these risks.

Climate change risk mitigation involves implementing strategies to reduce or manage climate-related risks, such as investing in climate solutions like renewable energy and energy efficiency, and adopting sustainable practices to reduce waste and emission. By taking these steps, NSIA does not only reduce its environmental footprint but enhance its resilience to climate-related risks.

Compliance Risks

Compliance risk arises from the failure to observe relevant laws, regulations, codes, standards and rules, and can lead to fines, penalties and reputational damage to NSIA. It covers regulatory risk, data privacy risk, KYC/AML/CFT risks, corruption risk, legal and litigation risks, contract risk and conflict of interest.

Approach to Compliance Management

The following details our approach for managing compliance:

- a) Adopt an enterprise-wide approach to compliance management and ensure that compliance processes and practices:
 - explicitly address legal and regulatory compliance.
 - are integrated into the organisational processes, activities, and practices to enable compliance management to be an integral part of management thinking, discussions and decision-making.
 - harness technology to support compliance documentation and management.
 - are dynamic, iterative, and responsive to change.
 - facilitate continuous improvement.
- b) Group the compliance obligations under meaningful categories and properly assess each obligation to identify the specific actions to treat compliance risks.
- c) Ensure clarity of roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities for effective management of our compliance obligations. We ensure that through effective communication, employees will not only form the right expectations but will understand the compliance message.
- d) Create and continually enhance the compliance management culture such that staff and managers at all levels are encouraged and supported to raise and respectfully discuss obligations, issues, and opportunities for improvement. NSIA employees are expected to lead by example and emphasise the importance of compliance in all communications. The Authority recognises and rewards employees who consistently comply with policies.
- e) Establish reporting mechanisms by creating channels for employees to report potential compliance violations anonymously and without fear of reprisal. Employees are encouraged to report any concerns they may have and should be assured that all reports will be thoroughly investigated.
- f) Act responsibly and identify and manage the risks of impacts related to the Authority's operations, products, or services, including its supply/value chains and other business relationships.
- g) Perform regular audits to assess compliance levels and identify any areas of concern.
- h) Continually review and optimise the compliance management function, framework, processes, and practices to align with any new requirements or changes in the operating environment. The consistent enforcing of compliance demonstrates the seriousness of the Board and Senior Management regarding compliance in the Authority.
- i) Offer regular training sessions and workshops to educate employees about the policies and procedures. Employees are required to read the policies and know how they apply them to their day-to-day work. This training is provided to both new hires and existing employees to ensure they are all aware of their responsibilities.

Financial Statements

Connecting road to the Second Niger Bridge
constructed under the PIDF



Contents

Financial Statements	62	Other National Disclosures	187
General Information	65	Value added statements	187
Directors' Report	66	Five-Year Financial Summary – Group	188
NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement	68	Five-Year Financial Summary – Authority	190
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	72	List of Abbreviations	192
Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	73		
Management Assessment of, and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	74		
Certification of Management's Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	75		
Independent Auditor's Report	76		
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income	82		
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position	83		
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity	84		
Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows	86		
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	88		

General Information

Board of Directors

Name

Designation

Mr. Segun Ogunsanya¹

Chairman

Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq

Managing Director

Mr. Kolawole Owodunni

Executive Director

Mrs. Olubisi Makoju³

Executive Director

Ms. Ijeoma Taylaur²

Executive Director

Prof. Fabian Ajogwu¹

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Abdullahi Mahmud Gaya¹

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Ahmed Goniri¹

Non-Executive Director

Ms. Ada Osakwe¹

Non-Executive Director

Dr. Suleyman Ndanusa¹

Non-Executive Director

¹ Appointed 29 August 2024.² Appointed 15 July 2024.³ Exited 15 July 2024.

Registered office

The Clan Place

4th Floor, Plot 1386A Tigris Crescent

Maitama

Abuja

NSIA FRC Registration Number:FRC/2013/00000002398

Auditor

Ernst & Young

10th and 13th Floors

UBA House

57 Marina

Lagos

FRC Registration Number: FRC/2023/COY/209403

Valuation Expert

Qny International Limited (Qny)

875 N Eldridge Parkway

#355, Houston, TX, 77079

United States of America

FRC Registration Number: FRC/2024/COY/300899

Secretary to the Authority

Mrs Ezinwa Okoroafor

Banker

Central Bank of Nigeria

Plot 33, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Way

Central Business District, Cadastral Zone

Abuja, Federal Capital Territory Nigeria

Fund custodians

JP Morgan Chase & Co (Global Custodian)

25 Bank Street

Canary Wharf

London, E14 5JP, United Kingdom

Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited (Local Custodian)

IBTC Place

2, Walter Carrington Crescent

Victoria Island

Lagos, Nigeria

Directors' Report

1 Financial statements

The Directors of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ("the Authority" or "NSIA") present their yearly report on the affairs of the Authority, together with the financial statements of the Authority and its subsidiaries (known as "the Group") and independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

2 Principal activities

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

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

3 Operating results

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

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Interest and investment income	305,594,406	95,132,088	299,306,896	93,833,064
Net gain on financial assets	688,889,035	544,207,789	701,700,196	543,848,532
Net foreign exchange gain	859,352,049	537,279,160	897,424,971	543,197,742
Investment management and custodian fees	(10,632,396)	(3,100,856)	(7,478,134)	(2,259,302)
Impairment charge on financial assets	(1,856,178)	(3,156,820)	(1,851,795)	(3,316,677)
Profit from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	14,158,958	2,857,616	–	–
Fiduciary and other income	8,324,128	4,146,894	7,654,759	3,831,544
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,609,868)	(999,639)	(602,512)	(435,889)
Operating and administrative expenses	(18,281,037)	(8,734,605)	(13,285,678)	(5,930,081)
Interest expense	(474,399)	(1,559,190)	(425,648)	(1,559,190)
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	42,981,751	18,912,579	–	–
Profit before income tax	1,886,446,449	1,184,985,016	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,885,604,291	1,184,534,790	1,880,781,795	1,171,775,995

4 Objective

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

- enhance the development of Nigerian infrastructure;
- provide stabilisation support in times of economic stress; and
- carry out such other activities as may be related to the above objects.

Directors' Report continued

5 Governance and management

The Act establishes a Governing Council (the Council) for the Authority. The Council comprises the following:

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

6 Employee health, safety and environment

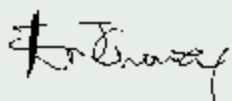
The Authority enforces strict health and safety rules and practices in the work environment, which are reviewed and tested regularly. The Authority provides medical insurance for its employees through designated hospitals and clinics. Fire prevention and fire-fighting equipment are installed at strategic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

7 Property and equipment

The movement in property and equipment during the year is shown in Note 31.

8 Subsequent events

Events after the reporting date have been disclosed in Note 42.



Mrs. Ezinwa Okoroafor

General Counsel

FRC/2016/PRO/00000015045

Signed on 27 March 2025

NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement

At the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority, sustainability is not just a principle – it is the foundation of how we create value for the Nigerian people and beyond. As custodians of Nigeria's sovereign wealth, we recognise that the true measure of our success lies in our ability to generate long-term, sustainable economic benefits while addressing the environmental and social challenges that face our country and the global community.

As a long-term investor, NSIA is deeply committed to making investments that go beyond financial returns. We recognise that the sustainability of these investments – whether in infrastructure, energy, or other sectors – must align with Nigeria's broader developmental priorities and global goals. Through our ESG Management Framework, we ensure that environmental and social risks are evaluated as thoroughly as financial risks, incorporating international best practices. This allows us to make informed decisions that minimise negative impacts while maximising positive contributions to Nigeria's sustainable growth.

NSIA's mission is clear: to play a leading role in the long-term economic development of Nigeria. This includes creating a savings base for the Nigerian people, supporting critical infrastructure development, and contributing to economic stability, especially during periods of fiscal strain. Our investments are not only about infrastructure, but about shaping a future where the economic, environmental, and social dimensions of development are closely aligned.



Mr. Segun Ogunsanya
Chairman, Board of Directors

Moreover, sustained impact cannot be achieved in isolation. NSIA actively seeks partnerships with global and local institutions that share our commitment to responsible investing and sustainable development. By collaborating with government entities, institutional investors, DFIs and other key stakeholders, we are able to pool resources, share expertise, and leverage networks that accelerate progress towards achieving Nigeria's climate ambitions and broader socio-economic goals.

Leadership's Commitment to Sustainability

Sustainability is at the heart of NSIA's mission to catalyse economic development through strategic investments. We are intentional about balancing financial returns with long-term social and environmental benefits, recognising that sustainable growth is essential for Africa's future. Through innovation and collaboration, we aim to position NSIA as a leading force in responsible investing across the continent.

NSIA is dedicated to advancing sustainability through strategic investments that generate both financial returns and lasting impact. We recognise that addressing key issues like critical infrastructure, energy access and climate resilience are imperative for sustainable growth.

NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement continued



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



Mr. Victor Sesere
Acting Chief Financial Officer



Ms. Nana Maidugu
Head, Sustainability and ESG

By aligning with international best practices and fostering local solutions, we aim to unlock Nigeria's potential and contribute to a more sustainable and inclusive future.

As the Acting Chief Financial Officer, I am dedicated to ensuring our investment strategies are robust, prudent, and aligned with both our long-term objectives and the diverse needs of our stakeholders. Our approach is anchored in rigorous financial thesis, comprehensive risk management, and a commitment to long-term value creation.

By integrating sustainability into our strategy, we emphasise both financial and non-financial returns, striving to deliver transparent, adaptable investment outcomes. Our combined focus on traditional metrics and sustainable practices reinforces our commitment to long-term responsibility and ethical investment management.

NSIA is committed to championing sustainability and responsible investing. We work across teams and sectors to integrate ESG considerations, generate multi-dimensional long-term returns, and promote inclusive development.

Transparency is at the core of our approach, as we strive to set a high standard for accountability and responsible stewardship. Our goal is to lead by example, demonstrating how sovereign wealth funds can be catalysts for sustainable transformation across Africa.

NSIA's Sustainability Vision and Strategic Objectives

NSIA's sustainability vision and strategic objectives NSIA recognises the critical role sustainability plays in achieving long-term economic stability, social development, and environmental stewardship.

Our sustainability strategy is built on three foundational pillars – Institution, Investments, and Partnerships – each designed to drive the transformative impact necessary for securing a prosperous future for Nigeria and its people.

NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement continued

Institution

At the institutional level, NSIA has embedded sustainability throughout its operations by developing comprehensive policies and frameworks, including the ESGMS Manual, ESG Policy, Climate Action Policy, Development Impact Policy, and Gender Equality and Inclusion Policy. These policies are integral to our governance structure and are implemented across business units to ensure responsible practices such as sustainable procurement, energy-efficient operations, and the digitisation of processes.

As a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment, NSIA aligns with global best practices and standards, such as the IFC Performance Standards and the UN SDGs, ensuring that all investments are aligned with sustainable development goals and deliver long-term value. Our commitment is reinforced by a dedicated ESG team that ensures effective implementation within our investment models, minimising environmental and social risks.

Employee engagement remains a key focus for us, with initiatives like ESG Week to raise awareness and drive internal adoption of sustainability principles across all business units. This includes targeted activities designed to improve understanding of ESG issues, encourage employee participation in sustainability initiatives that promote responsible operations, and foster a culture of shared responsibility and accountability across all levels of the organisation.

NSIA's transparent governance practices is evidenced by high rankings in the Linaburg-Maduell SWF Transparency Index and Global SWF Governance, Sustainability and Resilience (GSR) Index. These recognitions underscore our commitment to responsible, long-term growth by setting the right precedents to encourage long-term sustainable partnerships with other institutions.

Investments

At the heart of NSIA's sustainability commitment is our objective to drive economic diversification and resilience, not just through financial returns but by investing in initiatives that align with the global sustainability agenda. We actively seek opportunities that are both financially competitive and impactful in delivering development outcomes.

Notable initiatives such as the Renewable Investment Platform for Limitless Energy (RIPE), Green Guarantee Company (GGC) and Carbon Vista exemplify our proactive approach to tackling climate change through capital deployment in renewable energy, resilient infrastructure and carbon mitigation projects. These investments are not only designed to enhance Nigeria's energy transition but are also strategically structured to deliver sustainable, long-term returns. By embedding sustainability principles and policies into our governance structures, we have streamlined internal processes and ensured that sustainability criteria are integrated into our investment appraisal models.

This integration guarantees that all potential investments align with our commitment to advancing sustainable development while minimising adverse environmental and social impacts. In addition to these initiatives, we actively engage with our portfolio companies to ensure robust ESG oversight, driving continuous improvement in their sustainability performance. This collaborative approach ensures that our investments not only yield financial benefits but also contribute positively to broader environmental, social, and governance objectives.

Partnerships

NSIA's approach to partnerships is equally strategic. We have aligned with key national and international stakeholders, including the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), and the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative, to support the government's climate action agenda.

As a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for Nigeria Carbon Market Activation, we are actively contributing to the development of Nigeria's carbon market framework, strengthening the country's capacity to unlock climate finance and drive low-carbon economic growth. Through our membership in the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Funds network and other global networks, we are driving thought leadership, best practices and policy advocacy for global frameworks that are inclusive, equitable, and reflective of the unique challenges and opportunities in emerging markets. By leveraging these partnerships, we are

NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement continued

contributing to the realisation of Nigeria's climate targets and ensuring that our investments are synchronised with national and global sustainability frameworks.

Shaping Tomorrow: Our Bold Vision for Sustainable Growth

We remain committed to ensuring our investments not only support the nation's prosperity but also foster global sustainability. This vision guides us as we pursue sustainable growth, balancing economic progress with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) excellence.

In 2024, we conducted a gap assessment against the ISSB's S1 and S2 standards, marking a significant step toward aligning with global sustainability frameworks. The findings provided valuable insights into areas for improvement, including integrating climate-related risks and sustainability impacts into our decision-making. These steps will enable us to cultivate a best-in-class reporting culture as we have set FY 2026 as our adoption year of the ISSB S1 & S2 Reporting Standards.

Strengthening Internal Governance and Sustainability Integration

To strengthen our sustainability integration efforts, we are working to enhance our sustainability governance and operational frameworks in 2025. We aim to fully implement ISSB standards, ensuring adoption ahead of compliance deadlines, while refining our Environmental Risk Management (ERM) framework. This will allow us to streamline our reporting practices and ensure greater transparency in all our operations. As part of our sustainability integration strategy, we conduct due diligence for all new investment opportunities across all funds, systematically evaluating their sustainability-related impacts and opportunities.

This will ensure that each investment aligns with our sustainability objectives. Alongside this, we aim to finalise the second phase of our review for our existing portfolio, identifying areas for improvement, establishing performance metrics, and ensuring effective oversight of sustainability performance across all assets.

To ensure transparency and accountability, we plan to develop and implement a standardised framework to measure and report the sustainability performance of all investments.

Furthermore, we are working towards conducting a comprehensive carbon footprint assessment of our investment portfolio with the aim of developing a roadmap to achieve carbon neutrality. This initiative aligns with our broader sustainability goals and ensures that NSIA remains accountable in reducing its environmental impact. As our people are our greatest assets, we will continue to facilitate sustainability knowledge sessions across our business units to strengthen understanding and adoption of sustainability principles throughout the organisation.

Driving sustainable investments and climate finance

NSIA remains dedicated to scaling sustainable investments that offer financial returns and measurable ESG impacts. We aim to explore promising climate investment opportunities while proactively building a robust pipeline to secure climate financing. We aim to establish more transformative climate investments, that foster long-term resilience and align with Nigeria's sustainable socio-economic development priorities.

Conclusion: A bold vision for a sustainable future

Ultimately, NSIA aims to leave a legacy of sustainable impact that not only enhances the quality of life for Nigerians but also strengthens the resilience of the Nigerian economy. Through responsible investments and strategic partnerships, we are building a future where sustainable growth is the driver of long-term prosperity.

By embracing innovation, fostering collaboration, and maintaining a strong commitment to sustainable growth, we will play a pivotal role in shaping a resilient and prosperous future for all Nigerians. Watch out for our 2024 Sustainability Report, where we will provide deeper insights into our progress, initiatives, and the bold steps we are taking to drive sustainable impact.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

- a. ensuring that the Authority and the Group keep proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Authority and the Group and comply with the requirements of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act;
- b. designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; and
- c. preparing the Authority and the Group's consolidated and separate financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates that are consistently applied.

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

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

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 27 March 2025 by:



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



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

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

Financial information

- i. The audited consolidated and separate financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading.
- ii. The audited consolidated and separate financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Group and the Authority as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Effective internal controls

- i. Effective internal controls have been designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known by the relevant staff, particularly during the period in which the audited consolidated and separate financial statement report is being prepared.
- ii. The effectiveness of the Authority's internal controls has been evaluated within 90 days prior to 31 December 2024.
- iii. The Authority's Internal controls are effective as at 31 December 2024.
- iv. There were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls.



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



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

Management Assessment of, and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

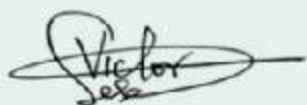
In compliance with the provisions of section 7(1 and 2f) of Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act, 2023, we hereby make the following statements regarding the internal control over Financial Reporting of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA or the Authority) for the year ended 31 December 2024:

- a) Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting, including the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition. This system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding preparation of reliable financial statements and the safeguarding of the Authority's assets. This system is supported by written policies and procedures, contains self-monitoring mechanisms and is audited by the internal audit function.
- b) The Authority has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024. In making this assessment, it used the criteria described in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of 31 December 2024, the internal control over financial reporting is effective.

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

- i. The audited consolidated and separate financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading.
- ii. The audited consolidated and separate financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Group and the Authority as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024.
- iii. Effective internal controls have been designed to ensure that material information relating to the Authority is made known by the relevant staff, particularly during the period in which the audited consolidated and separate financial statement report was prepared.
- iv. The effectiveness of the Authority's Internal controls have been assessed by management within 90 days prior to financial reporting date and are effective as at 31 December 2024.
- v. The Authority's external Auditors (Messrs Ernst and Young Nigeria) have issued an attestation report on management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting (ICFR).

The attestation report of Messrs Ernst and Young that audited the financial statements is included as part of this annual report.



Mr. Victor Sesere
Ag. Chief Financial Officer
Date: 27 March 2025



Mr. Aminu Umar-Sadiq
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Date: 27 March 2025

Certification of Management's Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In compliance with the provisions of section 7(1 and 2f) of the Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act, 2023, we hereby make the following statements regarding the internal controls over Financial Reporting of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority for the year ended 31 December 2024:

I, Aminu Umar-Sadiq, certify that:

- a) I have reviewed this management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) and its subsidiaries.
- b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, considering the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.
- c) Based on my knowledge, the consolidated and separate financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Authority as of, and for, the period presented in this report.
- d) The Authority's other certifying officer and I:
 - 1) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
 - 2) have designed such internal controls and procedures or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the NSIA, and its subsidiaries/related parties is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared.
 - 3) have designed such internal control system or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAPs).
 - 4) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Authority's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- e) The Authority's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of the internal control system, to the external auditors and the Board Audit, Risk & ESG Committee:
 - 1) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Authority's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - 2) Any fraud, whether material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Authority's internal control system.
- f) The Authority's other certifying officer and I have identified in the report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions regarding significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

27 March 2025



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

Independent Auditor's Report



Ernst & Young
10th & 13th Floor, UBA House
57, Marina
Lagos, Nigeria

Tel: +234 (01) 844 996 2/3
ey.com

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the members of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority

Scope

We have been engaged by Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") to perform a 'limited assurance engagement', based on International Standards on Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, herein referred to as 'the Engagement', to report on Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) contained in the entity's Management's Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024.

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity.
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the entity; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Criteria applied by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority

In designing, establishing and operating the Internal Control over Financial Reporting and preparing the Management's assessment of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting, the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") applied the requirements of Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Such Criteria were specifically designed to enable organizations effectively and efficiently develop systems of internal control that adapt to changing business and operating environments, mitigate risks to acceptable levels, and support sound decision making and governance of the organization; As a result, the subject matter information may not be suitable for another purpose.



Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Management responsibilities

Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") *Management's Assessment of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024* in accordance with the Criteria.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the design and operating effectiveness of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting based on our Assurance engagement.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Our independence and quality management

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA code) and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

We also apply International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services engagements, which requires that we design, implement, and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

The procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

Conclusion

In conclusion, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the internal control over financial reporting put in place by management as contained and assessed in Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") Management Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting is not adequate as of 31 December 2024, based on the requirements of Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.



Other Matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries (together "the Group) and we expressed an unmodified opinion in our Auditor's report dated 31 March 2025. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jamiu Olakisan', is positioned above a horizontal dashed line.

Jamiu Olakisan

FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000003918

For: Ernst & Young

Lagos, Nigeria.

31 March 2025

Independent Auditor's Report continued



Ernst & Young
10th & 13th Floor
UBA House
57 Marina
Lagos, Nigeria

Tel: +00 123 4567 8901
Fax: +00 123 4567 8901
ey.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ("the Authority") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Authority as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Act, 2011 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024", which includes General Information, Directors' Report, NSIA's Sustainability Commitment Statement, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, Management Assessment of, and Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, Certification Of Management's Assessment On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Other National Disclosures, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report & Accounts, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Authority's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

Independent Auditor's Report continued



- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ▶ Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

We performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the entity's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and we have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 31 March 2025.

Jamiu Olakisan
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000003918
For Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria
31 March 2025



Consolidated and Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost*	9	92,179,643	30,048,673	88,928,963	28,927,408
Interest income on financial assets at FVOCI*	10	4,292,148	343,662	4,292,148	343,662
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL	12	173,177,735	59,988,077	173,177,735	59,988,077
Investment income	11	35,944,880	4,751,676	32,908,050	4,573,917
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL	13	688,889,035	544,207,789	701,700,196	543,848,532
Net foreign exchange gain	14	859,352,049	537,279,160	897,424,971	543,197,742
Total operating income		1,853,835,490	1,176,619,037	1,898,432,063	1,180,879,338
Infrastructure business Operating Income	17	121,842,512	4,185,529	–	–
Infrastructure business Direct Expenses	18	(107,683,554)	(1,327,913)	–	–
Operating profit from infrastructure businesses		14,158,958	2,857,616	–	–
Investment management fees	15	(9,211,491)	(2,836,033)	(6,148,184)	(1,994,479)
Local custodian fees	15	(133,709)	(25,168)	(42,754)	(25,168)
Global custodian fees	15	(1,287,196)	(239,655)	(1,287,196)	(239,655)
Total investment management and custodian fees		(10,632,396)	(3,100,856)	(7,478,134)	(2,259,302)
Impairment charge on financial assets/investments	16	(1,856,178)	(3,156,820)	(1,851,795)	(3,316,677)
Total operating profit		1,855,505,874	1,173,218,977	1,889,102,134	1,175,303,359
Fiduciary and other income	19	8,324,128	4,146,894	7,654,759	3,831,544
Depreciation and amortisation	20	(1,609,868)	(999,639)	(602,512)	(435,889)
Other operating expenses	21	(18,281,037)	(8,734,605)	(13,285,678)	(5,930,081)
Interest expense	22	(474,399)	(1,559,190)	(425,648)	(1,559,190)
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	29	42,981,751	18,912,579	–	–
Profit before tax		1,886,446,449	1,184,985,016	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Income tax expense	34.1	(54,208)	(1,314)	–	–
Profit for the year		1,886,392,241	1,184,983,702	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Other comprehensive income:					
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	24.2.1	(652,216)	(91,807)	(652,216)	(91,807)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	19	(36,212)	–	(36,212)	–
Changes in expected credit loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	16	63,986	49,630	63,986	49,630
Share of other comprehensive (losses)/income of associates and joint ventures	29	(885,023)	1,920,763	–	–
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		1,758,333	(2,935,927)	–	–
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	24.2.1	(1,036,818)	608,429	(1,036,818)	608,429
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		(787,950)	(448,912)	(1,661,260)	566,252
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,885,604,291	1,184,534,790	1,880,781,795	1,171,775,995
Profit/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA		1,886,440,863	1,184,970,270	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Non-controlling interests		(48,622)	13,432	–	–
		1,886,392,241	1,184,983,702	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA		1,885,652,913	1,184,521,358	1,880,781,795	1,171,775,995
Non-controlling interests		(48,622)	13,432	–	–
		1,885,604,291	1,184,534,790	1,880,781,795	1,171,775,995

* The interest income has been calculated using effective interest method.

The accompanying notes on pages 88 to 186 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	23	922,687,650	547,425,983	908,759,715	546,395,553
Investment securities	24	3,008,702,935	1,349,770,243	2,734,027,641	1,213,696,640
Loans and debts financing	25	31,038,412	21,293,934	4,231,963	7,753,092
Other assets and receivables	26	285,548,265	266,262,970	703,343,265	453,562,021
Inventories	27	942,230	194,443	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	28	–	–	9,000	9,000
Investments accounted for using the equity method	29	118,630,970	68,427,743	21,540,986	10,614,500
Right-of-use assets	30	1,346,772	184,112	2,722	28,146
Property and equipment	31	53,757,138	5,296,065	1,608,749	1,254,433
Intangible assets	32	197,623	93,821	13,276	62,900
Total assets		4,422,851,995	2,258,949,314	4,373,537,317	2,233,376,285
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	33	67,422,840	11,564,699	47,418,409	10,511,470
Current income tax payable	34	1,152,507	642,977	–	–
Borrowing	35	–	24,533,176	–	24,533,176
Total liabilities		68,575,347	36,740,852	47,418,409	35,044,646
Equity					
Equity attributable to equity holders of parent					
Contributions by the Government	36	615,365,213	368,359,739	615,365,213	368,359,739
Retained earnings	36.1	3,741,139,005	1,855,239,721	3,705,862,590	1,823,419,535
Fair value reserve	36.2	5,885,061	8,431,344	4,891,105	6,552,365
Foreign currency translation reserve	36.3	(8,147,151)	(9,905,484)	–	–
		4,354,242,128	2,222,125,320	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639
Non-controlling interests	36.4	34,520	83,142	–	–
Total equity		4,354,276,648	2,222,208,462	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639
Total liabilities and equity		4,422,851,995	2,258,949,314	4,373,537,317	2,233,376,285

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 27 March 2025 by:



Mr. Segun Ogunsanya
Chairman, Board of Directors
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000002746



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

Additionally certified by:



Ms. Ijeoma Taylaur
Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer
FRC/2024/PRO/DIR/008/656385



Mr. Victor Sesere
Ag. Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2015/PRO/ICAN/001/00000012317

The accompanying notes on pages 88 to 186 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Group	Contributions by the Government N'000	Foreign currency translation reserve N'000	Fair value reserve N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Total Equity before NCI N'000	Non-controlling interests N'000	Total equity N'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	347,375,000	(6,969,557)	5,944,329	670,269,451	1,016,619,223	69,710	1,016,688,933
Profit for the year	–	–	–	1,184,970,270	1,184,970,270	13,432	1,184,983,702
Foreign currency translation differences	–	(2,935,927)	–	–	(2,935,927)	–	(2,935,927)
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	–	–	608,429	–	608,429	–	608,429
Net change in fair value of debts instruments at FVOCI	–	–	(91,807)	–	(91,807)	–	(91,807)
Expected credit loss on FVOCI debt instruments	–	–	49,630	–	49,630	–	49,630
Share of other comprehensive losses of associates and joint ventures	–	–	1,920,763	–	1,920,763	–	1,920,763
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	–	(2,935,927)	2,487,015	–	(448,912)	–	(448,912)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	–	(2,935,927)	2,487,015	1,184,970,270	1,184,521,358	13,432	1,184,534,790
Transactions directly with shareholders							
Additional capital contribution during the year (Note 36.5)	20,984,739	–	–	–	20,984,739	–	20,984,739
Balance at 31 December 2023	368,359,739	(9,905,484)	8,431,344	1,855,239,721	2,222,125,320	83,142	2,222,208,462
Group							
Balance at 1 January 2024	368,359,739	(9,905,484)	8,431,344	1,855,239,721	2,222,125,320	83,142	2,222,208,462
Profit for the year	–	–	–	1,886,440,863	1,886,440,863	(48,622)	1,886,392,241
Foreign currency translation differences	–	1,758,333	–	–	1,758,333	–	1,758,333
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	–	–	(1,036,818)	–	(1,036,818)	–	(1,036,818)
Net change in fair value of debts instruments at FVOCI	–	–	(652,216)	–	(652,216)	–	(652,216)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	–	–	(36,212)	–	(36,212)	–	(36,212)
Expected credit loss on FVOCI debt instruments	–	–	63,986	–	63,986	–	63,986
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	–	–	(885,023)	–	(885,023)	–	(885,023)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	–	1,758,333	(2,546,283)	–	(787,950)	–	(787,950)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	–	1,758,333	(2,546,283)	1,886,440,863	1,885,652,913	(48,622)	1,885,604,291
Transactions directly with shareholders							
Additional capital contribution during the year (Note 36.5)	247,005,474	–	–	–	247,005,474	–	247,005,474
Transfer of Government Funds invested for Second Niger Bridge	–	–	–	(541,579)	(541,579)	–	(541,579)
Balance at 31 December 2024	615,365,213	(8,147,151)	5,885,061	3,741,139,005	4,354,242,128	34,520	4,354,276,648

The accompanying notes on pages 88 to 186 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Authority	Contributions by the Government ₦'000	Fair value reserve ₦'000	Retained earnings ₦'000	Total equity ₦'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	347,375,000	5,986,113	652,209,792	1,005,570,905
Profit for the year	–	–	1,171,209,743	1,171,209,743
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	–	608,429	–	608,429
Expected credit loss on FVOCI debt instruments	–	49,630	–	49,630
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	–	(91,807)	–	(91,807)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	–	566,252	–	566,252
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	566,252	1,171,209,743	1,171,775,995
Transactions directly with shareholders				
Additional capital contribution during the year (Note 36.5)	20,984,739	–	–	20,984,739
Balance at 31 December 2023	368,359,739	6,552,365	1,823,419,535	2,198,331,639
Authority	Contributions by the Government ₦'000	Fair value reserve ₦'000	Retained earnings ₦'000	Total equity ₦'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	368,359,739	6,552,365	1,823,419,535	2,198,331,639
Profit for the year	–	–	1,882,443,055	1,882,443,055
Fair value changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI	–	(1,036,818)	–	(1,036,818)
Expected credit loss on FVOCI debt instruments	–	63,986	–	63,986
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	–	(652,216)	–	(652,216)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	–	(36,212)	–	(36,212)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	–	(1,661,260)	–	(1,661,260)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	–	(1,661,260)	1,882,443,055	1,880,781,795
Transactions directly with shareholders				
Additional capital contribution during the year (Note 36.5)	247,005,474	–	–	247,005,474
Balance at 31 December 2024	615,365,213	4,891,105	3,705,862,590	4,326,118,908

The accompanying notes on pages 88 to 186 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		1,886,446,449	1,184,985,016	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow from operating activities:					
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	20	1,541,430	975,787	552,888	428,857
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	68,438	23,852	49,624	7,032
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	21	390	31,552	390	31,387
Fair value recycled to profit or loss	19	(36,212)	–	(36,212)	–
Interest income	9, 10 & 12	(269,649,526)	(90,380,412)	(266,398,845)	(89,259,147)
Investment income	11	(35,944,879)	(4,751,676)	(32,908,050)	(4,573,917)
Net trading loss/(income) on UBS managed products/ treasury notes	13.1	280,077	(137,902)	280,077	(137,902)
Realised gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	13.1	(569,332,395)	(296,114,141)	(569,332,395)	(296,114,141)
Fair value changes on private equity, hedge funds and other securities	13.1	(70,888,325)	(39,927,256)	(83,699,485)	(39,567,999)
Unrealised fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	13.1	(48,948,392)	(208,028,490)	(48,948,393)	(208,028,490)
Impairment charge on financial assets/investments	16	1,856,178	3,156,820	1,851,795	3,316,677
Interest expense	22	474,399	1,559,190	425,648	1,559,190
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	29	(42,981,751)	(18,912,579)	–	–
Net foreign exchange gains	14	(859,352,049)	(537,279,160)	(897,424,971)	(543,197,742)
Net movements in operating assets/liabilities:					
Inventories	27	(747,787)	3,570	–	–
Other assets	26.2	410,485,120	127,148,185	313,640,677	91,687,566
Other liabilities	33.2	55,369,944	(4,047,339)	36,630,079	(9,245,249)
		458,641,109	118,305,017	337,125,882	78,115,865
Income tax paid	34	–	(2,675)	–	–
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		458,641,109	118,302,342	337,125,882	78,115,865

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	31	(49,932,801)	(1,067,178)	(897,473)	(672,458)
Rent prepaid during the year	30	(1,110,640)		(35,598)	–
Purchase of other intangible assets	32	(177,169)	(22,570)	–	(19,941)
Addition to loans and advances	25.2	(4,000,220)	(4,132,350)	(379,300)	(4,132,350)
Proceeds from repayment of loans and advances	25.2	4,677,608	21,901,854	4,677,608	21,343,269
Coupon received from/Maturity of debts instruments at fair value	24.2.1	2,257,710	192,584	2,257,710	192,585
Purchase of debts instruments at fair value	24.2.1	(23,219,143)	(4,714,334)	(23,219,143)	(4,714,336)
Purchase of equity instruments at fair value	24.2.1	(9,697,681)	–	–	–
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		140,790	5,319	140,790	7,475
Investment in financial assets carried at FVTPL	24.3.2	(339,722,300)	(72,202,969)	(285,238,455)	(46,697,621)
Proceeds from sale/redemption of financial assets carried at FVTPL	24.3.2	165,511,810	58,206,764	145,755,921	51,148,598
Purchases of open market operation and treasury bills	24.3.1.2	(1,006,316,732)	(446,831,438)	(1,006,316,732)	(446,831,438)
Proceeds from open market operation and treasury bills	24.3.1.2	722,731,140	764,789,746	722,731,140	764,789,746
Proceeds from derecognition of financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.2.13	719,757,272	298,931,917	719,754,396	298,036,402
Investment in/Addition to financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.2.13	(764,544,152)	(443,286,351)	(765,478,633)	(443,286,351)
Dividends received	11.1	5,344,057	1,067,486	9,579,634	1,067,486
Additional investments in associates	29	(10,926,486)	(19,828,189)	(10,926,486)	–
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities		(589,226,937)	153,010,291	(487,594,621)	190,231,066
Cash flows from financing activities					
Receipt of additional capital contribution from the Government	36.5	247,005,474	20,984,739	247,005,474	20,984,739
Proceeds from borrowings from third-party lenders	35	–	40,000,000	–	40,000,000
Interest repaid on borrowed funds	35	(1,681,053)	–	(1,681,053)	–
Principal repayment of borrowings	35	(23,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(17,000,000)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	30	(99,292)	(132,596)	(89,889)	(132,596)
Interest paid	30	(1,934)	(2,904)	(911)	(2,904)
Transfer of Government Funds invested for PIDF Project	36	(541,579)	–	–	–
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		221,681,616	43,849,239	222,233,621	43,849,239
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		91,095,788	315,161,872	71,764,882	312,196,170
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		547,425,983	60,185,675	546,395,553	59,273,853
Net exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		284,165,879	172,078,436	290,599,280	174,925,530
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		922,687,650	547,425,983	908,759,715	546,395,553
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Cash in hand		6,386	11,694	1,686	1,800
Bank balances		422,352,838	286,967,367	408,429,603	285,946,831
Money market placements		500,550,517	261,384,914	500,550,517	261,384,914
Expected credit allowance on cash and cash equivalents		(222,091)	(937,992)	(222,091)	(937,992)
Total cash and cash equivalents	23	922,687,650	547,425,983	908,759,715	546,395,553

The accompanying notes on pages 88 to 186 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 US\$1 billion in seed capital. The Authority has received three additional capital contribution tranches totalling \$750 million (between 2016 and 2020) after the initial contribution. However in 2020 Federal Government of Nigeria made \$150 million withdrawal call from NSIA. Subsequently, an additional \$45.6 million was received by the Authority from the Government in 2023 and \$175.4 million in 2024 following the implementation of Petroleum Industry Act (PIA). The Authority commenced operations in October 2012.

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

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

Fund	Investment managers
Stabilisation Fund (SF)	UBS Global Asset Management Limited, Smith Graham & Co, Income Research + Management, Lombard Ordier, Ninety One Global Strategy
Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)	In-house Management Team, Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)
Future Generations Fund (FGF)	Cevian, Edgbaston Investment Partners, Somerset, Marathon, Prince Street Capital, AQR, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, The Canyon Capital Realisation Fund (Cayman) Ltd, CNPG, Palestra Capital, Brasidas Asia, Alpstone Global Macro Fund, Holocene Advisors Ltd, Sachem Head Capital, Morgan Stanley Fund of Funds, NAYA FUND, Vanguard, Invesco QQQ, Fundsmith, John Street Systematic Limited, Bayview, Z Capital Partners, Healthcare Royalty Partners, Xenon, Helios Investors, FAFIN, Actis Africa, Africa Capital Alliance, RWC Emerging Market Fund, Abraaj, Unigestion, Reverence Capital, Healthcare Royalty Partners L.P., EFG Global Equity Conviction Fund, G Squared, Xenon Private Equity, Artisan Fund, Alitheia IDF, Greenspring Associates, Helios, Euro Choice Secondary, Lombard Odier, BlueBox, LifeSci Venture, CardinalStone Capital, Gsquared, The Rise Fund, Petershill Private Equity, Verod Growth Fund, Synergy Private Equity, Ingressive Capital, Tidal Ventures LP, Gateway Fund, StepStone VC Secondaries Fund, Falko Regional Aircraft, Whitehorse Liquidity Partners (Offshore) LP, Actis Africa Real Estate Fund, Lennertz & Co. Blockchain Fund II, Blume Ventures Trust IV, Alpha Partners Fund, Vektor Partners Fund I, Uhuru Growth Fund I, Bayside, Cerberus, Marlin Equity, OCM Opportunities, Sun Capital, Fortress Investment, Health IQ, Ventures Platform, UBS., Blantyre Special Situations Fund, Africa 50 Infrastructure Acceleration Fund 1, LoftyInc Capital, Green Guarantee Company.

2 Structure and content

The consolidated and separate financial statements ('the financial statements') comprise:

- Consolidated and separate statements of financial position;
- Consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income;
- Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity;
- Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows;
- Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, comprising a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements of Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by section 8(p) of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3.2 Preparation basis

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

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

3.3**(a) Functional and presentation currency**

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

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

(b) Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

(c) Group companies

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

- i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- ii) income and expenses charged to profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

3.4 Changes in accounting policy

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

The Group has adopted the following new standards and amendments including any consequential amendments to other standards with initial date of application of 1 January 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3 Basis of preparation continued**3.5 New standards, amendments and interpretations****3.5.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year**

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020 and October 2022, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation to Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification
- Disclosures.

IAS 1.76ZA has been added to require an entity to provide disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. This disclosure must include information about the covenants and the related liabilities as well as any facts and circumstances that indicate the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. However, an entity that applies the 2020 amendments early is also required to apply the 2022 amendments, and vice versa.

The combined impact of the 2020 amendments and the 2022 amendments will have implications for practice. Entities will, therefore, need to carefully consider the impact of the amendments on existing and planned loan agreements. In this context, it is important to highlight that the amendments must be applied retrospectively. The amendment did not have any material impact on the Group and this had been adequately disclosed where necessary.

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

In September 2022, the Board issued Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16).

The amendment to IFRS 16 Leases specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

After the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessee applies paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback. In applying paragraphs 36 to 46, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising, in profit or loss, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease, as required by paragraph 46(a) of IFRS 16.

The amendment does not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining 'lease payments' that are different from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy in accordance with IAS 8 that results in information that is relevant and reliable.

A seller-lessee applies the amendment to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. A seller-lessee applies the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application (i.e. the amendment does not apply to sale and leaseback transactions entered into prior to the date of initial application). The date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied IFRS 16.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The amendment did not have any material impact on the Group, as there is non-existence of such transaction as Sale and Leaseback within the Group or with external parties.

Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the Board issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements. In these arrangements, one or more finance providers pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers. The entity agrees to settle those amounts with the finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements, either at the same date or at a later date than that on which the finance providers pay the entity's suppliers.

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those arrangements. The information on those arrangements is required to be aggregated unless the individual arrangements have dissimilar or unique terms and conditions. In the context of quantitative liquidity risk disclosures required by IFRS 7, supplier finance arrangements are included as an example of other factors that might be relevant to disclose.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The amendments provide some transitional reliefs regarding comparative and quantitative information as at the beginning of the annual reporting period and interim disclosures. The amendment did not have any material impact on the Group.

3.5.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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

Standards	Content	Effective date
IAS 21	Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025
IFRS 9 & 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 9 & 7	Power Purchase Agreements – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Indefinite postponement of the effective date

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3 Basis of preparation continued**3.5 New standards, amendments and interpretations** continued**3.5.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective** continued**Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21**

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).

The amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendment does not currently have any material impact on the Group and we would continue to re-assess, should there be any in the future.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e. when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The publication of the amendments concludes the classification and measurement phase of the IASB's post-implementation review (PIR) of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments. The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group at the time it will take effect.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. The clarifications regarding the ‘own use’ requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group based on current assessment.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

IFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to the other accounting standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and must be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group at the time it will take effect.

IFRS 19, ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS accounting standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance.

The disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 are organised into subheadings per IFRS accounting standard and where disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards remain applicable, these are specified under the subheading of each IFRS accounting standard.

IFRS 19 disclosures exclude IFRS 8 Operating Segments, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

Therefore, if an entity that applies IFRS 19 is required to apply IFRS 17 or elects to apply IFRS 8 and/or IAS 33, that entity would be required to apply all the relevant disclosure requirements in those standards.

IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and earlier adoption is permitted. If an eligible entity chooses to apply the standard earlier, it is required to disclose that fact. An entity is required, during the first period (annual and interim) in which it applies the standard, to align the disclosures in the comparative period with the disclosures included in the current period under IFRS 19, unless IFRS 19 or another IFRS accounting standard permits or requires otherwise.

The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group at the time it will take effect.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3 Basis of preparation continued**3.5 New standards, amendments and interpretations** continued**3.5.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective** continued**Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28**

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture.

The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgemental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions.

The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendment is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group at the time it will take effect.

3.5.3 Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

The IASB's annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11.

The following is a summary of the amendments from the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11:

Standards	Content	Effective date
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Gain or Loss on Derecognition	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Transaction Price	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows	Cost Method	1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information

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

4.1 Consolidation**(a) Subsidiaries**

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

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

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred

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

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

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

(b) Change in ownership interest subsidiaries without loss of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

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

(d) Associates

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information continued**4.1 Consolidation** continued**(d) Associates** continued

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

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

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

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

(e) Joint arrangements

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

i) Joint operations

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

ii) Joint ventures

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

The Authority has investments in joint ventures, as well as investments in joint operations.

(f) Equity method

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Changes in ownership interests

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

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

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

4.2 Interest income and interest expense

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

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

4.3 Investment income

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

4.4 Transaction costs

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

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

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

4.6 Income tax expense

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information continued**4.7 Financial assets and financial liabilities****4.7.1 Recognition and initial measurement**

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

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

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

4.7.2 Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

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

(i) Business model assessment

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(ii) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

In this case, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk including other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

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

Financial liabilities

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

4.7.3 Subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments

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

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in net foreign exchange gains and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income in the period in which it arises.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information continued**4.7 Financial assets and financial liabilities** continued**4.7.3 Subsequent measurement** continued**Equity instruments**

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities

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

4.7.4 Derecognition

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

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

4.7.5 Amortised cost measurement

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

4.7.6 Fair value measurement

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

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

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.7.7 Determination of fair values

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information continued**4.7 Financial assets and financial liabilities** continued**4.7.8 Investment in equity and debt securities**

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

4.7.9 Investment in private equity funds

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

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

4.7.10 Investment in fixed income products

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

4.7.11 Receivables

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

4.7.12 Impairment of financial assets

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

4.7.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade payables

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

4.9 Property and equipment**4.9.1 Initial recognition**

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

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

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

4.9.2 Subsequent costs

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

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

4.9.3 Depreciation

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

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

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

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

** Leasehold Land – The Group has some assets for which it only owns control for short lease period, based on the lease contract, on which annual/periodic lease payments are made.

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information continued**4.9 Property and equipment** continued**4.9.4 Derecognition**

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

4.10 Intangible assets – software

Software acquired by the Authority is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Software is 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 three 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.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised when it is sold, transferred to another entity, or when the entity no longer expects to receive future economic benefits from it. The gain or loss on derecognition is calculated by subtracting the carrying amount of the intangible asset from the net disposal proceeds received and then such gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the income statement during the period in which the asset is derecognised.

4.11 Inventory

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

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

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

The Group measures its biological assets within the scope of IAS 41 on initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates at fair value less estimated costs to sell, unless fair value cannot be reliably measured. Cost of transforming agricultural produce (maize, soya in this case) up to the point of harvest are recognised as inventory and subsequently to cost of sales (profit or loss) at the point of sale.

4.12 Contingencies**4.12.1 Contingent assets**

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4.12.2 Contingent liabilities

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

4.13 Employee benefits**4.13.1 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 Group operates a funded defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for its employees under the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The employee and the employer contributions are 8% and 10% respectively of each of the qualifying employee's salary.

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

4.13.2 Short-term benefits

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

A provision is 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.

4.14 Revenue

Revenue is defined as income arising in the course of an entity's ordinary activities.

Revenue is recognised when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to the customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policy information continued**4.14 Revenue** continued

The Group recognises revenue from the following sources:

- Revenue from healthcare services; and
- Interest/investment income.

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

- a Identify the contract with the customer;
- b Identify the distinct goods or services;
- c Determine the transaction price;
- d Allocate the transaction price; and
- e Determine when to recognise revenue.

Sale of GAS Raw Materials (fertilizers Raw Materials)

For sales of GAS fertilizers (raw materials), revenues are recognised when control of the raw materials have been transferred, being when the fertilizers raw materials have been made available at any of the Nigerian Ports for discharge to the PFI-NPK Limited (a company under Ministry of Finance Incorporated-MOFI) for eventual delivery to the blenders premises or warehouses respectively. PFI-NPK is the sole customer under this sales of raw materials arrangement with NSIA Agriculture Investment Company while FESPAN, approved offtakers, are the only permissible customers (with direct relationship with PFI-NPK) under the sale of raw materials model.

There are no provisions to deliver the fertilizers or raw materials to the customers. A receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods or raw materials have been made available for pick up by the NSIA Agriculture Investment Company Ltd (NAIC) to PFI-NPK Ltd., as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional based on the contract of sale the company has with its sole customer-PFI NPK, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms of 90 days which is consistent with market practice.

There are no return policies and warranties granted to the customer under the contract. The goods are sold directly to customers, there is no form of intermediary.

The GAS fertilizers inputs are sold on pricing template reflective of market and based on amounts agreed with the Federal Government of Nigeria. Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract with the PFI-NPK Ltd.

Revenue from healthcare services

Healthcare centres are engaged in consultancy services for the provision of modern medical pathology laboratory services, modern radiography services and ancillary healthcare services.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods/services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods/ services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements. The layers of services involved are:

- i. First Consultation service:** Customers/patients on their first visit to the centre comes with a referral and/or medical test report to the Company. The referral/medical test report is assessed and evaluated by a medical consultant who recommends the patient for either therapy session(s) or medical laboratory test. Revenue is recognised on first consultation service at a point-in-time.
- ii. Follow-up consultation services:** The Company's health facility centre provides follow-up consultation to patients who are on subsequent visitation to the centre after their first consultation at the Company's facility. The patients

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

meet with medical consultants for monitoring of the progress of patient's therapy and where necessary, give further recommendations/prescriptions on the patient. Revenue is recognised on follow-up consultation services overtime.

iii. Radiotherapy services: Radiotherapy services involves the use of medical equipment which emits high doses of radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumours. Revenue is recognised on radiotherapy services at a point-in-time.

iv. Chemotherapy services: Chemotherapy services is the prescription and administration of anti-cancer drugs to kill fast-growing cancer cells in the body. The Company earns a mark-up in addition to the cost of the chemotherapy drugs prescribed and sold to patients.

v. Medical laboratory services: Customers/patients are often times recommended for medical tests to ascertain their stability and ability to withstand the radiation or anti-cancer drugs that would be prescribed for their therapy. The service is provided in house by an outsourced Laboratory service and revenue from this service is recognised at a point-in-time. In determining the transaction price for the services rendered, the Company considers the existence of significant financing components and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

4.15 Capital and other commitments

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

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

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

Capital commitments for investment in private equity are off balance sheet items. The liability becomes crystallised upon acceptance of capital call from any of the private equity fund managers leading to recognition of liability (on balance sheet) on the books of the Authority. The corresponding entry then goes to asset or expense line (depending on the purpose for which the capital call is made). Upon settlement of these commitments, the bank is then credited and payable debited simultaneously.

4.16 Comparatives

Comparative figures where necessary, have been reclassified to conform to changes in classifications in the current accounting year. Intercompany receivable from NSIA-LUTH Cancer Center Limited was previously disclosed as a separate line under "Other assets and receivable" but had been reclassified as part of other intercompany receivables in 2023 and similarly in the current period.

4.17 Intercompany receivables

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

4.18 Intercompany payables

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

4.19 Leases

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Material accounting policies continued**4.19 Leases** continued**Group as a lessee**

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Building	2 years
Land	10 years

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

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

4.20 Structured Financial Assets-REPO

The accounting for repurchase agreements depends on whether the transaction is deemed to be a sale (ownership transfer) or a secured borrowing; all defined by the principle of control. The determination of whether or not the transfer of the securities (collateral) qualifies for derecognition is based on whether or not “control” has been relinquished by the transferor. In order for control to have been relinquished, the transferor must surrender control. The Authority in this case as the buyer of this REPO (Lender), takes ownership of the security (Eurobond in this case) and it is conditioned to return same instruments at the agreed maturity date of this arrangement. However, the income and expenses associated with this structured deal are accounted for during this period as stipulated in the provisions of IFRS 9.

4.21 Borrowing costs

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4.22 Capital contribution and withdrawals

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

4.23 Reserves

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

Movement in fair value of equity instruments measured at FVOCI and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees are warehoused in fair value reserves. Expected credit loss on debt instruments at FVOCI and its changes are presented as part of fair value reserves. Exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries are accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve.

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

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, 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 judgements 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 estimates are revised, and in any future periods affected. Management discusses with the Board of Directors the development, selection and disclosure of the Authority's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management.

5.1 Critical accounting judgements and estimates in applying accounting policies

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

5.1.1 Valuation of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements continued**5.1 Critical accounting judgements and estimates in applying accounting policies** continued**5.1.1 Valuation of financial instruments** continued

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

5.1.2 Financial assets and liabilities classification

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

5.1.3 Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the use of more forward-looking information including reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group's management, with the support of experts, has developed the capability to model a number of economic scenarios and capture the impact on credit losses to ensure the overall ECL represents a reasonable distribution of economic outcomes. Appropriate governance and oversight has been established around the process.

Further information on impairment of financial assets as well as inputs and assumptions to the ECL models have been disclosed in Notes 6.2.4 to 6.2.8. Sensitivity of the ECL results to the inputs and assumptions are disclosed in Note 6.2.9.

5.1.4 Fair value of private equity investments

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

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

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

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

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of office buildings with shorter non-cancellable period.

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

5.1.6 Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

The Authority estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

The Authority estimates the IBR using the following steps:

Step 1: Reference rate: This is generally a government bond reflecting risk free rate. Repayment profile was considered when aligning the term of the lease with the term for the source of the reference rate. The reference rate used is 12.5% (rate applicable as of early part of Q1-2024).

Step 2: Financing spread adjustment: Use of credit spreads from debt with the appropriate term by considering the Authority's stand-alone credit rating – 'Aaa (NGA)' or similar entity's credit rating. The credit spread calculation amounted to 0.0051%.

Step 3: Lease specific adjustment: Use of market yield for the leased assets, as an additional data point and to sense-check the overall IBRs calculated. The leased asset specific rate is nil.

5.1.7 Functional currency

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

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

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

5.1.8 Fair valuation of Assets and Liabilities under IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations and IFRS 3 – Business Combinations

The Group has determined that for the purpose of acquisition accounting and assets held for sale, the carrying value of the assets and liabilities approximates the fair value. The financial instruments on the financial statements are measured at fair value for the purpose of Acquisition accounting under IFRS 3 and Assets held for sale under IFRS 5.

The transfer of NAIC NPK meets the requirements of disposal group held for sale under IFRS 5 in 2020 and was eventually transferred to the Ministry of Finance at the book value at the date of divestment in September 2021. Hence, the Group determines that the book value approximates the fair value less cost to sale based on the requirements of IFRS 5.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management

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

6.1 Approach to risk management

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

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

6.2 Credit risk

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

6.2.1 Management of credit risk

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

6.2.2 Exposure to credit risk

Credit quality of financial assets.

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

As at 31 December 2024, all financial assets were neither past due nor impaired. The credit quality of these financial assets are disclosed in the table below:

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
(i) Bank balances				
Counterparties with external credit ratings				
AAA (Fitch)	1,992	–	1,992	–
AA- (Fitch)	6,737,379	778,723	6,393,549	566,280
B- (Fitch)	910,578	64	23,006	64
B- (S&P)	414,375,317	286,188,580	402,011,056	285,380,487
Bbb+ (Agusto)	327,572	–	–	–
Total cash at bank balances	422,352,838	286,967,367	408,429,603	285,946,831
(ii) Money market placements				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
AA- (Fitch)	436,901,325	58,406,173	436,901,325	58,406,173
B- (Fitch)	63,649,192	–	63,649,192	–
B- (S&P)	–	49,832,971	–	49,832,971
B (S&P)	–	153,145,770	–	153,145,770
Total money market placements	500,550,517	261,384,914	500,550,517	261,384,914

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
(iii) Restricted balances and other assets				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
AA- (Fitch)	–	451,438	–	–
	–	451,438	–	–
Counter parties without external credit ratings				
Other receivables	280,434,421	260,552,110	251,203,526	260,176,093
Account receivables	3,587,073	1,710,236	3,519,753	1,663,768
Intercompany receivables	–	–	449,306,539	192,890,644
Deposit for Equity Investments	831,360	3,983,633	–	–
Total other assets (Financial assets)	284,852,854	266,697,417	704,029,818	454,730,505
	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
(iv) Investment securities				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>				
B- (S&P)	212,537,942	86,714,009	212,537,942	86,714,185
B- (Fitch)	458,535,188	68,305,261	458,429,176	67,862,417
BBB- (S&P)	9,893,397	–	9,893,397	–
A (Agusto)	526,374	–	–	–
AA- (Fitch)	113,650	1,936,611	–	–
B- (Agusto)	591,835	–	591,835	–
Unrated	12,336,578	5,139,761	11,206,840	5,139,761
	694,534,964	162,095,642	692,659,190	159,716,363
Counter parties without external credit ratings				
Loans and debt financing	31,875,033	21,863,437	4,325,500	7,907,120
Total financial assets at amortised cost (exclusive of impairment)	726,409,997	183,959,079	696,984,690	167,623,483
	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
B- (S&P)	29,374,970	4,773,604	29,374,970	4,773,604
Total financial assets at debts instruments	29,374,970	4,773,604	29,374,970	4,773,604
	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
AA+ (Fitch)	124,373,534	–	124,373,534	–
AA- (Fitch)	–	16,556,097	–	16,556,097
A+ (Fitch)	8,538,318	38,358,207	8,538,318	38,358,207
BB (Fitch)	–	7,875,529	–	7,875,529
BBB+ (S&P)	66,461,972	–	66,461,972	–
B- (S&P)	719,751,102	421,421,230	719,751,102	421,421,230
Total financial assets at FVTPL with credit risk*	919,124,926	484,211,063	919,124,926	484,211,063

The financial assets at FVTPL with credit risks as disclosed above include collateralised securities, fixed income instruments and US treasury instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.3 Concentration risk of financial assets****Geographical sectors**

The following table breaks down the Group's risk exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical region as 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. For this table, the Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

Group	Nigeria 31 December 2024 N'000	America 31 December 2024 N'000	*Rest of the World 31 December 2024 N'000	Total 31 December 2024 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Money market placements	63,649,192	–	436,901,325	500,550,517
Bank balances	411,439,641	921,530	9,991,667	422,352,838
Other assets and receivables				
Other receivables	280,434,421	–	–	280,434,421
Account receivables	3,587,073	–	–	3,587,073
Deposit for equity Investments	831,360	–	–	831,360
Loans and receivables				
At amortised cost	31,875,033	–	–	31,875,033
Investment securities				
At amortised cost				
Eurobonds	222,480,979	–	–	222,480,979
Treasury Bills	36,681,169	–	–	36,681,169
Commercial Papers	14,546,676	–	–	14,546,676
Fixed deposits	418,921,058	–	–	418,921,058
Structured REPO	1,905,082	–	–	1,905,082
<i>At FVTPL</i>				
Collateralised securities	719,751,101	–	–	719,751,101
US treasury notes	–	124,373,534	–	124,373,534
Fixed income products	–	75,000,291	–	75,000,291
<i>At FVOCI</i>				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	26,908,424	–	–	26,908,424
FGN Bonds	2,466,546	–	–	2,466,546
	2,235,477,755	200,295,355	446,892,992	2,882,666,102
Group	Nigeria 31 December 2023 N'000	America 31 December 2023 N'000	*Rest of the World 31 December 2023 N'000	Total 31 December 2023 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Money market placements	–	–	261,384,914	261,384,914
Bank balances	12,955,654	171,253	273,840,460	286,967,367
Other assets and receivables				
Other receivables	260,016,274	–	–	260,016,274
Account receivables	2,246,072	–	–	2,246,072
Restricted balance	451,438	–	–	451,438
Deposit for equity Investments	3,983,633	–	–	3,983,633
Loans and receivables				
At amortised cost	21,863,437	–	–	21,863,437
Investment securities				
At amortised cost				
Eurobonds	102,974,551	–	–	102,974,551
Commercial Papers	5,139,761	–	–	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	53,981,330	–	–	53,981,330
<i>At FVTPL</i>				
Collateralised securities	421,421,230	–	–	421,421,230
US treasury notes	–	38,358,207	–	38,358,207
Fixed income products	–	24,431,626	–	24,431,626
<i>At FVOCI</i>				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	–	–	1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	–	–	2,874,861
	889,806,984	62,961,086	535,225,374	1,487,993,444

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Authority	Nigeria 31 December 2024 N'000	America 31 December 2024 N'000	*Rest of the World 31 December 2024 N'000	Total 31 December 2024 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Money market placements	380,902,579	–	119,647,938	500,550,517
Bank balances	401,734,012	921,530	5,774,061	408,429,603
Restricted balances and other assets				
Other receivables	251,203,526	–	–	251,203,526
Account receivables	3,519,753	–	–	3,519,753
Intercompany receivables	449,306,539	–	–	449,306,539
Loans and receivables				
At amortised cost	4,325,500	–	–	4,325,500
Investment securities				
At amortised cost				
Eurobonds	222,480,979	–	–	222,480,979
Treasury Bills	36,681,169	–	–	36,681,169
Commercial Papers	14,546,676	–	–	14,546,676
Fixed deposits	417,045,284	–	–	417,045,284
Structured REPO	1,905,082	–	–	1,905,082
<i>At FVTPL</i>				
Collateralised securities	719,751,101	–	–	719,751,101
US treasury notes	–	124,373,534	–	124,373,534
Fixed income products	–	75,000,291	–	75,000,291
<i>At FVOCI</i>				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	26,908,424			26,908,424
FGN Bonds	2,466,546			2,466,546
	2,932,777,170	200,295,355	125,421,999	3,258,494,524

Authority	Nigeria 31 December 2023 N'000	America 31 December 2023 N'000	*Rest of the World 31 December 2023 N'000	Total 31 December 2023 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Money market placements	–	–	261,384,914	261,384,914
Bank balances	12,276,858	171,253	273,498,720	285,946,831
Restricted balances and other assets				
Other receivables	260,176,093	–	–	260,176,093
Account receivables	1,663,768	–	–	1,663,768
Intercompany receivables	192,890,644	–	–	192,890,644
Loans and receivables				
At amortised cost	7,907,120	–	–	7,907,120
Investment securities				
At amortised cost				
Eurobonds	102,974,551	–	–	102,974,551
Commercial Papers	5,139,761	–	–	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	51,602,051	–	–	51,602,051
<i>At FVTPL</i>				
Collateralised securities	421,421,230	–	–	421,421,230
US treasury notes	–	38,358,207	–	38,358,207
Fixed income products	–	24,431,626	–	24,431,626
<i>At FVOCI</i>				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	–	–	1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	–	–	2,874,861
	1,060,825,679	62,961,086	534,883,634	1,658,670,399

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.4 Impairment of financial assets**

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

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments; and
- other assets and receivables.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than other receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for other assets and receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade' or it is a sovereign debt issued in the local currency e.g. Treasury bills and Bonds issued by the Nigerian Government.

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

6.2.5 Credit risk measurement

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

6.2.5.1 Credit risk grading

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6.2.5.2 Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

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

Default definition

Under IFRS 9, the Group will consider a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group.

Overdrafts are considered past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit that is smaller than the current amount outstanding.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group will consider indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g. breach of covenants that are deemed as default events;
- quantitative: e.g. 90 days overdue status and non-payment of another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on internally and external objective evidence of impairment.

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

6.2.6 Significant increase in credit risk

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

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly will vary by portfolio and will include backstop on delinquency.

In determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.

The Group will primarily assess whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure in line with its staging criteria by comparing:

- the risk of default on the exposure as at the reporting date; with
- the risk of default on the exposure as at the date of initial recognition.

Assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of a financial instrument requires identifying the date of initial recognition of the instrument. Modifying the contractual terms of a financial instrument may also affect this assessment.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.6 Significant increase in credit risk** continued

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

6.2.6.1 Quantitative criteria

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

i. External rating parameter:

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

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

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

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Less than three (3) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of AAA to AA- at origination. – Less than two (2) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of A+ to BB- at origination. – No downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of B+ and below at origination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – More than three (3) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of AAA to AA- at origination. – More than two (2) notches downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of A+ to BB- at origination. – One (1) or more notch downgrade in the external rating of the obligor for financial instruments that were rated S&P equivalent of B+ and below at origination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All facilities with a rating of D are grouped in stage 3

ii. Backstop:

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

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

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The financial instrument is performing with less than 30 days past due on any contractual payment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The financial instrument is performing with 30 or more days but less than 90 days past due on any contractual payment; except if the Group can rebut that the “30 days past due” presumption does not represent significant increase in credit risk for that particular financial instrument. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The financial instrument is 90 or more days past due on contractual payments; except if the Group can rebut that the “90 days past due” presumption does not represent a default event for that particular financial instrument.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6.2.6.2 Qualitative Criteria

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

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

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

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The financial instrument meets CBN low risk exception criteria i.e. “risk free and gilt edged”. – All financial instruments at inception will be in stage 1 except if purchased or originated as credit impaired. – The financial instrument has not had a significant increase in credit risk since origination as evidenced by (but not limited to) the following factors: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The financial instrument has had a significant increase in credit risk since origination as evidenced by (but not limited to) the following factors: – An actual or expected change in the regulatory, macroeconomic, or technological environment of the borrower at the reporting date results in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. – Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial instruments that are purchased or originated as credit impaired. – The financial instrument has objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date as evidenced by (but not limited to) the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Withdrawal of operating licence from the obligor. – Voluntary liquidation/insolvency of the obligor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An actual or expected change in the regulatory, macroeconomic, or technological environment of the borrower at the reporting date does not result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. – No expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evidence that full repayment of interest and principal will require the realisation of collaterals or other form of support. – The borrower has suffered a regulatory fine that is significant in relation to its size/profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If it becomes probable that the obligor may enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. – Disappearance of an active market for the financial instrument because of financial difficulties. – The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No evidence that full repayment of interest and principal will require the realisation of collaterals or other form of support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Litigation against the obligor is likely to have material impact on revenue or profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Breach of covenants that are deemed as default events. – Other qualitative factors representing default such as in the CBN’s prudential guideline definition of default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The borrower did not suffer a regulatory fine that is significant in relation to its size/profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. – No Litigation against the obligor that is likely to have material impact on profit at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government policies have significant negative impact on the viability or profitability of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. – Significant downturn in the obligor’s industry at the reporting date relative to the origination date or the downturn is expected to significantly impact the obligor’s ability to meet contractual obligations relative to the origination date. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government policies have little or no negative impact on the viability or profitability of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is significant drop in the obligor’s revenue or profitability at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued

6.2 Credit risk continued

6.2.6 Significant increase in credit risk continued

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No significant downturn in the obligor's industry at the reporting date relative to the origination date or the downturn is not expected to significantly impact the obligor's ability to meet contractual obligations relative to the origination date. – There is no significant drop in the obligor's revenue or profitability at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Significant reduction in financial support from a parent entity or other affiliate at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. – Significant deterioration in liquidity/solvency levels of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Little or reduction in financial support from a parent entity or other affiliate at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. – No significant deterioration in liquidity/solvency levels of the obligor at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Other factors other than those listed above that suggest that the ability of the obligor to meet contractual obligations at the reporting date has change materially from the origination date. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For financial institutions, no significant deterioration in obligor's CAMELS (i.e. Capital, Asset Quality, Management Capability, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to market risks) at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No significant deterioration in internal price indicators of credit risk at the reporting date which could result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its obligations relative to the origination date. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Other factors other than those listed above that suggest that the ability of the obligor to meet contractual obligations at the reporting date has not change materially from the origination date. 		

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

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

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Group’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the financial asset.

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

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

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

- For amortising instruments/assets, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a “credit conversion factor” which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on analysis of the Group’s recent default data.

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

- For secured financial assets, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- For unsecured financial assets, LGD’s are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD’s are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.8 Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models**

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

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

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

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

Step 1:

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

Step 2:

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

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

6.2.8.2 Incorporating FLI into Multi-year EAD and LGD Estimation

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

6.2.8.3 Macroeconomic variable affecting the ECL allowance

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

6.2.9 Economic variable assumptions

One of the most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31 December 2024 are set out below. The scenarios "best", "optimistic" and "downturn" were used for all portfolios.

		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
a GDP growth rate(%)	Base	4.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
	Optimistic	4.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
	Downturn	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
b Oil price (USD)	Base	69.9	66.5	60.5	60.5	60.5
	Optimistic	82.1	78.8	72.8	72.8	72.8
	Downturn	54.9	51.5	45.6	45.6	45.6

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Sensitivity analysis on ECL Model

The most significant forward-looking information with impact on the ECL allowance of the Group include:

- GDP growth rate
- Oil prices

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

	Group ECL allowance N'000	Net effect N'000	Authority ECL allowance N'000	Net effect N'000
2024				
GDP growth rate				
5% increase	9,014,193	(1,001,577)	9,098,858	(1,010,984)
No change	10,015,770	–	10,109,842	–
5% decrease	10,516,558	500,788	10,615,334	505,492
Oil prices				
5% increase	9,014,193	(1,001,577)	9,098,858	(1,010,984)
No change	10,015,770	–	10,109,842	–
5% decrease	10,516,558	500,788	10,615,334	505,492
2023				
GDP growth rate				
5% increase	7,401,220	(822,358)	7,489,830	(832,203)
No change	8,223,578	–	8,322,033	–
5% decrease	8,634,757	411,179	8,738,135	416,102
Oil prices				
5% increase	7,401,220	(822,358)	7,489,830	(832,203)
No change	8,223,578	–	8,322,033	–
5% decrease	8,634,757	411,179	8,738,135	416,102

6.2.10 Loss allowance

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

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets de-recognised and write-offs of allowances related to assets that are written off.

There were no assets written off during the period.

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.11 Write-off policy**

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

The Group may write off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Currently, there were no outstanding contractual amounts on such financial assets during the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

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

	Group Stage 1 12 months exposure N'000	Group Stage 2 Lifetime exposure N'000	Group Stage 3 Lifetime exposure N'000	Group Total N'000
2024				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Eurobond	222,480,979	–	–	222,480,979
Treasury bills	36,681,169	–	–	36,681,169
Commercial papers	14,546,676	–	–	14,546,676
Fixed deposits	418,921,058	–	–	418,921,058
Structured Financial Assets-REPO	1,905,082	–	–	1,905,082
Loans and receivables	31,875,033	–	–	31,875,033
Bank balances	422,352,838	–	–	422,352,838
Money market placements	500,550,517	–	–	500,550,517
Other assets and receivables	281,893,253	2,959,601	–	284,852,854
	1,931,206,605	2,959,601	–	1,934,166,206
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 24.1 & Note 26.2 & Note 25.1 & Note 22.1)	(9,494,130)	(521,640)	–	(10,015,770)
Carrying amount	1,921,712,475	2,437,961	–	1,924,150,436
Individually impaired	9,494,130	521,640	–	10,015,770
	9,494,130	521,640	–	10,015,770
2023				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Eurobond	102,974,551	–	–	102,974,551
Commercial papers	5,139,761	–	–	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	53,981,330	–	–	53,981,330
Loans and receivables	21,863,437	–	–	21,863,437
Bank balances	286,967,367	–	–	286,967,367
Money market placements	261,384,914	–	–	261,384,914
Other assets and receivables	266,697,417	–	–	266,697,417
	999,008,777	–	–	999,008,777
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 24.1 & Note 26.2 & Note 25.1 & Note 22.1)	(8,223,578)	–	–	(8,223,578)
Carrying amount	990,785,199	–	–	990,785,199
Individually impaired	8,223,578	–	–	8,223,578
	8,223,578	–	–	8,223,578

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Authority Stage 1 12 months exposure N'000	Authority Stage 2 Lifetime exposure N'000	Authority Stage 3 Lifetime exposure N'000	Authority Total N'000
2024				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Eurobond	222,480,979	–	–	222,480,979
Treasury bills	36,681,169	–	–	36,681,169
Commercial papers	14,546,676	–	–	14,546,676
Fixed deposits	417,045,284	–	–	417,045,284
Structured Financial Assets-REPO	1,905,082	–	–	1,905,082
Loans and receivables	4,325,500	–	–	4,325,500
Bank balances	408,429,603	–	–	408,429,603
Money market placements	500,550,517	–	–	500,550,517
Other assets and receivables	701,070,217	2,959,601	–	704,029,818
	2,307,035,027	2,959,601	–	2,309,994,628
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 24.1 & Note 26.2 & Note 25.1 & Note 22.1)	(9,588,202)	(521,640)	–	(10,109,842)
Carrying amount	2,297,446,825	2,437,961	–	2,299,884,786
Individually impaired	9,588,202	521,640	–	10,109,842
	9,588,202	521,640	–	10,109,842

	Authority Stage 1 12 months exposure N'000	Authority Stage 2 Lifetime exposure N'000	Authority Stage 3 Lifetime exposure N'000	Authority Total N'000
2023				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Eurobond	102,974,551	–	–	102,974,551
Commercial papers	5,139,761	–	–	5,139,761
Fixed deposits	51,602,051	–	–	51,602,051
Loans and receivables	7,907,120	–	–	7,907,120
Bank balances	285,946,831	–	–	285,946,831
Money market placements	261,384,914	–	–	261,384,914
Other assets and receivables	454,730,505	–	–	454,730,505
	1,169,685,732	–	–	1,169,685,732
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 24.1 & Note 26.2 & Note 25.1 & Note 22.1)	(8,322,033)	–	–	(8,322,033)
Carrying amount	1,161,363,699	–	–	1,161,363,699

	Group Stage 1 12 months exposure N'000	Group Stage 2 Lifetime exposure N'000	Group Stage 3 Lifetime exposure N'000	Group Total N'000
2024				
Debt Instruments measured at FVOCI				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	26,908,424	–	–	26,908,424
FGN Bonds	2,466,546	–	–	2,466,546
Carrying amount	29,374,970	–	–	29,374,970
Expected credit loss (Note 16)	113,616	–	–	113,616

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.12 Financial assets with Credit Risks, Staging and corresponding expected credit losses** continued

2023	Group Stage 1 12 months exposure N'000	Group Stage 2 Lifetime exposure N'000	Group Stage 3 Lifetime exposure N'000	Group Total N'000
Debt Instruments measured at FVOCI				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	—	—	1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	—	—	2,874,861
Carrying amount	4,773,604	—	—	4,773,604
Expected credit loss (Note 16)	49,630	—	—	49,630

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

	Group 2024 Stage 1 Corporates		Group 2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	4,773,604	49,630	—	—
Addition to financial assets	23,219,143	92,724	4,714,334	49,175
Coupon received on FGN Bonds	(386,676)	(896)	(192,585)	(2,114)
Maturity of financial assets	(1,871,034)	(37,327)	—	—
Interest income	4,292,148	10,875	343,662	3,506
Fair value (Note 24.2.1)	(652,216)	(1,390)	(91,807)	(936)
As at 31 December	29,374,970	113,616	4,773,604	49,630

Authority	Stage 1 12 months exposure 2024 N'000	Stage 2 Lifetime exposure 2024 N'000	Stage 3 Lifetime exposure 2024 N'000	Total 2024 N'000
Debt Instruments measured at FVOCI				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	26,908,424	—	—	26,908,424
FGN Bonds	2,466,546	—	—	2,466,546
Carrying amount	29,374,970	—	—	29,374,970
Expected credit loss (Note 16)	63,986	—	—	63,986

Authority	Stage 1 12 months exposure 2023 N'000	Stage 2 Lifetime exposure 2023 N'000	Stage 3 Lifetime exposure 2023 N'000	Total 2023 N'000
Debt Instruments measured at FVOCI				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	1,898,743	—	—	1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,874,861	—	—	2,874,861
Carrying amount	4,773,604	—	—	4,773,604
Expected credit loss (Note 16)	49,630	—	—	49,630

	Authority 2024 Stage 1 Corporates		Authority 2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	4,773,604	49,630	—	—
Addition to financial assets	23,219,143	92,724	4,714,334	49,175
Coupon received on FGN Bonds	(386,676)	(896)	(192,585)	(2,114)
Maturity of financial assets	(1,871,034)	(37,327)	—	—
Interest income	4,292,148	10,875	343,662	3,506
Fair value (Note 24.2.1)	(652,216)	(1,390)	(91,807)	(936)
As at 31 December	29,374,969	113,616	4,773,604	49,630

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

	Group 2024 Stage 1 Corporates		Group 2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	162,095,642	5,623,111	116,886,855	1,986,239
Addition to financial assets	696,181,103	806,311	229,131,211	1,183,505
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(516,778,531)	(2,273,295)	(257,747,827)	(182,566)
Interest capitalised	78,827,328	91,297	26,256,274	727,787
Exchange gains	274,209,422	2,508,146	47,569,129	1,908,146
As at 31 December (Note 24.1)	694,534,964	6,755,570	162,095,642	5,623,111

	Authority 2024 Stage 1 Corporates		Authority 2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	159,716,363	5,623,111	87,457,144	1,986,239
Addition to financial assets	697,115,583	930,897	229,131,211	1,183,505
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(516,775,655)	(2,273,277)	(256,852,312)	(182,566)
Interest capitalised	78,393,477	104,683	6,731,691	727,787
Exchange gains	274,209,422	2,368,928	93,248,629	1,908,146
As at 31 December (Note 24.1)	692,659,190	6,754,342	159,716,363	5,623,111

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

	Group 2024 Stage 1 Corporates		Group 2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	261,384,914	937,992	46,070,962	–
Addition to financial assets	68,363,050	147,082	214,155,140	933,834
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(202,978,741)	(919,232)	(41,184,090)	(147,791)
Interest capitalised	9,241,394	4,100	1,296,623	4,653
Exchange gains	364,539,900	52,149	41,046,279	147,296
As at 31 December (Note 23)	500,550,517	222,091	261,384,914	937,992

	Authority 2024 Stage 1 Corporates		Authority 2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	261,384,914	937,992	46,070,962	–
Addition to financial assets	68,363,050	147,082	214,155,140	933,834
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(202,978,741)	(919,232)	(41,184,090)	(147,791)
Interest capitalised	9,241,394	4,100	1,296,623	4,653
Exchange gains	364,539,900	52,149	41,046,279	147,296
As at 31 December (Note 23)	500,550,517	222,091	261,384,914	937,992

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.2 Credit risk** continued**6.2.13 Consolidated Amortised Cost Movement**

	Gross carrying amount 2024 N'000	Gross carrying amount 2023 N'000	Gross carrying amount 2024 N'000	Gross carrying amount 2023 N'000
As at 1 January	423,480,556	162,957,817	421,101,277	133,528,106
Addition to financial assets	764,544,152	443,286,351	765,478,633	443,286,351
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(719,757,272)	(298,931,917)	(719,754,396)	(298,036,402)
Interest capitalised	88,068,722	27,552,897	87,634,871	8,028,314
Exchange gains	638,749,322	88,615,408	638,749,322	134,294,908
As at 31 December (Note 24.1)	1,195,085,481	423,480,556	1,193,209,707	421,101,277

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

6.2.14 Group

	2024 Stage 1 Corporates		2023 Stage 1 Corporates	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	288,560,854	1,662,475	462,637,624	1,219,170
Addition to financial assets	15,932,920	2,969,450	32,542,830	329,198
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(89,781,978)	(12,942,479)	(533,735,917)	(3,194,944)
Exchange gains	102,016,091	11,348,662	327,116,317	3,309,051
As at 31 December (Note 25 and Note 26)	316,727,887	3,038,108	288,560,854	1,662,475

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

	Authority 2024		Authority 2023	
	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000	Gross carrying amount N'000	ECL N'000
As at 1 January	462,637,624	1,760,930	478,472,317	1,160,601
Addition to financial assets	250,372,371	28,340,447	48,195,115	5,455,359
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(4,677,608)	(26,968,845)	(64,029,807)	(4,855,030)
Exchange difference	22,931	877	—	—
As at 31 December	708,355,318	3,133,409	462,637,624	1,760,930

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6.3 Liquidity risk

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

6.3.1 Management of liquidity risk

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

The table below shows the Group's current cash levels:

	Group Carrying Amount N'000	Group Up to 6 months N'000	Group Between 6 months and 1 year N'000	Group Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Group Greater than 2 years N'000	Group Gross amount N'000
31 December 2024						
Cash in hand	6,386	6,386	–	–	–	6,386
Bank balances	422,352,838	422,352,838	–	–	–	422,352,838
Placements with financial institutions	500,550,517	520,071,987	–	–	–	520,071,987
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	694,534,964	746,625,086	20,872,810	42,385,829	175,908,413	985,792,138
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	29,374,970	31,751,942	–	–	2,910,523	34,662,465
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,278,053,070	1,015,280,235	198,034,327	–	1,064,738,508	2,278,053,070
Loans and debts financing	31,875,033	–	4,844,560	–	30,855,477	35,700,037
Other assets and receivables	284,852,854	–	284,021,494	831,360	–	284,852,854
Total assets used to manage liquidity	4,241,600,632	2,736,088,474	507,773,191	43,217,189	1,274,412,921	4,561,491,775

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

	Group Carrying Amount N'000	Group Up to 6 months N'000	Group Between 6 months and 1 year N'000	Group Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Group Greater than 2 years N'000	Group Gross amount N'000
31 December 2024						
Trade payables	18,372,368	18,372,368	–	–	–	18,372,368
Other payables	37,979,241	26,338,601	–	–	11,640,640	37,979,241
Payable to Ministry of Health	7,955,217	7,955,217	–	–	–	7,955,217
Accrued expenses	2,904,677	2,904,677	–	–	–	2,904,677
Lease liability	211,337	237,754	–	–	–	237,754
Total liabilities	67,422,840	55,808,617	–	–	11,640,640	67,449,257
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	153,447,046	153,447,046	–	–	–	153,447,046
Total liabilities and commitments	220,869,886	209,255,663	–	–	11,640,640	220,896,303
Gap	4,088,153,586	2,582,641,428	507,773,191	43,217,189	1,274,412,921	4,408,044,729

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.3 Liquidity risk** continued**6.3.1 Management of liquidity risk** continued

	Group Carrying Amount N'000	Group Up to 6 months N'000	Group Between 6 months and 1 year N'000	Group Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Group Greater than 2 years N'000	Group Gross amount N'000
31 December 2023						
Cash in hand	11,694	11,694	–	–	–	11,694
Bank balances	286,967,367	286,967,367	–	–	–	286,967,367
Placements with financial institutions	261,384,914	271,578,926	–	–	–	271,578,926
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	162,095,642	2,233,380	61,321,793	11,810,674	98,886,968	174,252,815
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	4,773,604	2,234,812	–	–	3,398,041	5,632,852
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,183,689,470	445,852,856	38,358,207	–	699,478,407	1,183,689,470
Loans and debts financing	21,863,437	4,075,888	–	4,432,644	15,978,517	24,487,049
Other assets and receivables	266,697,417	262,713,784	3,983,633	–	–	266,697,417
Total assets used to manage liquidity	2,187,483,545	1,275,668,707	103,663,633	16,243,318	817,741,933	2,213,317,591

	Group Carrying Amount N'000	Group Up to 6 months N'000	Group Between 6 months and 1 year N'000	Group Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Group Greater than 2 years N'000	Group Gross amount N'000
31 December 2023						
Trade payables	294,890	294,890	–	–	–	294,890
Other payables	9,924,198	6,820,727	–	–	3,103,471	9,924,198
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	287,612	287,612	–	–	–	287,612
Accrued expenses	1,057,999	1,057,999	–	–	–	1,057,999
Borrowing	24,533,176	26,986,494	–	–	–	26,986,494
Total liabilities	36,097,875	35,447,722	–	–	3,103,471	38,551,193
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	93,956,136	93,956,136	–	–	–	93,956,136
Total liabilities and commitments	130,054,011	129,403,858	–	–	3,103,471	132,507,328
Gap	2,057,429,534	1,146,264,849	103,663,633	16,243,318	814,638,462	2,080,810,263

	Authority Carrying Amount N'000	Authority Up to 6 months N'000	Authority Between 6 months and 1 year N'000	Authority Between 1 and 2 years N'000	Authority Greater than 2 years N'000	Authority Gross amount N'000
31 December 2024						
Cash in hand	1,686	1,686	–	–	–	1,686
Bank balances	408,429,603	408,429,603	–	–	–	408,429,603
Placements with financial institutions	500,550,517	520,071,987	–	–	–	520,071,987
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	692,659,190	505,441,577	20,872,810	42,385,829	175,908,413	744,608,629
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	29,374,970	31,751,942	–	–	2,910,523	34,662,465
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,014,950,003	1,023,392,815	198,034,327	–	793,522,861	2,014,950,003
Loans and debts financing	4,325,500	–	4,844,560	–	–	4,844,560
Other assets and receivables	704,029,818	–	429,575,384	–	274,454,434	704,029,818
Total assets used to manage liquidity	4,354,321,287	2,489,089,610	653,327,081	42,385,829	1,246,796,231	4,431,598,751

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 December 2024	Authority Carrying Amount ₦'000	Authority Up to 6 months ₦'000	Authority Between 6 months and 1 year ₦'000	Authority Between 1 and 2 years ₦'000	Authority Greater than 2 years ₦'000	Authority Gross amount ₦'000
Intercompany payables	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	2,000
Other payables	1,204,508	1,204,508	–	–	–	1,204,508
Payable to Ministry of Health	7,955,217	7,955,217	–	–	–	7,955,217
Accruals	2,402,974	2,402,974	–	–	–	2,402,974
Total liabilities	11,564,699	11,564,699	–	–	–	11,564,699
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	44,622,442	44,622,442	–	–	–	44,622,442
Total liabilities and commitments	56,187,141	56,187,141	–	–	–	56,187,141
Gap	4,298,134,146	2,432,902,469	653,327,081	42,385,829	1,246,796,231	4,375,411,610

31 December 2023	Authority Carrying Amount ₦'000	Authority Up to 6 months ₦'000	Authority Between 6 months and 1 year ₦'000	Authority Between 1 and 2 years ₦'000	Authority Greater than 2 years ₦'000	Authority Gross amount ₦'000
Cash in hand	1,800	1,800	–	–	–	1,800
Bank balances	285,946,831	285,946,831	–	–	–	285,946,831
Placements with financial institutions	261,384,914	271,578,926	–	–	–	271,578,926
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	159,716,363	57,705,584	3,291,864	11,810,674	98,886,968	171,695,090
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	5,623,111	3,237,230	–	–	3,398,041	6,635,271
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,014,950,003	1,513,094,989	62,789,833	–	439,065,181	2,014,950,003
Loans and debts financing	7,907,120	4,423,330	–	4,432,644	–	8,855,974
Other assets and receivables	260,176,093	–	121,517,912	–	138,658,181	260,176,093
Total assets used to manage liquidity	2,995,706,235	2,135,988,690	187,599,609	16,243,318	680,008,371	3,019,839,988

31 December 2023	Authority Carrying Amount ₦'000	Authority Up to 6 months ₦'000	Authority Between 6 months and 1 year ₦'000	Authority Between 1 and 2 years ₦'000	Authority Greater than 2 years ₦'000	Authority Gross amount ₦'000
Trade payables	164,407	164,407	–	–	–	164,407
Intercompany payables	159,777	159,777	–	–	–	159,777
Other payables	9,504,035	9,504,035	–	–	–	9,504,035
Accruals	683,251	683,251	–	–	–	683,251
Borrowing	24,533,176	26,986,494	–	–	–	26,986,494
Total liabilities	35,044,646	37,497,964	–	–	–	37,497,964
Unfunded commitments with private equity fund managers	44,642,018	44,642,018	–	–	–	44,642,018
Total liabilities and commitments	79,686,664	82,139,982	–	–	–	82,139,982
Gap	2,916,019,570	2,053,848,708	187,599,609	16,243,318	680,008,371	2,937,700,006

Exposure to liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group might be unable to meet its payment obligation when they fall due under both normal or stress circumstance. However, as seen above the Group as a positive gap and there is no risk in making payment for its obligation as management adopted a policy of managing its asset with liquidity in mind. The Group has a positive liquidity gap of ₦4.09 trillion as at year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦2.06 trillion).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.4 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.

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:

6.4.1 Trading assets/Financial assets

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

6.4.2 Non-trading assets/ Non-financial assets

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

6.4.3 Foreign exchange risk

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Concentration of foreign currency exposure

	Note	Group Naira N'000	Group USD N'000	Group Euro N'000	Group Others ¹ N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2024						
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 23	413,857,081	501,058,548	4,015,889	3,978,223	922,909,741
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	Note 24.1	52,165,732	623,526,155	18,843,077	–	694,534,964
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	Note 24.3	1,650,282	2,276,402,788	–	–	2,278,053,070
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	Note 24.2	32,288,291	10,582,180	–	–	42,870,471
Loans and debt financing	Note 25	11,836,328	20,038,705	–	–	31,875,033
Other assets and receivables	Note 26	47,859,742	236,993,112	–	–	284,852,854
Total monetary financial assets		559,657,456	3,668,601,488	22,858,966	3,978,223	4,255,096,133
Trade payables	Note 33	329,740	18,042,628	–	–	18,372,368
Other payables	Note 33.1	38,121,591	7,812,867	–	–	45,934,458
Lease Liability	Note 33	211,337	–	–	–	211,337
Accruals	Note 33	1,798,003	1,081,338	25,336	–	2,904,677
Total monetary financial liabilities		40,460,671	26,936,833	25,336	–	67,422,840

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

	Naira N'000	USD N'000	Euro N'000	Others ¹ N'000	Total N'000
Net financial asset FCY	–	3,641,664,655	22,833,630	3,978,223	3,668,476,508
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	–	(364,166,465)	(2,283,363)	(397,822)	(366,847,650)
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	–	364,166,465	2,283,363	397,822	366,847,650

	Note	Group Naira N'000	Group USD N'000	Group Euro N'000	Group Others ¹ N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2023						
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 23	286,052,926	257,425,371	4,852,176	33,502	548,363,975
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	Note 24.1	5,342,610	151,688,584	5,064,448	–	162,095,642
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	Note 24.3	1,967,418	1,181,722,052	–	–	1,183,689,470
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	Note 24.2	8,587,186	1,021,056	–	–	9,608,242
Loans and debt financing	Note 25	9,109,109	12,754,328	–	–	21,863,437
Other assets and receivables	Note 26	3,563,693	259,150,091	–	–	262,713,784
Total monetary financial assets		314,622,942	1,863,761,482	9,916,624	33,502	2,188,334,550
Trade payables	Note 33	294,815	75	–	–	294,890
Other payables	Note 33.1	8,993,092	465,553	–	–	9,458,645
Payable to Federal Government of Nigeria	Note 33	287,612	–	–	–	287,612
Accruals	Note 33	778,178	249,206	25,336	5,279	1,057,999
Borrowings	Note 35	24,533,176	–	–	–	24,533,176
Total monetary financial liabilities		34,886,873	714,834	25,336	5,279	35,632,322

	Naira N'000	USD N'000	Euro N'000	Others ¹ N'000	Total N'000
Net financial asset FCY	–	1,863,046,648	9,891,288	28,223	1,872,966,159
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	–	(186,304,665)	(989,129)	(2,822)	(187,296,616)
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	–	186,304,665	989,129	2,822	187,296,616

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued**6.4 Market risk** continued**6.4.3 Foreign exchange risk** continued

31 December 2024	Note	Authority Naira ₦'000	Authority USD \$'000	Authority Euro €'000	Authority Others ¹ ₦'000	Authority Total ₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 23	401,739,877	499,247,817	4,015,889	3,978,223	908,981,806
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	Note 24.1	51,227,845	622,588,268	18,843,077	–	692,659,190
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	Note 24.3	1,650,282	2,013,299,721	–	–	2,014,950,003
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	Note 24.2	32,288,290	884,500	–	–	33,172,790
Loans and debt financing	Note 25	4,345,011	(19,511)	–	–	4,325,500
Other assets and receivables	Note 26	192,678,471	511,351,347	–	–	704,029,818
Total monetary financial assets		683,929,776	3,647,352,142	22,858,966	3,978,223	4,358,119,107
Trade payables	Note 33	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany payables	Note 33.1	2,000	–	–	–	2,000
Other payables	Note 33	37,200,568	7,812,867	–	–	45,013,435
Accruals	Note 33	265,476	2,106,879	25,340	5,279	2,402,974
Total monetary financial liabilities		37,468,044	9,919,746	25,340	5,279	47,418,409

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

	Naira ₦'000	USD \$'000	Euro €'000	Others ¹ ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Net financial asset FCY	–	3,637,432,396	22,833,626	3,972,944	3,664,238,967
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	–	(363,743,240)	(2,283,363)	(397,294)	(366,423,897)
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	–	363,743,240	2,283,363	397,294	366,423,897

31 December 2023	Authority Naira ₦'000	Authority USD \$'000	Authority Euro €'000	Authority Others ¹ ₦'000	Authority Total ₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	285,234,939	257,212,928	4,852,176	33,502	547,333,545
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	5,139,937	149,511,977	5,064,449	–	159,716,363
Investment securities (at FVTPL)	1,967,418	1,048,027,728	–	–	1,049,995,146
Investment securities (at FVOCI)	8,587,186	1,021,056	–	–	9,608,242
Loans and debt financing	3,958,433	3,948,687	–	–	7,907,120
Other assets and receivables	188,395,763	266,334,742	–	–	454,730,505
Total monetary financial assets	493,283,676	1,726,057,118	9,916,625	33,502	2,229,290,921
Trade payables	164,407	–	–	–	164,407
Intercompany payables	87,526	72,251	–	–	159,777
Other payables	9,085,945	418,090	–	–	9,504,035
Accrued expenses	265,476	387,156	25,340	5,279	683,251
Borrowing	24,533,176	–	–	–	24,533,176
Total monetary financial liabilities	9,603,354	877,497	25,340	5,279	10,511,470

	Naira ₦'000	USD \$'000	Euro €'000	Others ¹ ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Net financial asset FCY	–	1,725,179,621	9,891,285	28,223	1,735,099,129
Sensitivity at 10% appreciation	–	(172,517,962)	(989,129)	(2,822)	(173,509,913)
Sensitivity at 10% depreciation	–	172,517,962	989,129	2,822	173,509,913

Effective closing rate as at 31 December 2024 is ₦1535.32/US Dollar (2023: ₦899.39/US Dollar).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6.4.4 Interest rate risk

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.

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

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

	Re-pricing period			
	Group Carrying amount N'000	Group Less than 1 year N'000	Group More than 1 year N'000	Group Total Gross Nominal N'000
31 December 2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	922,909,741	961,671,950	–	961,671,950
Loans and debt financing	31,875,033	–	34,743,786	34,743,786
Investment securities				
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	694,534,964	509,577,572	233,574,839	743,152,411
Collateralised securities	719,751,101	770,133,678	–	770,133,678
Fixed income instruments	75,000,291	79,875,310	–	79,875,310
US treasury notes	124,373,534	129,597,222	–	129,597,222
	2,568,444,664	2,450,855,732	268,318,625	2,719,174,358
Lease liability	211,337	238,282	–	238,282
Other financial liabilities	67,211,503	67,211,503	–	67,211,503
Gaps	2,568,444,664	2,450,855,732	268,318,625	2,719,174,358
	Re-pricing period			
	Group Carrying amount N'000	Group Less than 1 year N'000	Group More than 1 year N'000	Group Total Gross Nominal N'000
31 December 2023				
Cash and cash equivalents	548,363,975	564,814,894	–	564,814,894
Loans and debt financing	21,863,437	12,754,328	22,956,609	35,710,937
Investment securities				
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	162,095,642	68,846,830	102,974,551	171,821,381
Collateralised securities	421,421,230	446,706,504	–	446,706,504
Fixed income instruments	24,431,626	26,019,682	–	26,019,682
US treasury notes	38,358,207	38,741,789	–	38,741,789
	1,216,534,117	1,157,884,026	125,931,160	1,283,815,186
Other financial liabilities	11,099,146	11,099,146	–	11,099,146
Borrowing	24,533,176	24,681,047	–	24,681,047
Gaps	1,180,901,795	1,122,103,833	125,931,160	1,248,034,993

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Financial risk management continued

6.4 Market risk continued

6.4.4 Interest rate risk continued

	Re-pricing period			
	Authority Carrying amount N'000	Authority Less than 1 year N'000	Authority More than 1 year N'000	Authority Total Gross Nominal N'000
31 December 2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	908,981,806	947,159,042	–	947,159,042
Loans and debt financing	4,325,500	–	4,714,795	4,714,795
Investment securities				
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	692,659,190	741,145,333	–	741,145,333
Collateralised securities	719,751,101	770,133,678	–	770,133,678
Fixed income instruments	75,000,291	79,875,310	–	79,875,310
US treasury notes	124,373,534	129,597,222	–	129,597,222
	2,525,091,422	2,667,910,586	4,714,795	2,672,625,381
Lease liability	–	–	–	–
Borrowings	–	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	47,418,409	47,418,409	–	47,418,409
Gaps	2,525,091,422	2,667,910,586	4,714,795	2,672,625,381
	Re-pricing period			
	Authority Carrying amount N'000	Authority Less than 1 year N'000	Authority More than 1 year N'000	Authority Total Gross Nominal N'000
31 December 2023				
Cash and cash equivalents	547,333,545	563,753,551	–	563,753,551
Loans and debt financing	7,907,120	–	8,302,476	8,302,476
Investment securities				
Investment securities (at amortised cost)	159,716,363	169,299,345	–	169,299,345
Collateralised securities	421,421,230	446,706,504	–	446,706,504
Fixed income instruments	24,431,626	26,019,682	–	26,019,682
US treasury notes	38,358,207	38,741,789	–	38,741,789
	1,199,168,091	1,244,520,871	8,302,476	1,252,823,347
Other financial liabilities	10,511,470	10,511,470	–	10,511,470
Borrowing	24,533,176	24,681,047	–	24,681,047
Gaps	1,164,123,445	1,209,328,353	8,302,476	1,217,630,829

Net interest income sensitivity

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

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Collateralised securities	719,751,101	421,421,230	719,751,101	421,421,230
Fixed income instruments	75,000,291	24,431,626	75,000,291	24,431,626
US treasury notes	124,373,534	38,358,207	124,373,534	38,358,207
FGN Bills and Bonds	29,374,970	4,773,604	29,374,970	4,773,604
	948,499,896	488,984,667	948,499,896	488,984,667
Lease liability	211,337	–	–	–
Borrowings	–	24,533,176	–	24,533,176
Net interest earning financial instruments	948,288,559	464,451,491	948,499,896	464,451,491

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Net interest income sensitivity

31 December 2024	Changes (%) #’000	Group #’000	Authority #’000
Impact on total comprehensive income	-5%	47,414,428	47,424,995
Impact on total comprehensive income	+5%	(47,414,428)	(47,424,995)
31 December 2023	Changes (%) #’000	Group #’000	Authority #’000
Impact on total comprehensive income	-5%	23,222,575	23,222,575
Impact on total comprehensive income	+5%	(23,222,575)	(23,222,575)

6.4.5 Equities securities price risk

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

The table below 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 31 December 2024 #’000	Group 31 December 2023 #’000	Authority 31 December 2024 #’000	Authority 31 December 2023 #’000
Equity instruments measured at FVOCI	140,666	185,679	140,666	185,679
	(140,666)	(185,679)	(140,666)	(185,679)

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

7 Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7 Fair value hierarchy continued

The following tables analyse within the fair value hierarchy the Group's and the Authority's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at 31 December 2024. All fair value measurements disclosed are recurring fair value measurements.

Investment securities at FVOCI

	Group Level 1 N'000	Group Level 2 N'000	Group Level 3 N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2024				
NG Clearing Ltd	–	–	884,500	884,500
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.	–	–	100,000	100,000
Kasi Cloud Investment	–	–	9,576,840	9,576,840
Extension Africa	–	–	82,239	82,239
Legit Car Africa	–	–	38,602	38,602
MTN securities	2,813,320	–	–	2,813,320
FGN Bonds and Bills	–	29,374,970	–	29,374,970
	2,813,320	29,374,970	10,682,181	42,870,471

Investment securities at FVOCI

	Group Level 1 N'000	Group Level 2 N'000	Group Level 3 N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2023				
NG Clearing Ltd	–	–	1,021,056	1,021,056
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.	–	–	100,000	100,000
MTN securities	3,713,582	–	–	3,713,582
FGN Bonds and Bills	–	4,773,604	–	4,773,604
	3,713,582	4,773,604	1,121,056	9,608,242

Investment securities at FVOCI

	Authority Level 1 N'000	Authority Level 2 N'000	Authority Level 3 N'000	Authority Total N'000
31 December 2024				
NG Clearing Ltd	–	–	884,500	884,500
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.	–	–	100,000	100,000
MTN securities	2,813,320	–	–	2,813,320
FGN Bonds and Bills	29,374,970	–	–	29,374,970
	32,188,290	–	984,500	33,172,790

Investment securities at FVOCI

	Authority Level 1 N'000	Authority Level 2 N'000	Authority Level 3 N'000	Authority Total N'000
31 December 2023				
NG Clearing Ltd	–	–	1,021,056	1,021,056
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nig Ltd.	–	–	100,000	100,000
MTN securities	3,713,582	–	–	3,713,582
FGN Bonds and Bills	4,773,604	–	–	4,773,604
	4,773,604	–	1,121,056	9,608,242

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Group Level 1 N'000	Group Level 2 N'000	Group Level 3 N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2024				
Collateralised securities (Note 23.3)	–	719,751,101	–	719,751,101
Private equity investments	–	–	549,455,639	549,455,639
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	146,462,786	–	661,359,437	807,822,223
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	–	–	1,650,282	1,650,282
US treasury notes	–	75,000,291	–	75,000,291
Fixed income products	–	124,373,534	–	124,373,534
	146,462,786	919,124,926	1,212,465,358	2,278,053,070

	Group Level 1 N'000	Group Level 2 N'000	Group Level 3 N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2023				
Collateralised securities (Note 23.3)	–	421,421,230	–	421,421,230
Private equity investments	–	–	304,104,417	304,104,417
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	56,003,047	–	337,686,680	393,689,727
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	–	–	1,684,263	1,684,263
US treasury notes	–	38,358,207	–	38,358,207
Fixed income products	–	24,431,626	–	24,431,626
	56,003,047	484,211,063	643,475,360	1,183,689,470

	Authority Level 1 N'000	Authority Level 2 N'000	Authority Level 3 N'000	Authority Total N'000
31 December 2024				
Collateralised securities (Note 23.3)	–	719,751,101	–	719,751,101
Private equity investments	–	–	286,352,572	286,352,572
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	146,462,786	–	661,359,437	807,822,223
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	–	–	1,650,282	1,650,282
US treasury notes	–	75,000,291	–	75,000,291
Fixed income products	–	124,373,534	–	124,373,534
	146,462,786	919,124,926	949,362,291	2,014,950,003

	Authority Level 1 N'000	Authority Level 2 N'000	Authority Level 3 N'000	Authority Total N'000
31 December 2023				
Collateralised securities (Note 23.3)	–	421,421,230	–	421,421,230
Private equity investments	–	–	170,410,093	170,410,093
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	56,003,047	–	337,686,680	393,689,727
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	–	–	1,684,263	1,684,263
US treasury notes	–	38,358,207	–	38,358,207
Fixed income products	–	24,431,626	–	24,431,626
	56,003,047	484,211,063	509,781,036	1,049,995,146

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices as at 31 December 2024. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7 Fair value hierarchy continued

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.

(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.

Investments in hedge funds and private equity funds measured at FVOCI

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

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2024 for financial assets measured at FVOCI.

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Financial assets measured at FVOCI – NG Clearing Ltd. Kasi Cloud, InfraCo Nigeria Ltd and NPI products				
Opening balance	1,121,056	1,201,890	1,121,056	1,201,890
Addition	9,697,681	–	–	–
Fair value movement	(136,556)	(80,834)	(136,556)	(80,834)
Closing balance	10,682,181	1,121,056	984,500	1,121,056

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

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – Private equity				
Opening balance	304,104,417	135,273,206	170,410,093	84,897,397
Additions	63,789,680	41,040,961	11,829,491	15,535,613
Disposals, repayments and distributions received	(36,556,884)	(17,001,174)	(19,324,649)	(9,275,002)
Fair value movement	(8,792,603)	(4,264,864)	4,018,557	(4,624,121)
Exchange gain	226,911,029	149,056,288	119,419,080	83,876,206
Closing balance	549,455,639	304,104,417	286,352,572	170,410,093

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – Hedge funds and long only equity instruments				
Opening balance	337,686,680	137,489,423	337,686,680	137,489,423
Additions	49,655,992	18,965,782	49,655,992	18,965,782
Disposals, repayments and distributions received	(27,376,376)	(473,124)	(27,376,376)	(473,124)
Fair value movement	37,854,942	36,135,557	37,854,942	36,135,557
Exchange gain/(loss)	263,538,199	145,569,042	263,538,199	145,569,042
Closing balance	661,359,437	337,686,680	661,359,437	337,686,680
	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	1,684,263	1,578,036	1,684,263	1,578,036
Fair value movement	(33,981)	106,227	(33,981)	106,227
Closing balance	1,650,282	1,684,263	1,650,282	1,684,263
Total level 3 financial assets	1,212,465,358	643,475,360	949,362,291	509,781,036

Sensitivity analysis of fair value movements for level 3 financial assets measured at FVOCI

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis to enterprise value/EBITDA multiple for Level 3 financial assets measured at FVOCI:

Net fair value sensitivity

	Changes (%)	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	6,828	(6,828)
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(6,828)	6,828
	Changes (%)	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	4,042	4,042
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(4,042)	(4,042)

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of financial assets measured at FVTPL

Net fair value sensitivity

	Changes (%)	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	439,630	(200,928)
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(439,630)	200,928
	Changes (%)	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Impact on profit or loss	-5%	213,243	231,206
Impact on profit or loss	+5%	(213,243)	(231,206)

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7 Fair value hierarchy continued

7.1.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

31 December 2024	Group Carrying value N'000	Group Level 1 N'000	Group Level 2 N'000	Group Level 3 N'000	Group Fair value N'000
Financial assets					
Other receivables	280,434,421	–	–	203,314,955	203,314,955
Account receivables	3,587,073	–	–	2,600,628	2,600,628
Deposit for equity Investments	831,360	–	–	602,736	602,736
Loans and debt financing	31,875,033	–	–	23,109,399	23,109,399
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (b)	694,534,964	–	–	885,532,078	885,532,078
	1,011,262,851	–	–	1,115,159,796	1,115,159,796
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	18,372,368	–	–	13,319,967	13,319,967
Other payables	45,934,458	–	–	33,302,482	33,302,482
Lease liabilities	211,337	–	–	153,219	153,219
	64,518,163	–	–	46,775,668	46,775,668
31 December 2023	Group Carrying value N'000	Group Level 1 N'000	Group Level 2 N'000	Group Level 3 N'000	Group Fair value N'000
Financial assets					
Other receivables	260,552,110	–	–	211,263,223	211,263,223
Account receivables	2,161,674	–	–	1,824,934	1,824,934
Deposit for equity Investments	3,983,633	–	–	3,276,538	3,276,538
Loans and debt financing	21,293,934	–	–	17,764,043	17,764,043
Restricted balances and other assets (a)	451,438	–	536,083	–	536,083
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (b)	162,095,642	–	–	192,488,575	192,488,575
	450,538,431	–	536,083	426,617,313	427,153,396
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	24,533,176	–	–	19,933,206	19,933,206
Trade payables	294,890	–	–	239,598	239,598
Other payables	9,722,198	–	–	7,899,286	7,899,286
Payables to Federal Government in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	287,612	–	–	233,685	233,685
	34,837,876	–	–	28,305,775	28,305,775
31 December 2024	Authority Carrying value N'000	Authority Level 1 N'000	Authority Level 2 N'000	Authority Level 3 N'000	Authority Fair value N'000
Financial assets					
Other receivables	251,203,526	–	–	182,122,556	182,122,556
Account receivables	3,519,753	–	–	2,551,821	2,551,821
Intercompany receivable	449,306,539	–	–	325,747,241	325,747,241
Loans and debt financing	4,325,500	–	–	4,325,500	4,325,500
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (b)	692,659,190	–	502,177,913	–	502,177,913
	1,401,014,508	–	502,177,913	514,747,118	1,016,925,031
Financial liabilities					
Intercompany payables	2,000	–	–	1,450	1,450
Other payables	45,013,435	–	–	32,634,740	32,634,740
	45,015,435	–	–	32,636,190	32,636,190

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 December 2023	Authority Carrying value ₦'000	Authority Level 1 ₦'000	Authority Level 2 ₦'000	Authority Level 3 ₦'000	Authority Fair value ₦'000
Financial assets					
Other receivables	6,930,864	–	–	6,997,875	6,997,875
Account receivables	11,497,798	–	–	11,608,965	11,608,965
Intercompany receivables	118,572,897	–	–	119,719,325	119,719,325
Loans and receivables	18,668,660	–	–	19,314,444	19,314,444
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (b)	329,919,498	–	333,013,039	–	333,013,039
	485,589,717	–	333,013,039	157,640,609	490,653,648
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	162,159	–	–	133,376	133,376
Intercompany payables	5,431,895	–	–	4,467,734	4,467,734
Other payables	12,500,402	–	–	10,281,581	10,281,581
	18,094,456	–	–	14,882,691	14,882,691

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

(a) Restricted balances and other assets

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

(b) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The estimated fair value of the instruments categorised here represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates of 27.5% (2023: 18.8%) to determine fair value.

8 Fund information

The Authority has three Funds 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 management reviews the internal management report. 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 Generation Fund (FGF)	To invest in a diversified portfolio of appropriate growth investments in order to provide future generation of Nigerians a solid savings base for such a time as the hydrocarbon reserves in Nigeria are exhausted
Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)	To invest in infrastructure projects in Nigeria that meet our targeted financial returns and contribute to the development of essential infrastructure in Nigeria

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

8 Fund information continued**8.1 Fund information****Statement of profit or loss per Fund**

31 December 2024	Stabilisation Fund ₦'000	Future Generations Fund ₦'000	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund ₦'000	Unallocated ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Interest income on amortised costs financial assets	15,468,332	25,853,471	50,857,840	–	92,179,643
Investment income	217,598	31,307,429	4,419,852	–	35,944,880
Interest income on instrument measured at FVPL	28,755,174	29,469,828	114,952,733	–	173,177,735
Interest income on financial assets at FVTOCI	857,023	1,284,057	2,151,068	–	4,292,148
Net gain on financial assets	107,274,736	176,591,809	405,022,490	–	688,889,035
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	86,988,748	560,894,985	211,468,317	–	859,352,049
Total operating segment income	239,561,611	825,401,579	788,872,300	–	1,853,835,490
Revenue from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	–	–	121,842,512	–	121,842,512
Expense from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	–	–	(107,683,554)	–	(107,683,554)
Profit from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	–	–	14,158,958	–	14,158,958
Investment management fees	(921,149)	(8,279,830)	(10,512)	–	(9,211,491)
Local custodian fees	(13,099)	(19,648)	(100,963)	–	(133,709)
Global custodian fees	(257,439)	(386,159)	(643,598)	–	(1,287,196)
Impairment charge on financial assets	(256,686)	(839,156)	(760,336)	–	(1,856,178)
Total operating fund profit	238,113,238	815,876,787	801,515,849	–	1,855,505,874
Fiduciary and Other income	152,239	633,964	7,537,925	–	8,324,128
Operating and administrative expenses	(2,952,451)	(6,440,047)	(10,498,407)	–	(19,890,905)
Interest expense	(89,985)	(134,977)	(249,437)	–	(474,399)
Share of profit of investment in associate	–	–	42,981,751	–	42,981,751
Profit before tax	235,223,042	809,935,726	841,287,681	–	1,886,446,449
Taxation	–	(54,208)	–	–	(54,208)
Profit for the year	235,223,042	809,881,518	841,287,681	–	1,886,392,241
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA	235,223,042	809,881,518	841,336,303	–	1,886,440,863
Non-controlling interest	–	–	(48,622)	–	(48,622)
	235,223,042	809,881,518	841,287,681	–	1,886,392,241

Statement of Financial position per Fund

	Stabilisation Fund ₦'000	Future Generations Fund ₦'000	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund ₦'000	Unallocated ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Reportable fund assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	97,294,541	191,293,615	634,099,494	–	922,687,650
Investment securities	452,084,598	1,657,659,348	898,958,989	–	3,008,702,935
Loans and receivables	–	–	31,038,412	–	31,038,412
Other assets	38,062,972	71,506,782	175,978,511	–	285,548,265
Inventories	–	–	942,230	–	942,230
Investment in Joint Operations	–	–	1,000	–	1,000
Investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	118,630,970	–	118,630,970
Property and equipment	10,751,428	16,127,141	26,878,569	–	53,757,138
Right-of-use assets	269,354	404,032	673,386	–	1,346,772
Intangible assets	39,525	59,287	98,812	–	197,623
	598,502,418	1,937,050,204	1,887,300,373	–	4,422,852,995
Reportable fund liabilities					
Other liabilities	(7,892,238)	(11,844,600)	(47,686,001)	–	(67,422,840)
Tax Liabilities	–	(1,152,507)	–	–	(1,152,507)
	(7,892,238)	(12,997,107)	(47,686,001)	–	(68,575,347)

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 December 2023	Stabilisation Fund N'000	Future Generations Fund N'000	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund N'000	Unallocated N'000	Total N'000
Interest income	4,477,801	7,898,220	17,672,652	–	30,048,673
Investment income	64,201	4,595,484	91,991	–	4,751,676
Interest income on instrument measured at FVPL	10,173,407	10,823,114	38,991,556	–	59,988,077
Interest income on financial assets at FVTOCI	68,732	103,098	171,832	–	343,662
Net gain on financial assets	85,808,496	133,475,105	324,924,188	–	544,207,789
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	143,895,096	183,113,121	210,270,943	–	537,279,160
Total operating segment income	244,487,733	340,008,142	592,123,162	–	1,176,619,037
Revenue from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	–	–	4,185,529	–	4,185,529
Expense from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	–	–	(1,327,913)	–	(1,327,913)
Profit from infrastructure subsidiaries investment	–	–	2,857,616	–	2,857,616
Investment management fees	(14,965)	(2,308,312)	(512,756)	–	(2,836,033)
Local custodian fees	(4,203)	(4,610)	(16,355)	–	(25,168)
Foreign custodian fees	(41,030)	(166,672)	(31,953)	–	(239,655)
Impairment charge on financial assets	(680,765)	(847,725)	(1,628,330)	–	(3,156,820)
Total fund investment management & custodian fees	(740,963)	(3,327,319)	(2,189,394)	–	(6,257,676)
Total operating fund profit	243,746,770	336,680,823	592,791,384	–	1,173,218,977
Fiduciary and Other income	–	266,206	3,880,688	–	4,146,894
Operating and administrative expenses	(6,631)	(2,928,178)	(6,569,543)	(229,892)	(9,734,244)
Interest expense	(581)	(871)	(1,557,738)	–	(1,559,190)
Share of profit of investment in associate	–	–	18,912,579	–	18,912,579
Profit before tax	243,739,558	334,017,980	607,457,370	(229,892)	1,184,985,016
Taxation	–	(1,314)	–	–	(1,314)
Profit for the year	243,739,558	334,016,666	607,457,370	(229,892)	1,184,983,702
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of NSIA	243,739,558	334,016,666	607,443,938	(229,892)	1,184,970,270
Non-controlling interest	–	–	13,432	–	13,432
	243,739,558	334,016,666	607,457,370	(229,892)	1,184,983,702
Reportable fund assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	98,336,035	228,835,827	220,254,121	–	547,425,983
Investment securities	180,541,474	525,336,022	643,892,747	–	1,349,770,243
Loans and receivables	–	–	21,293,934	–	21,293,934
Other assets	8,186,562	200,316,632	57,759,776	–	266,262,970
Inventories	–	–	194,443	–	194,443
Investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	68,427,743	–	68,427,743
Property and equipment	1,059,213	1,588,820	2,648,032	–	5,296,065
Right-of-use assets	36,822	55,234	92,056	–	184,112
Intangible assets	18,764	28,146	46,911	–	93,821
	288,178,869	956,160,682	1,014,609,763	–	2,258,949,314
Reportable fund liabilities					
Other liabilities	(3,971,631)	(6,661,254)	(931,814)	–	(11,564,699)
Tax Liabilities	–	(642,977)	–	–	(642,977)
Borrowings	–	–	(24,533,176)	–	(24,533,176)
	(3,971,631)	(7,304,231)	(25,464,990)	–	(36,740,852)

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

9 Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Interest income on Fixed deposits	52,415,097	16,499,848	51,981,246	16,338,396
Interest income on EuroBonds	23,435,736	9,305,789	23,435,736	9,305,789
Interest income on Project Loans	3,469,715	2,334,147	693,758	1,376,227
Interest income on Bank balances	9,241,394	1,296,623	9,200,522	1,294,730
Interest income on Commercial papers	2,173,812	612,266	2,173,812	612,266
Interest income on Nigerian treasury bills	1,266,716	–	1,266,716	–
Interest income on Structured REPO	177,173	–	177,173	–
	92,179,643	30,048,673	88,928,963	28,927,408

The interest income on financial assets at amortised costs are measured using effective interest method. The movement in interest income of financial asset at amortised cost is due to an increase in the volume of asset purchased during the period, predominantly fixed deposit and an increase in the prevailing market interest rate on fixed income instruments.

10 Interest income on financial assets at FVOCI

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Interest income on FGN Bonds	396,541	272,074	396,541	272,074
Interest Income on Treasury Bills	3,895,607	71,588	3,895,607	71,588
	4,292,148	343,662	4,292,148	343,662

The interest income on financial assets at amortised costs are measured using effective interest method. The movement in the interest income on treasury bills is increased investment into treasury bills portfolio during the year resulting to an increase in the interest income. The interest income on FGN bonds is due to the purchase of FGN bonds instrument during the year under review.

11 Investment income

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Investment income from securities	35,944,880	4,751,676	32,908,050	4,573,917
	35,944,880	4,751,676	32,908,050	4,573,917

11.1 Investment income comprises the following

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Income distribution from Fund managers and investment realised gains	30,600,823	3,684,190	23,328,416	3,506,431
Dividend on ETP Investments	5,344,058	848,047	5,344,058	848,047
Dividend from ordinary equity investments	–	219,439	–	219,439
Dividend from subsidiary and associates (11.1.1)	–	–	4,235,576	–
	35,944,880	4,751,676	32,908,050	4,573,917

11.1.1: In 2024 total sum of \$3.12 million (equiv: ₦4.2 billion) preference share dividend was received from InfraCredit (an associate company to the Authority), followed by additional ₦74.37 million as ordinary shares dividend totalling ₦4.24 billion as total dividend received in 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

12 Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Interest income on US treasury notes and bonds and similar products	3,024,974	521,994	3,024,974	521,994
Interest income from fixed income products	269,285	363,002	269,285	363,002
Interest income on Open Market Operations bill	169,883,476	59,103,081	169,883,476	59,103,081
	173,177,735	59,988,077	173,177,735	59,988,077

The interest income on financial assets at FVTPL are measured at contractual rate.

13 Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 13.1)	688,889,035	544,207,789	701,700,196	543,848,532
	688,889,035	544,207,789	701,700,196	543,848,532

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

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Unrealised fair value gain on collateralised securities	48,948,393	208,028,490	48,948,393	208,028,490
Realised fair value gain on collateralised securities (net of derivative cost)	569,332,395	296,114,141	569,332,395	296,114,141
Fair value changes on private equity, hedge funds and other securities (Note 13.1.1)	70,888,325	39,927,256	83,699,485	39,567,999
Net trading (loss)/income on UBS managed products/ treasury notes	(280,077)	137,902	(280,077)	137,902
	688,889,035	544,207,789	701,700,196	543,848,532

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

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Fair value changes on Private equity	(8,792,604)	(4,264,864)	4,018,557	(4,624,121)
Fair value changes on hedge funds and long only instruments	75,989,604	43,280,198	75,989,604	43,280,198
Fair value changes on Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	(33,981)	106,227	(33,981)	106,227
Fixed income products and US Treasury Notes	3,725,305	805,695	3,725,305	805,695
	70,888,325	39,927,256	83,699,485	39,567,999

14 Net foreign exchange gain

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Net foreign exchange gain (14.1)	857,611,330	537,279,160	895,684,252	543,197,742
Net trading gains on Sale/Purchase of FX	1,740,719	—	1,740,719	—
	859,352,049	537,279,160	897,424,971	543,197,742

14.1 Net foreign exchange gain represents net unrealised gains or losses from translation of Authority's foreign denominated financial assets and financial liabilities. The closing rate used for translation of financial assets as at 31 December 2024 was \$1: ₦1535.32 (2023: \$1: ₦899.39).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

15 Investment management and custodian fees

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Investment management fees (Note 15.1)	9,211,491	2,836,033	6,148,184	1,994,479
Local custodian fees	133,709	25,168	42,754	25,168
Global custodian fees	1,287,196	239,655	1,287,196	239,655
	10,632,396	3,100,856	7,478,134	2,259,302

15.1 This expense details the fees the Authority pays to the Board's approved investment fund managers, operating worldwide for investment management, administration, and independent oversight functions. These managers are tasked with increasing the NSIA's externally managed investments values with respectable returns. Performance fees that these authorised fund managers levy after producing exceptional returns beyond predetermined hurdle rates may also fall under this category. Out of ₦9.24 billion investment management expenses incurred in 2024, ₦8.8 billion of the total expense for the Group is related to Private & Public funds management expenses (FY: 23 ₦2.98 billion) while the balance is for long-term only securities, and hedge funds managers. The change in this expense line is largely driven by the impact of the naira exchange rate devaluation in 2024 which closed at \$1/₦1535.32 from \$1/₦899.39 in 2023 as a significant number of these funds' managers are paid in USD given that they operate outside the shores of Nigeria.

16 Impairment charge on financial assets/Investments

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Investment securities (Note 24.1.1)	1,132,460	1,728,726	1,131,231	1,728,726
Money Market placements (Note 23.1)	(715,900)	937,992	(715,900)	937,992
Other assets (Note 26.2)	1,108,515	371,953	1,432,969	827,945
Loans and receivables (Note 25.1)	267,118	68,519	(60,491)	(227,616)
FGN Bonds and Treasury bills FVOCI	63,986	49,630	63,986	49,630
	1,856,178	3,156,820	1,851,795	3,316,677

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

	Group Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000	Group Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000	Group Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000	Group Purchased credit-impaired N'000	Group Total N'000
31 December 2024					
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	8,273,209	–	–	–	8,273,209
Movements without P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	1,717,021	–	–	–	1,717,021
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(2,606,420)				(2,606,420)
Exchange difference impact	2,745,577				2,745,577
Total impairment charge during the period	1,856,178	–	–	–	1,856,178
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	10,129,387	–	–	–	10,129,387
31 December 2023					
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	5,116,388	–	–	–	5,116,388
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	3,755,792				3,755,792
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(2,507,118)				(2,507,118)
Exchange difference impact	1,908,146				1,908,146
Total impairment charge during the period	3,156,820	–	–	–	3,156,820
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	8,273,209	–	–	–	8,273,209

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 December 2024	Authority Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000	Authority Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000	Authority Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000	Authority Purchased credit-impaired N'000	Authority Total N'000
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	8,371,665	–	–	–	8,371,665
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	2,162,042	–	–	–	2,162,042
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(2,731,325)				(2,731,325)
Exchange difference Impact	2,421,078	–	–		2,421,078
Total impairment charge during the period	1,851,795	–	–	–	1,851,795
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	10,223,459	–	–	–	10,223,459

31 December 2023	Authority Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000	Authority Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000	Authority Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000	Authority Purchased credit-impaired N'000	Authority Total N'000
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	5,054,988	–	–	–	5,054,988
Movements with P/L impact					
ECL attributed to purchase or origination of new assets during the year	2,007,503	–	–	–	2,007,503
ECL attributed to asset derecognised during the year	(598,972)				(598,972)
Exchange difference Impact	1,908,146				1,908,146
Total impairment charge during the period	3,316,677	–	–	–	3,316,677
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	8,371,665	–	–	–	8,371,665

17 Infrastructure Business Operating Income

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Revenue from sale of Fertilisers raw materials (GAS supply) – Note 17.1	115,844,640	–	–	–
Revenue from healthcare facilities	5,997,872	4,185,529	–	–
	121,842,512	4,185,529	–	–

17.1 In 2024, NSIA Agriculture Investment Company Limited (NAIC) was licenced for importation of Granular Ammonium Sulphate (GAS) raw materials (fertilisers input) to support the agriculture landscape in Nigeria. In 2024, a total of five shipments were successfully initiated and concluded, totalling 249,231 metric tonnes of GAS raw materials imported. This was contractually and fully sold to PFI-NPK limited at an agreed and market price, who eventually sells directly to the approved fertilisers blenders at wholesale prices.

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 Infrastructure Business Direct Expenses

	Group 2024 ₦'000	Group 2023 ₦'000	Authority 2024 ₦'000	Authority 2023 ₦'000
Cost of sales of fertilisers raw materials (GAS supply) – Note 18.1	105,410,844	–	–	–
Cost of providing health services	2,202,729	1,327,913	–	–
Direct cost of Farming	69,981	–	–	–
	107,683,554	1,327,913	–	–

18.1 Cost of sales of GAS (Granular Ammonium Sulphate) raw materials entails direct cost of importing 249,231 metric tonnes of GAS raw materials from offshore suppliers in 2024 – Ameropa and Safto, engaged specifically for supply of these Granular Ammonium Sulphate. This cost includes absorption of other relevant cost associated with sale of these materials including clearing cost, LC charges of making these shipments readily available to PFI-NPK Limited for onward sale to registered fertiliser blenders.

19 Fiduciary and Other income

	Group 2024 ₦'000	Group 2023 ₦'000	Authority 2024 ₦'000	Authority 2023 ₦'000
Fiduciary income	6,893,562	3,660,059	6,893,562	3,660,059
Grant received for Oncology Summits	31,981	–	–	–
Other operating income	1,362,373	486,835	724,985	171,485
Fair value recycled on the sale of treasury bills	36,212	–	36,212	–
	8,324,128	4,146,894	7,654,759	3,831,544

In 2024, ₦6.894 billion fiduciary income relates to fund management fees earned from the Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (₦4.453 billion), PFI-NPK Funds (₦1.374 billion), CBN NESI Fund (₦250 million) FGN Stabilisation (₦155.9 million) and Kano Solar Power Project (₦660.5 million). In 2023, ₦3.660 billion fiduciary income relates to fund management fees earned from the Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (₦1.365 billion), PFI-NPK Funds (₦1.84 billion), CBN NESI Fund (₦250 million) FGN Stabilisation (₦86.3 million) and Kano Solar Power Project (₦120 million).

Oncology Summit grant relates to sponsorship grant, received by NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited 'MedServe' (NSIA's subsidiary) as cash support for the Oncology Summit 2.0 organised by the same during 2024 financial year from one of its international partners. The associated cost for which this grant was received is disclosed on Note 21 Other operating expenses.

Other operating income largely comprises of board participation fees, anniversary fees and commission on project loans as may have been disbursed by the Authority or any of its subsidiaries during the financial year and other gains/loss from disposal of financial assets. The increase in this line could be explained by the loan monitoring fees (anniversary) received and recovery from one of the exited NIF investment – Bridge Academy by NSIA Property Investment Co. Limited (NSIA Property).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

20 Depreciation and amortisation

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Depreciation of PPE (Note 31)	1,330,548	853,641	401,977	317,656
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Note 30)	210,882	122,146	150,911	111,201
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 32)	68,438	23,852	49,624	7,032
	1,609,868	999,639	602,512	435,889

21 Other operating expenses

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Personnel expenses (see 21.1)	5,441,457	3,128,042	3,786,766	2,128,429
General expenses (21.3)	3,046,590	1,336,807	2,052,354	623,253
Professional and consultancy cost	3,012,014	1,327,445	2,548,504	1,127,396
Travel expenses	2,366,229	786,505	1,987,639	571,897
Office maintenance costs and other expenses	1,452,872	737,494	321,099	211,607
Training and insurance expenses	1,273,091	621,880	1,075,487	608,845
Public relations, Corporate branding and events cost	685,832	389,171	622,780	341,134
Information Technology and other subscriptions	328,457	90,816	327,928	90,633
Oncology Training Cost	287,525	—	287,525	—
Directors expenses (Non-executives)	174,581	142,830	138,706	103,000
Audit fees	152,999	119,564	77,500	70,000
Non-audit fees (see 21.2)	59,000	22,500	59,000	22,500
Loss on disposal of PPE	390	31,552	390	31,387
	18,281,037	8,734,605	13,285,678	5,930,081

21.1 Personnel expenses

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Salaries and allowances	5,215,923	2,932,490	3,609,756	1,966,505
Defined contribution plan	225,534	195,552	177,010	161,924
	5,441,457	3,128,042	3,786,766	2,128,429

21.2 Non-audit fees relate to the fees paid to Ernst and Young (EY) for quarterly review of financial statements and other special purpose financial review. Below are further details in respect of the services rendered.

Name of firm	Name of signer	FRC Number	Services rendered	Amount (N'000)
Ernst and Young Nigeria	Jamiu Olakisan	FRC/2013/PRO/ ICAN/004/00000003918	Q2 & Q3 24 Review Service	15,000
Ernst and Young Nigeria	Jamiu Olakisan	FRC/2013/PRO/ ICAN/004/00000003918	Review of Special Purpose USD FS for NSIA	14,000
Ernst and Young Nigeria	Jamiu Olakisan	FRC/2013/PRO/ ICAN/004/00000003918	Internal control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) Limited Assurance	30,000

21.3 Group general expenses are made up of the Authority's administrative expenses which include healthcare administrative cost, motor vehicle repairs and maintenance cost, business meetings, licencing cost, security cost, fuel and diesel cost, risk and corporate governance cost etc.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

22 Interest expense

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Effective interest on borrowings (22.1)	147,877	1,533,176	147,877	1,533,176
Interest on Collateralised funds from Panda Agric (22.2)	24,475	23,110	24,475	23,110
Interest on lease liabilities (22.3)	49,662	2,904	911	2,904
Interest expense on Structured Finance (22.4)	252,385	–	252,385	–
	474,399	1,559,190	425,648	1,559,190

22.1 The interest expense on financial liabilities such as borrowings are recognised in profit or loss using effective interest rates method. The amount borrowed was from CBN NESI Fund (a third-party fund being managed by the Authority) was in form of a short-term financing option which is priced at market rates. The reduction in this cost of borrowing was a result of pay-down of this borrowing in January 2025. Please refer to Note 35 for details on the local borrowings.

22.2 The interest on collateralised funds from Panda Agric represents the 7% finance cost associated with \$500,000 cash collateral withheld by the Authority with respect to the ₦270 million loan disbursed to this Propco NG. This arrangement already matured on the 25 January 2025.

22.3 The interest on lease liabilities denotes the finance cost on lease contracts for the Authority and one of its subsidiaries – Agric Plus Production Grain Company Limited and these include building lease, leasehold improvement lease and medium-tenured land lease arrangements.

22.4 The interest on Structured Finance represents the associated 17% Structured REPO cost for holding \$1.3 million (equiv: ₦1.97 billion) NG Clearing Bond for a contractual period of one year since 1 April 2024 agreed to mature by 1 April 2025.

Interest expenses are computed using effective interest rates method.

23 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Cash on hand	6,386	11,694	1,686	1,800
Bank balances	422,352,838	286,967,367	408,429,603	285,946,831
Money market placements	500,550,517	261,384,914	500,550,517	261,384,914
	922,909,741	548,363,975	908,981,806	547,333,545
Expected credit loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents (Note 23.1)	(222,091)	(937,992)	(222,091)	(937,992)
	922,687,650	547,425,983	908,759,715	546,395,553

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Money market placements are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. Money market placements include December 2024: ₦63.6 billion (December 2023: ₦202.98 billion) term deposits and others represent short-term placements (all of less than 90 days tenors).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

23.1 Impairment /Expected Credit loss allowance

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
As at 1 January	937,992	–	937,992	–
(Reversal)/Charge for the year (Note 16)	(768,050)	790,696	(768,050)	790,696
Exchange difference	52,149	147,296	52,149	147,296
Total Charge for the year	(715,901)	937,992	(715,901)	937,992
As at 31 December	222,091	937,992	222,091	937,992

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

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Cash on hand	6,386	11,694	1,686	1,800
Bank balances	422,352,838	286,967,367	408,429,603	285,946,831
Money market placements	500,550,517	261,384,914	500,550,517	261,384,914
	922,909,741	548,363,975	908,981,806	547,333,545

24 Investment securities

		Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	24.1	687,779,394	156,472,531	685,904,848	154,093,252
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	24.2	42,870,471	9,608,242	33,172,790	9,608,242
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24.3	2,278,053,070	1,183,689,470	2,014,950,003	1,049,995,146
		3,008,702,935	1,349,770,243	2,734,027,641	1,213,696,640

24.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Eurobond	222,480,979	102,974,551	222,480,979	102,974,551
Fixed deposits	418,921,058	53,981,330	417,045,284	51,602,051
Treasury Bills	36,681,169	–	36,681,169	–
Commercial papers	14,546,676	5,139,761	14,546,676	5,139,761
Structured Financial Assets-REPO	1,905,082	–	1,905,082	–
Gross Carrying amount	694,534,964	162,095,642	692,659,190	159,716,363
Expected credit loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost (24.1.1)	(6,755,570)	(5,623,111)	(6,754,342)	(5,623,111)
	687,779,394	156,472,531	685,904,848	154,093,252
Maturity analysis:				
Current	467,462,432	57,070,176	465,593,352	58,849,919
Non-current	220,316,961	99,402,355	220,311,496	95,243,333
	687,779,394	156,472,531	685,904,848	154,093,252

The increase in financial assets measured at amortised cost is majorly attributable to the purchase of additional fixed deposit, treasury bills and commercial paper during the year. The devaluation in exchange rate from the opening balance of \$1/₦899.39 to the closing balance of \$1/₦1535.32 during the year also plays a role in the significant increase in the balance of Eurobonds and FCY term deposits held at amortised cost during the year. In addition, a structured repurchase agreement was entered into with NG clearing during the year.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

24 Investment securities continued**24.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost** continued**24.1.1 Impairment/Expected Credit loss allowance**

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
As at 1 January	5,623,111	3,894,385	5,623,111	3,894,385
Assets derecognised or reclassified	(2,273,295)	(1,136,639)	(2,273,278)	(1,136,639)
Assets purchased during the year	897,609	1,611,292	1,035,581	1,611,292
Exchange difference	2,508,146	1,254,073	2,368,928	1,254,073
Charge for the year (Note 16)	1,132,460	1,728,726	1,131,231	1,728,726
As at 31 December	6,755,570	5,623,111	6,754,342	5,623,111

24.2 Financial assets measured at FVOCI

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Equity instruments				
NG Clearing Ltd	884,500	1,021,056	884,500	1,021,056
MTN securities	2,813,320	3,713,582	2,813,320	3,713,582
Kasi Clouds Limited	9,576,840	—	—	—
Extension Africa	82,239	—	—	—
Legit Car Africa	38,602	—	—	—
The Infrastructure Corporation of Nigeria Limited	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	13,495,501	4,834,638	3,797,820	4,834,638
Debt instruments				
Nigerian Treasury Bills	26,908,424	1,898,743	26,908,424	1,898,743
FGN Bonds	2,466,546	2,874,861	2,466,546	2,874,861
	29,374,970	4,773,604	29,374,970	4,773,604
	42,870,471	9,608,242	33,172,790	9,608,242
Maturity analysis:				
Non-current	31,751,942	4,834,638	31,751,942	4,834,638
Current	11,118,529	4,773,604	1,420,848	4,773,604
	42,870,471	9,608,242	33,172,790	9,608,242

24.2.1 Movement in financial assets measured at FVOCI

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Equity instruments				
Opening balance	4,834,638	4,226,209	4,834,638	4,226,209
Addition during the year	9,697,681	—	—	—
Fair value gain for the year	(1,036,818)	608,429	(1,036,818)	608,429
Closing balance	13,495,501	4,834,638	3,797,820	4,834,638
Debt instruments				
Opening balance	4,773,604	—	4,773,604	—
Additions	23,219,143	4,714,334	23,219,143	4,714,334
Coupon received during the year	(386,676)	(192,585)	(386,676)	(192,585)
Interest income	4,292,148	343,662	4,292,148	343,662
Disposal during the year	(1,871,034)	—	(1,871,034)	—
Fair value	(652,216)	(91,807)	(652,216)	(91,807)
Closing balance	29,374,970	4,773,604	29,374,970	4,773,604

The movement in investment securities held at FVOCI is due to the purchase of shareholding in Legit Car Africa and Extension Africa during the year. There was also a slight decrease in the value of MTN securities due to the reduction in the market price of the shares. During 2024, the Authority through (NPIC) invested additional equity of \$6 million in Kasi Cloud Limited.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

24.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Collateralised securities (24.3.1)	719,751,101	421,421,230	719,751,101	421,421,230
Private equity investments	549,455,639	304,104,417	286,352,572	170,410,093
Hedge funds and long only equity investments	807,822,223	393,689,727	807,822,223	393,689,727
Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund	1,650,282	1,684,263	1,650,282	1,684,263
Fixed income instruments	75,000,291	24,431,626	75,000,291	24,431,626
US treasury instruments	124,373,534	38,358,207	124,373,534	38,358,207
	2,278,053,070	1,183,689,470	2,014,950,003	1,049,995,146
Maturity analysis:				
Current	844,124,635	459,779,437	844,124,635	459,779,437
Non-current	1,433,928,435	723,910,033	1,170,825,368	590,215,709
	2,278,053,070	1,183,689,470	2,014,950,003	1,049,995,146

24.3.1 Further analysis of Collateralised Securities

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Derivative Asset	60,934,529	204,087,589	60,934,529	204,087,589
CBN OMO Treasury Bills-FVTPL	658,816,572	217,333,641	658,816,572	217,333,641
	719,751,101	421,421,230	719,751,101	421,421,230

For collateralised securities, the balance in 2024 shows the fair value of the financial assets arising from the currency swap transactions with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the underlying asset (OMO Bills). No record of derivative liability as at end of 31 December 2024. The notional contract amount as at year-end represents the basis on which the changes in fair value were measured. The notional amount indicates that the volume of transactions as at the year end 31 December 2024 which stood at \$480 million (2023: \$480 million); and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

24.3.1.1 The movement in Derivative assets

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Balance, beginning of year	204,087,589	9,818,117	204,087,589	9,818,117
Derivatives derecognised	(204,087,589)	(9,818,117)	(204,087,589)	(9,818,117)
Derivatives recognised during the year-unrealised gains (Note 13.1)	60,934,529	204,087,589	60,934,529	204,087,589
Balance, end of year	60,934,529	204,087,589	60,934,529	204,087,589

24.3.1.2 The movement in CBN OMO Bills

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Balance, beginning of year	217,333,641	472,247,967	217,333,641	472,247,967
Addition during the year	1,006,316,731	446,831,438	1,006,316,731	446,831,438
Maturity during the year	(722,731,140)	(764,789,746)	(722,731,140)	(764,789,746)
Realised (loss)/gains (Note 13.1)	(7,442,087)	(3,501,186)	(7,442,087)	(3,501,186)
Unrealised (losses)/gains (Note 13.1)	(4,544,050)	7,442,087	(4,544,049)	7,442,087
OMO Bills income	169,883,476	59,103,081	169,883,476	59,103,081
Balance, end of year	658,816,572	217,333,641	658,816,572	217,333,641

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

24 Investment securities continued

24.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss continued

24.3.2 The movement in other FVTPL assets

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	762,268,240	340,671,748	628,573,916	290,295,939
Addition during the year	339,722,300	72,202,969	285,238,455	46,697,621
Maturity/Distribution during the year	(165,511,810)	(58,206,764)	(145,755,921)	(51,148,598)
Fair value movement	70,888,325	39,927,256	83,699,485	39,567,999
Exchange gain	550,934,914	367,673,031	443,442,967	303,160,955
Balance, end of year	1,558,301,969	762,268,240	1,295,198,902	628,573,916

24.3.2.1 The movement in Private Equity Investments

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	304,104,417	135,273,206	170,410,093	84,897,397
Addition during the year	81,413,995	41,040,961	26,930,152	15,535,613
Maturity/Distribution during the year	(54,181,200)	(17,447,389)	(34,425,310)	(10,389,224)
Fair value movement (Note 13.1.1)	(8,792,604)	(4,264,864)	4,018,557	(4,624,121)
Exchange gain	226,911,031	149,502,503	119,419,080	84,990,428
Balance, end of year	549,455,639	304,104,417	286,352,572	170,410,093

24.3.2.2 The movement in Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	1,684,263	1,578,036	1,684,263	1,578,036
Fair value movement (Note 13.1.1)	(33,981)	106,227	(33,981)	106,227
Balance, end of year	1,650,282	1,684,263	1,650,282	1,684,263

24.3.2.3 The movement in Hedge Funds and Long Only Investments

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	393,689,727	161,820,876	393,689,727	161,820,876
Addition during the year	123,853,844	22,819,696	123,853,844	22,819,696
Maturity/Distribution during the year	(64,100,538)	(9,112,261)	(64,100,538)	(9,112,261)
Fair value movement (Note 13.1.1)	75,989,604	43,280,198	75,989,604	43,280,198
Exchange gain	278,389,586	174,881,218	278,389,586	174,881,218
Balance, end of year	807,822,223	393,689,727	807,822,223	393,689,727

24.3.2.4 The movement in Fixed Income and US Treasury Products

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	62,789,833	41,999,630	62,789,833	41,999,630
Addition during the year	134,185,176	7,979,310	134,185,176	7,979,310
Interest Income (Note 12)	269,285	363,002	269,285	363,002
Maturity/Distribution during the year	(47,230,072)	(31,647,114)	(47,230,072)	(31,647,114)
Fair value movement (Note 13.1.1)	3,725,305	805,695	3,725,305	805,695
Exchange gain	45,634,299	43,289,310	45,634,299	43,289,310
Balance, end of year	199,373,825	62,789,833	199,373,825	62,789,833

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

25 Loans and debts financing

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Loan to Kasi Cloud Limited ²	21,384,058	8,796,610	–	–
Loan to Metrowaves Sports & Infra Ltd ³	6,165,475	5,159,707	–	–
Collateralised Loan to Kasi Cloud Limited ⁴	4,325,500	3,957,718	4,325,500	3,957,718
Panda Agriculture Properties Management Limited ⁵	–	310,216	–	310,216
Loan to PFI-NPK Limited ¹	–	3,639,186	–	3,639,186
Gross Loan Amount	31,875,033	21,863,437	4,325,500	7,907,120
Impairment / Expected Credit loss allowance (25.1)	(836,621)	(569,503)	(93,537)	(154,028)
Carrying amount	31,038,412	21,293,934	4,231,963	7,753,092
Maturity analysis:				
Current	4,844,560	3,949,402	4,231,963	3,949,402
Non-current	26,193,852	17,344,532	–	3,803,690
	31,038,412	21,293,934	4,231,963	7,753,092

- 1 Loan to PFI-NPK Limited is a related party naira loans of ₦33.74 billion, originally granted in June 2022, has a repayment period of 20 months and annual interest rate of 5% payable quarterly and this had been fully paid down in 2024 by PFI-NPK Ltd.
- 2 Kasi Cloud loans is \$10 million project finance (\$2 million addition in 2024) hinged on interest rate of 7.5%+ 6-month SOFR as contracted by NSIA Property Investment Company Ltd. (a subsidiary to the Authority), which commenced in April 2022 and will mature on April 2029. This also includes fresh disbursement of ₦1.25 billion naira loan to Kasi Cloud Limited availed in September 2024 but contracted to be paid down by August 2031.
- 3 Metrowaves Sports and Infra. Ltd loans is a ₦4.105 billion arena loan, granted in June 2021 with annual interest rate of 12% and will mature on 18 June 2028.
- 4 In addition, the Authority (NSIA) had a 10% ₦3.86 billion working capital Loan to Kasi Cloud in October 2023, collateralised with a deposit of \$5 million and this expected to mature on 15 October 2025.
- 5 Loans to Panda Agriculture Properties Limited represent a working capital loan of ₦270 million which was securitised with a deposit of \$500,000, was granted on 26 January 2023 and this contractually expected to mature in 25 January 2025. This arrangement pre-matured and the two parties have individually complied with the terms of arrangement at the exit date.

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

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
As at 1 January	569,503	500,984	154,028	381,644
Charge/(write back) for the year	81,836	51,389	(60,491)	(242,176)
Exchange difference	185,282	17,130	–	14,560
Movement in ECL recognised in profit or loss (Note 16)	267,118	68,519	(60,491)	(227,616)
As at 31 December	836,621	569,503	93,537	154,028

The estimated credit loss for 2024 was based on the provisions of IFRS 9 and the corresponding implications had been charged to profit or loss as shown on Note 16.

25.2 Movement of Loans and debts financing

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Opening balance	21,863,437	33,111,169	7,907,120	23,741,812
Addition	4,000,220	4,132,350	379,300	4,132,350
Interest	3,469,715	2,334,147	693,758	1,376,227
Repayment	(4,677,608)	(21,901,854)	(4,677,608)	(21,343,269)
Exchange difference	7,219,269	4,187,625	22,931	–
Closing balance	31,875,033	21,863,437	4,325,500	7,907,120

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

26 Other assets and receivables

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Financial assets:				
Other receivables (26.1)	280,434,421	260,552,110	251,203,526	260,176,093
Account receivables ³	3,587,073	1,710,236	3,519,753	1,663,768
Intercompany receivables	–	–	449,306,539	192,890,644
Restricted bank balances ²	–	451,438	–	–
Deposit for equity Investments ⁴	831,360	3,983,633	–	–
	284,852,854	266,697,417	704,029,818	454,730,505
Impairment/Expected Credit loss allowance (26.2)	(2,201,487)	(1,092,972)	(3,039,872)	(1,606,902)
Total financial assets	282,651,367	265,604,445	700,989,946	453,123,603
Non-financial assets:				
Prepayments ¹	2,648,685	658,525	2,353,319	438,418
Biological assets ⁵	248,213	–	–	–
Total other assets	285,548,265	266,262,970	703,343,265	453,562,021
Maturity analysis:				
Current	281,826,432	206,126,792	427,720,556	393,458,666
Non-current	3,026,422	60,136,178	275,622,709	60,103,355
	285,548,265	266,262,970	703,343,265	453,562,021

- 1 Prepayments relates to payments made in advance for car insurance, health insurance and capital prepayment for UFF NAIC Ltd due for capitalisation upon finalisation of legal documentation.
- 2 Restricted bank balance relates to cash and investments held by NSIA Motorways Investment Company Limited on behalf of the Federal Government which are not available for use in the Authority's daily operations. Restricted balances for prior year (2023) entails only bank balances of N451.4 million belonging to the Federal Government of Nigeria in relation to the Second Niger Bridge project which had been fully transferred to for PIDF project in 2024.
- 3 This largely relates to a sum of N2.03 billion receivable from PFI-NPK and N997.3 million related party charges receivable from Kano Solar Projects. Another significant portion of the remaining balance of N422.9 million represent receivables from Panda Agric. as of 31 December 2024 (2023 Panda Agric: N612.7 million, CBN NESI: N93.8 million, Kano Solar: N363.4 million, PFI-NPK Ltd: N535.8 million).
- 4 Deposit for Shares for 2024 year-end entails Capital prepaid for equity investment in NSIA's associates and Joint venture businesses. The balance as at 31 December 2023 represents the prepaid equity capital investment in UFF NAIC Plc and MIPL.
- 5 Biological assets represent the fair-value of the estimated proceeds from sale of Maize and soya farm produce, projected to be realisable from Agric. Plus Grain Production company limited (one of the NSIA's subsidiaries). The fair value of biological assets is based on the estimated market prices less expected selling costs and costs to harvest. The estimated production is based on the expected harvested tonnage and the percentage of completion. The actual results could differ from the related accounting estimates and management considers it has used its best estimates to arrive at the fair value.

26.1 Other receivables

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Receivable from PFI-NPK Limited	28,852,894	535,836	–	535,836
Receivable from Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF)	–	558,467	–	558,468
Matured Swap Proceed Receivable	236,870,707	257,870,763	236,870,707	257,870,763
Receivables from AFIL SPV PLC	2,959,601	–	2,959,601	–
Matured investments and other receivables	11,751,219	1,587,044	11,373,218	1,211,026
	280,434,421	260,552,110	251,203,526	260,176,093

26.2 Movement in Other assets and receivables

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
As at 1 January	266,262,970	278,489,858	453,562,021	352,813,040
Net change in other assets	(408,748,435)	(127,148,185)	(313,640,677)	(91,687,566)
Impairment Charge (Note 16)	1,108,515	371,953	1,432,969	827,945
Exchange/realised gains	426,925,215	114,549,344	561,988,952	191,608,602
Balance as at 31 December	285,548,265	266,262,970	703,343,265	453,562,021

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

26.3 Impairment/expected credit loss allowance on other assets

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
As at 1 January	1,092,972	721,019	1,606,902	778,957
Asset derecognised during the year	(333,125)	(416,406)	(458,047)	(416,406)
Assets purchased during the year	468,024	748,603	866,157	856,510
Exchange difference Impact	973,616	39,756	1,024,859	387,840
Charge for the year (Note 16)	1,108,515	371,953	1,432,969	827,945
As at 31 December (Note 26)	2,201,487	1,092,972	3,039,872	1,606,902

The estimated credit loss for 2024 was based on the provisions of IFRS 9 and had been charged as write-back to profit or loss as shown on Note 16.

27 Inventories

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Finished goods*	344,481	194,443	–	–
Consumables	45,178	–	–	–
Agriculture inputs raw materials	552,571	–	–	–
	942,230	194,443	–	–
Maturity analysis:				
Current	942,230	194,443	–	–
	942,230	194,443	–	–

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

No inventory items were written off during 2024 financial year (2023: Nil).

There were no inventories pledged as security for liabilities (2023: Nil).

28 Investments in subsidiaries

	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
At the beginning of the year	9,000	9,000
At the end of the year	9,000	9,000
Investment types:		
Investment in equity shares	9,000	9,000
	9,000	9,000
Maturity analysis:		
Non-current	9,000	9,000
	9,000	9,000

(a) During the year 2020, there was a return of capital from KG Brussels. There was also transfer of the 50% equity shares held by Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) in LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited (LAMSL) to NHDIC, resulting in LAMSL becoming a fully owned subsidiary of NHDIC and an indirect subsidiary of the Authority as at 31 December 2020. None of the change of ownership interests activities that occurred in the year 2021 had any impact on the investment in subsidiaries.

(b) As required by IAS 36, annual impairment assessment of Authority's investment in KG Brussels was carried out as at 31 December 2021; reassessed as at 31 December 2024, and on that premise, an estimation of the future cashflows of KG Brussels were discounted to determine the value in use of the entity and it was concluded that the entire carrying amount of NSIA's investment in the entity was totally impaired when compared with the entity's recoverable amount.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

28 Investments in subsidiaries continued**28.1 Information on subsidiary entities controlled by the Authority**

Name of entity	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2024	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023	Carrying amount 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Carrying amount 31 December 2023 ₦'000
i. NSIA Motorways Investment Company (NMIC)	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
ii. KG Brussels LP (26 (a))	USA	100%	100%	–	–
iii. FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
iv. FGF Investments Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
v. NSIA Agriculture Investment Company	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
vi. FGF PE Beta Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
vii. NSIA Property Investment Company Limited (Note 28.2)	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
viii. NSIA Power Investment Company Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
ix. NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Company Limited	Nigeria	99.99%	99.99%	1,000	1,000
x. NSIA Investment Management Company (Note 28.2)	Nigeria	100%	100.00%	1,000	1,000
				9,000	9,000

- (i) NSIA Motorways Investment Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in the development of roads, bridges, toll plaza and related road transport infrastructure. The Company was incorporated in 2014.
- (ii) KG Brussels LP became a wholly-owned subsidiary after the Authority acquired 0.03% shares, representing non-controlling interest, from Carmona Motley. KG Brussels LP was incorporated in 2014 and it holds a portfolio of investments in other private equity investee funds. During the year 2019, there was a reallocation of financial assets from KG Brussels to FGFs, which led to a reduction in the capital apportionment owned by NSIA. The NSIA's investment in this entity was assessed for impairment as at 31 December 2021, reassessed in 2023 and was fully impaired.
- (iii) FGF Private Equity Co. Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities. The Company was incorporated in 2015.
- (iv) FGF Investments Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities and other investments. The Company was incorporated in 2015.
- (v) NAIC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA, domiciled in Nigeria. It was set-up to carry on the business of agricultural investment and management, investment in the agricultural land and businesses of all kinds. The Company was incorporated in 2016.
- (vi) FGF PE Beta Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in private equities. The Company was incorporated in 2015.
- (vii) NSIA Property Investment Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary set up to invest in and to purchase, acquire, hold, develop, work and turn to account any land (of any tenure), landed property or real estate of any kind. The Company was incorporated in 2014.
- (viii) NSIA Power Investment Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was set-up to invest in the development of infrastructure related to power including but not limited to gas turbines, transmission lines, and other generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure and equipment. The Company was incorporated in 2014.
- (ix) NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to invest in any company, corporation, authority or body involved in or any arrangement related to healthcare infrastructure or healthcare service delivery and/or management. The Company was incorporated in 2014.
- (x) NSIA Investment Management Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to invest in, subscribe for, purchase, acquire and hold the shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, notes, obligations and securities of any fund, company, corporation, authority or body as well as money market instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Authority also has indirect interests in the following subsidiaries and that are operative:

Refer to Note 38 on related party for details on ownership structure of these underlisted active indirect subsidiaries and other inactive subsidiaries

Name of Company	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 31 December 2024	% of ownership interest 31 December 2023
FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited (xi)	Nigeria	90%	90%
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited (xii)	Nigeria	90%	90%
LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited (xiii)	Nigeria	100%	100%
Equilease Systems Limited (xiv)	Nigeria	100%	100%
NSIA RIPL Energy Company Limited (xv)	Nigeria	100%	0%
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited (xvi)	Nigeria	100%	0%
NSIA Meta Management Company Limited (xvii)	Nigeria	100%	100%
Agric Plus Grain Production Company Limited (xviii)	Nigeria	100%	100%

- (xi) FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited is a limited liability company formed to carry out business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory, radiography, and ancillary healthcare services. The Company was incorporated in 2016. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xii) AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited is a limited liability company formed to carry out business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory, radiography, and ancillary healthcare services. The Company was incorporated in 2017. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xiii) LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited (LAMSL) was formed to carry on business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory services, provide modern radiography services, provide healthcare services, establish other medical diagnostic centres as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors and to encourage the discovery of new medical and/or surgical management of diseases and afflictions. The Company was incorporated in 2016 as a joint venture between NHDIC and Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), each with 50% ownership interest. Following the transfer of the 50% ownership interest held by LUTH to NHDIC, LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited became a fully owned subsidiary of NHDIC and consequently, an indirect subsidiary of the Authority in December 2020. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xiv) Equilease Systems Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA Investment Management Company domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was formed to invest in any company, corporation, authority or body involved in or any arrangement related to healthcare infrastructure or healthcare service delivery and/or management; particularly as it relates to equipment leasing arrangements. The Company was incorporated in 2022. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xv) NSIA RIPL Energy Company Limited (RIPL) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA Investment Management Company domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to expand energy access, enhance energy efficiency, and ensure energy security using renewable clean energy. The Company was incorporated in February 2023. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xvi) NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited (Medserve) was incorporated in January 2023 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of NHDIC to carry on business as providers of modern medical pathology laboratory services, provide modern radiography services, provide healthcare services, establish other medical diagnostic centres as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xvii) NSIA Meta Management Company Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NSIA Investment Management Company domiciled in Nigeria. The subsidiary was established to provide Advisory, Research And Consulting Services In Relation To Management, Commercial and Corporate Transactions. The Company was incorporated in May 2022. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.
- (xviii) Agric Plus Grain Production Company Limited was established in February 2023 to carry on the business of agricultural investment and management, invest in agricultural land and businesses of all kinds, carry out business of farming production, harvesting, procurement, grading, pooling, handling, marketing, agriculture and horticulture in all their respective farms and branches and, buy, sell or otherwise deal in all kinds of agricultural, horticultural and farm produce and products. This company was originally set up to be managed as a fund by UFF-NAIC Agriculture (Mauritius) Limited but the control was subsequently transferred to NSIA Agriculture Investment Company Ltd in May 2024 as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

28.2 Investment in Joint Operations

NSIA Property Investment Company Limited (NPIC) and NSIA Investment Management Company (NIMC) respectively has 50% joint operation holding in Second Niger Bridge Limited represented by five hundred thousand (₦500,000) capital investment each. This joint operation between NIMC and NPIC was exclusively created through a special-purpose vehicle (the Second Niger Bridge Development Company Limited) for the development, financing, and construction of the Second Niger Bridge – a road transport infrastructure across the River Niger, connecting Asaba, Delta State and Onitsha, Anambra State Nigeria. The Second Niger Bridge Dev. Company Ltd. as an entity is currently inoperative as the purpose for which this entity was established is being handled by a third-party fund Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29 Investments accounted for using the equity method

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

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Associates and joint ventures	118,630,970	68,427,743	21,540,986	10,614,500

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

Amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	42,981,751	18,912,579	–	–
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(885,023)	1,920,763	–	–
Total income recognised	42,096,728	20,833,342	–	–

The table below shows a detailed movement of this balance:

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
At the beginning of the year	68,427,743	27,766,212	10,614,500	12,278,115
Additions during the year	10,926,486	19,828,189	10,926,486	–
Reclassification during the year**	–	–	–	(1,663,615)
Capital prepaid in prior year now capitalised***	1,415,588	–	–	–
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	42,981,751	18,912,579	–	–
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	(885,023)	1,920,763	–	–
Dividend received	(4,235,575)	–	–	–
At the end of the year	118,630,970	68,427,743	21,540,986	10,614,500

Maturity analysis:

Non-current	118,630,970	68,427,743	21,540,986	10,614,500
-------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

During 2024 financial year, Authority through one of its wholly-owned subsidiary invested additional sum of N10.9 billion into Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited (InfraCredit) and additional \$123.5 thousand (equiv: N164.3 million) into Carbon Vista Limited, being joint venture and associates businesses respectively. Dividend totalling N4.235 billion was received from InfraCredit (an associate company to NSIA) during the year (2023: Nil).

** In 2023, the legal ownership for Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL) and Family Homes Funds Limited were reassessed and that led to appropriate reclassification of N1.663 billion from the books of the Authority (the Parent entity) to NSIA Agriculture Investment Company and NSIA Property Investment Company Limited respectively.

*** There was a capital call by one of the Group's Joint Venture entity – Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL) and this demand was met by NSIA Agriculture Investment Company (NAIC) – direct subsidiary of NSIA, but failure on the part of the Joint venturer led to the capital invested being kept as “deposit for equity investment”. However, upon meeting the capital call demand in 2024 by the counterparty (OCP Africa), the investment was subsequently capitalised as part of investment in Joint Venture on the books of NAIC.

Interests in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 December 2024. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Name of company	Notes	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group % of ownership interest 31 December 2024	Group % of ownership interest 31 December 2023	Group Carrying amount 31 December 2024 N'000	Group Carrying amount 31 December 2023 N'000
Investment in associates						
<i>Direct associates</i>						
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)	29.1	Nigeria	20.91%	20.91%	5,684,399	5,370,020
Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited	29.7	Nigeria	35.80%	30.37%	56,637,479	28,225,901
<i>Indirect associates</i>						
Family Homes Funds Limited (FHFL)	29.2	Nigeria	49%	49%	5,079,214	3,180,578
Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited	29.9	Nigeria	40.5%	40.5%	21,699,585	17,829,790
					89,100,677	54,606,289

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Name of company	Notes	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group % of ownership interest 31 December 2024	Group % of ownership interest 31 December 2023	Group Carrying amount 31 December 2024 N'000	Group Carrying amount 31 December 2023 N'000
Indirect investment in joint venture						
UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	27.6	Mauritius	50%	50%	12,527,496	7,481,403
Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited.	29.8	Nigeria	50%	50%	17,002,795	6,340,051
Carbon Vista Limited	29.9	United States	40%	0%	–	–
Total investment in joint venture					29,530,291	13,821,454
Total Carrying amount of investments in joint ventures and associates					118,630,968	68,427,743

Name of company	Notes	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Authority % of ownership interest 31 December 2024	Authority % of ownership interest 31 December 2023	Authority Carrying amount 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority Carrying amount 31 December 2023 N'000
Investment in associates						
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)	29.1	Nigeria	20.91%	20.91%	1,600,000	1,600,000
Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited	29.7	Nigeria	35.80%	30.37%	19,940,986	9,014,500
					21,540,986	10,614,500
Total investment in joint ventures and associates						
<i>The Authority has indirect investment in the following associates:</i>						
Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited	29.9	Nigeria	40.5%	40.5%	16,087,800	17,987,800
Family Homes Funds Limited (FHFL)	29.2	Nigeria	49%	49%	490	490
<i>The Authority has indirect investment in the following Joint ventures:</i>						
UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	29.3	Mauritius	50%	50%	3,941,408	3,941,408
Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited (MIPL)	29.8	Nigeria	50%	50%	6,656,787	3,504,514
Carbon Vista Limited	29.9	United States	40%	0%	164,284	–
					26,850,769	25,434,212

29.1 Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)

Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC) is a government business entity and there is no quoted market price available for its shares. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associate. Set out below are the summarised financial information for NMRC which is accounted for using the equity method. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.

29.2 Family Homes Fund Limited (FHFL)

Family Homes Fund Limited (FHFL) is an innovative private sector driven financing solution to Nigeria's housing challenges. An initiative of the Federal Ministry of Finance and established in September 2016. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associate. Set out below are the summarised financial information for FHFL which is accounted for using the equity method. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.

29.3 UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited – “Investco”

UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited was incorporated in Mauritius on the 27 March 2017 with company number 146100. The company is a joint venture between NSIA and Old Mutual African Agricultural Fund. An initial commitment of US\$25mn from NSIA and Old Mutual African Agricultural Fund has been made with a target of a total commitment size of US\$200mn from other third parties. Although the funds to the joint venture are provided by Old Mutual African Agricultural Fund, UFF Management Limited act as representatives on behalf of Old Mutual.

The fund is currently pursuing farmland and agribusiness investments as well as high technology driven agriculture in the various parts of Nigeria. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29 Investments accounted for using the equity method continued**29.4 Panda Agricultural Properties Management Ltd – “PropCo NG”**

A company limited by shares and incorporated in Mauritius on the 6 February 2018 with company number 153425.

The company has been established to acquire farms, agricultural land and fixed assets and lease such farms and assets to Panda Operations and Management. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.

29.5 Panda Agriculture Operations and Management Ltd – “OpCo MU”

A company limited by shares and incorporated in Mauritius on the 2 February 2018 with company number 153361.

The company operates and manages all farms, assets and land acquired by Panda Agricultural Properties Management Limited. This entity is owned by UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited and Novum Holdings Ltd – a non-Group entity. Refer to Note 38 for details on the ownership structure.

29.6 Pandagric Novum Ltd

A company limited by shares and incorporated in Nigeria on the 16 November 2017.

The company is currently owned by Panda Agricultural Operations & Management (Mauritius) Ltd and Panda Agricultural Properties Management Ltd – a Nigerian entity duly incorporated in Nigeria.

Pandagric Novum Limited has been established to sell, purchase, import, export, take or let or hire or lease, repair, alter, improve, deal in machinery, equipment, implements, tools, accessories, used for developing, growing, raising, processing, packaging of all kinds of agricultural products. It can also carry on the businesses of farming, production, harvesting, procurement, grading, pooling, marketing agriculture and horticulture in all their forms. The company is able to enter into partnerships, joint ventures, concessions and generally collaborate with other entities in the development of integrated farms and businesses.

The company currently operates and manages the farm assets acquired by Panda Agricultural Properties Management Limited.

29.7 Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited (Infracredit)

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

The Authority’s interest in Infracredit changed during the year as a result of its participation in InfraCredit’s rights issue. This was subscribed by Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), AllCO Insurance, Leadway Assurance Limited and Africa Finance Corporation (AFC), in addition to the existing investment held by these respective entities. The ownership interest retained by the Authority as a result of right issues by Infracredit in 2024 is 35.80% while Infraco, AFC, Leadway Assurance and AllCO holds 23.62%, 30.67%, 5.88%, and 4.03% respectively and this ownership structure subsists until 2024 financial year end. The Group assessed that the investment in the entity is an associate and continues to account for it using the equity method.

29.7.1 The Authority’s share of Infracredit’s financial position is as shown below:

	31 December 2024 ₦’000	31 December 2023 ₦’000
Balance at start of the year	28,225,901	13,938,177
Additional Investment during the year	10,926,486	–
Share of associate’s profit after rights issue (35.80%)	1,325,305	2,337,177
Share of associate’s profit before rights issue (30.37%)	20,395,363	11,950,547
Dividend received	(4,235,575)	–
Carrying amount as at end of year	56,637,480	28,225,901

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29.8 Multipurpose Industrial Platform Limited

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

29.9 Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited

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

29.9.1 Carbon Vista Fund

Carbon Vista ("CV" or "the Company") is a joint venture established between the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority ("NSIA") and Vitol S.A ("Vitol"), to invest in a range of high integrity, socially impactful, carbon avoidance and removals projects. On 4 April 2023, the NSIA and Vitol formalised their partnership by executing definitive agreements, committing an initial investment of US\$50 million. The funding allocation reflects a 40% contribution from NSIA and a 60% contribution from Vitol.

Summarised financial information of associates

Set out below are the financial information of the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2024 which, in the opinion of the Directors, are material to the Group.

Set out below are/is the associate(s) of the Group as at 31 December 2018, which, in the opinion of the Directors, are material to the Group.

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Interest income	10,413,485	10,326,562	7,008,705	6,352,807
Interest expense	(4,127,138)	(4,412,238)	(6,253,936)	(3,758,181)
Other income	13,926	664	7,419,897	4,564,210
Expected credit loss reversal/(charge)	–	69,507	(246,912)	9,446
Depreciation and amortization	(98,796)	(70,715)	(280,591)	(261,928)
Personnel expenses	(1,074,154)	(1,029,875)	(1,226,971)	(963,253)
Operating expenses	(1,422,895)	(1,242,665)	(2,025,030)	(1,663,560)
Profit before tax	3,704,428	3,641,240	4,395,162	4,279,541
Income tax	(90,780)	(88,200)	(1,074,422)	(1,396,986)
Profit for the year	3,613,648	3,553,040	3,320,741	2,882,556
Other comprehensive income	(397,635)	(110,452)	–	–
Total comprehensive income	3,216,013	3,442,588	3,320,741	2,882,556

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29 Investments accounted for using the equity method continued

Summarised financial information of associates continued

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Summarised statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,048,412	1,907,143	639,956	459,818
Loans and advances/Mortgage Refinancing	23,892,428	25,217,498	78,299,292	67,780,748
Investment securities	57,850,135	59,546,270	60,933,359	36,386,827
Property inventories	–	–	20,300,807	21,742,645
Other assets	747,558	245,016	7,042,332	27,443,414
Investment properties	–	–	1,158,823	1,259,966
Property and equipment	619,226	494,192	755,919	231,697
Intangible assets	33,829	2,867	216,188	97,025
Total assets	85,191,588	87,412,986	169,346,676	155,402,140
Other liabilities	3,117,110	2,646,332	20,143,321	15,161,457
Tax liabilities	109,106	107,159	704,788	1,603,805
Borrowings	36,806,320	38,586,370	14,916,423	24,303,562
Debt securities issued	17,973,980	20,391,537	30,716,400	18,842,340
FGN grant for Mortgage Financing (gross)	–	–	92,500,000	89,000,000
Total liabilities	58,006,516	61,731,398	158,980,932	148,911,164
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	2,125,444	2,125,444	1,000	1,000
Share premium	5,925,233	5,925,233	–	–
Retained earnings	14,340,246	13,009,286	10,364,744	6,489,976
Statutory reserves	5,177,075	4,496,018	–	–
Fair value and Regulatory Risk reserves	(382,926)	125,607	–	–
Total equity	27,185,072	25,681,588	10,365,744	6,490,976
Total liabilities and equity	85,191,588	87,412,986	169,346,676	155,402,140
Maturity				
Current assets	2,048,412	2,753,491	20,940,763	22,202,462
Non-current assets	83,143,176	84,659,495	148,405,913	133,199,678
Total assets	85,191,588	87,412,986	169,346,676	155,402,140
Current liabilities	3,226,216	1,029,589	20,848,109	10,884,617
Non-current liabilities	54,780,300	60,701,809	138,132,823	138,026,547
Total liabilities	58,006,516	61,731,398	158,980,932	148,911,164

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

	NMRC		FHFL	
	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Net assets of associate/joint venture	27,185,072	25,681,588	169,346,676	155,402,140
Group share of net assets	5,684,399	5,370,020	5,079,214	3,180,578
Carrying value of associate	5,684,399	5,370,020	5,079,214	3,180,578

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Summarised financial information of associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the financial information of the an associate and a joint venture of the Group as at 31 December 2024, which, in the opinion of the Directors, are material to the Group.

	Associate		Joint Venture	
	InfraCredit 31 December 2024 N'000	InfraCredit 31 December 2023 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2024 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2023 N'000
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Interest and investment income	21,727,107	8,708,381	468,529	66
Net foreign exchange gain/loss	50,731,484	42,834,137	8,112,117	6,571,504
Guarantee fee income	5,207,911	3,514,106	–	–
Guarantee fee and interest expense	(8,179,894)	(3,648,351)	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation	(146,933)	(132,734)	–	–
Impairment loss on financial assets	(1,564,913)	(896,833)	–	–
Operating expenses	(6,216,214)	(3,331,334)	(7,400)	(6,030)
Profit before tax	61,558,548	47,047,372	8,573,245	6,565,540
Income tax	(698,051)	(668,225)	–	–
Profit for the year	60,860,497	46,379,147	8,573,245	6,565,540
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	60,860,497	46,379,147	8,573,245	6,565,540
	Associate		Joint Venture	
	InfraCredit 31 December 2024 N'000	InfraCredit 31 December 2023 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2024 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2023 N'000
Summarised statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents	39,013,538	7,702,488	4,049,627	12,540,369
Investment securities	257,869,214	157,281,654	23,037,263	–
Other assets	11,536,227	9,910,450	517,594	340,494
Property and equipment	423,466	281,109	–	–
Right-of-use asset	277,086	129,552	–	–
Intangible assets	124,464	128,844	–	–
Infrastructure assets	–	–	8,286,408	3,997,536
Total assets	309,243,995	175,434,097	35,890,892	16,878,399
Unamortised guarantee fees	10,289,597	10,365,600	–	–
Other liabilities	6,334,384	4,020,996	1,885,303	4,198,298
Debt capital	134,414,766	68,107,426	–	–
Total liabilities	151,038,747	82,494,022	1,885,303	4,198,298

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29 Investments accounted for using the equity method continued

Summarised financial information of associates and joint ventures continued

Capital and reserves	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Ordinary share capital	15,255,080	6,215,391	11,800	11,800
Share premium	10,668,787	1,016,924	3,333,905	3,333,905
Other capital	31,408,734	31,408,734	5,924,400	4,124,930
Retained earnings	100,872,647	54,299,026	24,735,485	5,209,466
Total equity	158,205,248	92,940,075	34,005,590	12,680,101
Total liabilities and equity	309,243,995	175,434,097	35,890,892	16,878,399
Maturity				
Current assets	68,224,295	55,209,971	27,086,890	2,117,108
Non-current assets	241,019,700	120,224,126	8,804,002	14,761,291
Total assets	309,243,995	175,434,097	35,890,892	16,878,399
Current liabilities	4,916,447	3,327,709	1,868,939	2,113,210
Non-current liabilities	146,122,300	79,166,313	16,364	2,085,088
Total liabilities	151,038,747	82,494,022	1,885,303	4,198,298

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

	Associate		Joint Venture	
	InfraCredit 31 December 2024 N'000	InfraCredit 31 December 2023 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2024 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2023 N'000
Net assets of associate/joint venture	158,205,248	31,645,673	34,005,590	12,680,101
Group share of net assets	56,637,479	28,225,901	17,002,795	6,340,051
Carrying value of associate	56,637,479	28,225,901	17,002,795	6,340,051

Summarised financial information of other associates and joint ventures

	Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited		UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	
	InfraCredit 31 December 2024 N'000	InfraCredit 31 December 2023 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2024 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2023 N'000
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Interest income	–	–	1,918,812	38,680
Net Loss on fair value on financial assets at FVTPL	–	–	(9,338,980)	–
Other income	2,771,952	168,635	–	–
Fair value gains on investment property	3,751,678	–	–	–
Unrealised net exchange gain on financial assets	14,253,392	6,722,200	–	–
Finance costs	(119,645)	(540,233)	–	–
Expected Credit loss charge	–	–	7,221,312	(396,706)
Operating expenses	(586,388)	(286,262)	(186,625)	(2,063,636)
Profit/(loss) before tax	20,070,989	6,064,340	(385,481)	(2,421,662)
Income tax	–	–	–	–
Profit/(loss) for the year	20,070,989	6,064,340	(385,481)	(2,421,662)
Other comprehensive income/Tax	–	–	(353,410)	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	20,070,989	6,064,340	(738,891)	(2,421,662)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:				
Parent	20,070,989	6,064,340	(385,481)	(2,421,662)
Non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–
	20,070,989	6,064,340	(385,481)	(2,421,662)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:				
Parent	20,070,989	6,064,340	(738,891)	(2,421,662)
	20,070,989	6,064,340	(738,891)	(2,421,662)

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited		UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	
	InfraCredit 31 December 2024 N'000	InfraCredit 31 December 2023 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2024 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2023 N'000
Summarised statement of financial position				
Cash and cash equivalents	25,525,993	9,828,801	14,848	1,321,471
Loan receivables	–	–	–	11,512,984
Investments accounted for using the equity method	–	–	28,234,979	3,226,228
Investment Securities/Investment Property	33,917,934	19,839,100	–	–
Other assets	3,860,888	19,653,059	11,676	754,174
Total assets	63,304,815	49,320,960	28,261,503	16,814,857
Borrowings	5,566,459	5,272,668	–	–
Other liabilities	4,159,134	44,810	3,206,511	1,852,051
Total liabilities	9,725,593	5,317,478	3,206,511	1,852,051
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	2,142,000	2,819,753	7,882,816	7,882,816
Retained earnings	23,434,963	4,187,838	17,172,906	7,080,418
Other reserves	28,002,259	36,995,891	(729)	(427)
Total equity	53,579,222	44,003,482	25,054,993	14,962,806
Total liabilities and equity	63,304,815	49,320,960	28,261,503	16,814,857

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

	Metrowaves Sports and Infrastructures Limited		UFF-NAIC Agriculture Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited	
	InfraCredit 31 December 2024 N'000	InfraCredit 31 December 2023 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2024 N'000	Multipurpose Industrial Platform 31 December 2023 N'000
Net assets of associate/joint venture	53,579,222	44,003,482	25,054,993	14,962,806
Group share of net assets	21,699,585	17,821,410	12,527,496	7,481,403
Carrying value of associate	21,699,585	17,829,790	12,527,496	7,481,403

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

30 Leases**Group as a lessee**

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

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

Cost	Group 31 December 2024 Land N'000	Group 31 December 2024 Building N'000	Group 31 December 2024 Total N'000	Group 31 December 2023 Land N'000	Group 31 December 2023 Building N'000	Group 31 December 2023 Total N'000
As at 1 January	218,900	339,633	558,533	218,900	207,037	425,937
Prepaid rent	–	1,110,640	1,110,640	–	–	–
Additions	150,884	112,017	262,901	–	132,596	132,596
As at 31 December	369,785	1,562,290	1,932,074	218,900	339,633	558,533
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January	62,934	311,487	374,421	51,989	200,286	252,275
Depreciation expense	55,746	155,136	210,882	10,945	111,201	122,146
As at 31 December	118,680	466,623	585,302	62,934	311,487	374,421
Carrying amount	251,105	1,095,667	1,346,772	155,966	28,146	184,112

Cost	Authority 31 December 2024 Land N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 Building N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 Total N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 Land N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 Building N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 Total N'000
As at 1 January	–	339,633	339,633	–	207,037	207,037
Rent prepaid	–	35,598	35,598	–	–	–
Additions (see Note 30.1)	–	89,889	89,889	–	132,596	132,596
As at 31 December	–	465,120	465,120	–	339,633	339,633
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January	–	311,487	311,487	–	200,286	200,286
Depreciation expense	–	150,911	150,911	–	111,201	111,201
As at 31 December	–	462,398	462,398	–	311,487	311,487
Carrying amount	–	2,722	2,722	–	28,146	28,146

* There was no element of impairment during the year.

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

30.1

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Additions	262,901	132,596	89,889	132,596
Accretion of interest	49,662	2,904	911	2,904
Principal payments	(99,292)	(132,596)	(89,889)	(132,596)
Interests payment	(1,934)	(2,904)	(911)	(2,904)
	211,337	–	–	–

The lease liability as presented above was with respect to office building and there was no liability with respect to the leasehold lands as at 31 December 2024 (December 2023: Nil).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Authority 2024 N'000	Authority 2023 N'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	210,882	122,146	150,911	111,201
Interest expense on lease liabilities	49,662	2,904	911	2,904
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	260,544	125,050	151,822	114,105

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of ₦101.22 million (2023: ₦135.5 million)

31 Property and equipment

	Group Land N'000	Group Buildings N'000	Group Plant and machinery N'000	Group Furniture and fittings N'000	Group Motor vehicles N'000	Group Computer equipment N'000	Group Office equipment N'000	Group Assets under construction N'000	Group Total N'000
Cost									
As at 1 January 2023	–	1,613,155	3,021,155	387,132	1,492,410	304,323	980,610	–	7,798,785
Additions	–	29,163	13,492	263,291	44,709	339,416	13,646	363,461	1,067,178
Reclassifications	–	–	–	33,520	–	(33,520)	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(138,500)	–	–	–	(138,500)
As at 31 December 2023	–	1,642,318	3,034,647	683,943	1,398,619	610,219	994,256	363,461	8,727,463
As at 1 January 2024		1,642,318	3,034,647	683,943	1,398,619	610,219	994,256	363,461	8,727,463
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additions	734,339	21,315	2,476,923	33,091	914,112	169,199	707,181	44,876,641	49,932,801
Reclassifications	–	(300,235)	–	–	–	–	300,235	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(272,550)	–	–	–	(272,550)
As at 31 December 2024	734,339	1,363,398	5,511,570	717,034	2,040,181	779,418	2,001,672	45,240,102	58,387,714
Accumulated depreciation									
As at 1 January 2023	–	128,448	1,105,052	280,770	630,622	254,370	280,124	–	2,679,386
Charge for the year	–	42,038	342,153	40,861	272,384	44,941	111,264	–	853,641
Reclassifications	–	–	–	9,601	–	(9,601)	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(101,629)	–	–	–	(101,629)
As at 31 December 2023	–	170,486	1,447,205	331,232	801,377	289,710	391,388	–	3,431,398
As at 1 January 2024	–	170,486	1,447,205	331,232	801,377	289,710	391,388	–	3,431,398
Charge for the year	–	60,676	565,350	107,061	245,506	127,954	224,002	–	1,330,548
Reclassifications	–	(42,622)	–	–	–	–	42,622	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(131,370)	–	–	–	(131,370)
As at 31 December 2024	–	188,540	2,012,555	438,293	915,513	417,664	658,011	–	4,630,576
Carrying amount									
As at 31 December 2024	734,339	1,174,858	3,499,015	278,741	1,124,668	361,754	1,343,661	45,240,102	53,757,138
As at 31 December 2023	–	1,471,832	1,587,442	352,711	597,242	320,509	602,868	363,461	5,296,065

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 Property and equipment continued

	Authority Land ₦'000	Authority Furniture and fittings ₦'000	Authority Motor vehicles ₦'000	Authority Computer equipment ₦'000	Authority Office equipment ₦'000	Authority Assets under construction ₦'000	Authority Total ₦'000
Cost							
As at 1 January 2023	–	235,413	1,414,767	278,047	3,664	–	1,931,891
Additions	–	259,082	59,175	313,081	6,821	34,299	672,458
Reclassifications	–	30,517	–	(30,517)	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(122,966)	–	–	–	(122,966)
As at 31 December 2023	–	525,012	1,350,976	560,611	10,485	34,299	2,481,383
As at 1 January 2024	–	525,012	1,350,976	560,611	10,485	34,299	2,481,383
Additions	–	4,270	680,386	141,174	14,403	57,240	897,473
Reclassifications	91,539	–	–	–	–	(91,539)	–
Disposals	–	–	(272,550)	–	–	–	(272,550)
As at 31 December 2024	91,539	529,282	1,758,812	701,785	24,888	–	3,106,306
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2023	–	167,769	584,264	238,958	2,407	–	993,398
Charge for the year	–	3,156	262,829	51,268	403	–	317,656
Reclassifications	–	25,517	–	(25,517)	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(84,104)	–	–	–	(84,104)
As at 31 December 2023	–	196,442	762,989	264,709	2,810	–	1,226,950
As at 1 January 2024	–	196,442	762,989	264,709	2,810	–	1,226,950
Charge for the year	–	79,507	206,141	112,378	3,951	–	401,977
Disposals	–	–	(131,370)	–	–	–	(131,370)
As at 31 December 2024	–	275,949	837,760	377,087	6,761	–	1,497,557
Carrying amount							
As at 31 December 2024	91,539	253,333	921,052	324,698	18,127	–	1,608,749
As at 31 December 2023	–	328,570	587,987	295,902	7,675	34,299	1,254,433

* There are no capitalised borrowing cost.

* There were no impairment during the year.

* Authority had no capital commitments and no assets pledged as security for borrowings as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: Nil).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

32 Intangible assets**Software – 31 December 2024**

	Group N'000	Authority N'000
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2024	438,952	196,813
Additions	177,169	–
Balance at 31 December 2024	616,121	196,813
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January 2024	345,131	133,913
Charge for the year	68,438	49,624
Balance at 31 December 2024	418,498	183,537
Carrying amount		
Balance at 31 December 2024	197,623	13,276

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

There were no impairment losses during the year (2023: nil).

33 Other liabilities

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Trade payables	18,372,368	294,890	–	164,407
Intercompany payables	–	–	2,000	159,777
Other payables (33.1)	37,979,241	9,924,198	37,058,218	9,504,035
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge (33.2)	–	287,612	–	–
Payable to the Ministry of Health	7,955,217	–	7,955,217	–
Accrued expenses	2,904,677	1,057,999	2,402,974	683,251
Lease liability	211,337	–	–	–
	67,422,840	11,564,699	47,418,409	10,511,470
Maturity analysis:				
Current	67,422,840	11,564,699	47,418,409	10,511,470
	67,422,840	11,564,699	47,418,409	10,511,470

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

33 Other liabilities continued**33.1 Other payables**

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Payable to Presidential Infrastructure Development fund (PIDF) (33.1.2)	3,734,285	104,157	3,734,285	104,157
Deferred income	275,093	202,000	–	–
Payable to Federal Government Stabilisation Fund and Gas to Power (33.1.3)	18,352,954	3,103,475	18,352,954	3,103,470
Collateralised deposits from Kasi Cloud	7,676,600	4,502,573	7,676,600	4,502,573
Payable to Associates	–	216,511	–	216,511
Payable to contractors	653,837	27,189	612,389	420
Salaries and wages payable (33.1.4)	668,947	133,435	657,712	130,050
Statutory obligations (33.1.1)	762,085	263,553	571,037	209,045
Share payable to InfraCo Nigeria Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payable to Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI)	1,000,993	–	1,000,993	–
Payable to CBN NESI	2,322,116	–	2,322,116	–
Other payables	2,432,331	1,271,305	2,030,132	1,137,809
	37,979,241	9,924,198	37,058,218	9,504,035

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

33.1.2 Payables of ₦3.74 billion represents net inflow of GBP2 million received from the Federal Government of Nigeria for funding of Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) road projects, being the fund manager. (December 2023: ₦104.2 million)

33.1.3 This line is solely represented by ₦11.64 billion payable to Federal Government Stabilisation Fund (FGN Stab) of the cumulative funds received up to 31 December 2024 as agreed in Investment Management Agreement – IMA and also represented by ₦6.71 billion received on behalf of a third-party fund-GAS to Power (December 2023: FGN Stab – ₦3.103 billion)

33.1.4 This represents provision for unpaid staff bonuses and allowances earned for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦133.435 million). The settlement of which would be dependent on staff performance appraisal in the subsequent year and meeting the preset conditions.

33.2 Movement in other liabilities

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
As at 1 January	11,564,699	15,588,928	10,511,470	19,733,609
Net change in other liabilities	55,369,944	(4,047,339)	36,630,079	(9,245,249)
Interest expense on collateralised deposits (Note 22)	24,475	23,110	24,475	23,110
Foreign exchange loss	463,722	–	252,385	–
Balance as at 31 December	67,422,840	11,564,699	47,418,409	10,511,470

34 Current tax liability

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Income tax payable (34.1)	1,152,507	642,977	–	–

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

34.1 Current tax payable

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	642,977	430,622	–	–
Tax expense during the year	54,208	1,314	–	–
Paid during the year	–	(2,675)	–	–
Exchange difference	455,322	213,716	–	–
Balance as at 31 December	1,152,507	642,977	–	–

There was no tax paid during the year

35 Borrowing

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Short term lending from NESI Stabilisation Strategy Ltd	–	24,533,176	–	24,533,176
	–	24,533,176	–	24,533,176

This borrowing represents ₦40 billion short-term lending obtained by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) on 16 June 2023 for 210 days from one of the funds under its management – NESI Stabilisation Strategy Limited Fund at the rate of 10% per annum. The loan carrying amount as of 31 December 2023 was ₦24.5 billion but this was subsequently paid down by the Authority in January 2024. This loan arrangement did not contain any debt covenant whatsoever that might require compulsory compliance by the Authority.

35.1 Movement in borrowing

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	24,533,176	–	24,533,176	–
Addition	–	40,000,000	–	40,000,000
Interest accrued	147,877	1,533,176	147,877	1,533,176
Interest repayment	(1,681,053)	–	(1,681,053)	–
Principal and interest repayment during the year	(23,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(17,000,000)
Closing balance	–	24,533,176	–	24,533,176

36 Equity and reserves

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Contributions by the Government (36.5)	615,365,213	368,359,739	615,365,213	368,359,739
Retained earnings (36.1)	3,741,139,005	1,855,239,721	3,705,862,590	1,823,419,535
Fair value reserve (36.2)	5,885,061	8,431,344	4,891,105	6,552,365
Foreign currency translation reserve	(8,147,151)	(9,905,484)	–	–
Non-controlling interests (36.4)	34,520	83,142	–	–
Closing balance	4,354,276,648	2,222,208,462	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639

36.1 Retained earnings

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

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Opening balance	1,855,239,721	670,269,451	1,823,419,535	652,209,792
Transfer of Government Funds invested for PIDF Project- Second Niger Bridge	(541,579)	–	–	–
Profit for the year	1,886,440,863	1,184,970,270	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743
Closing balance	3,741,139,005	1,855,239,721	3,705,862,590	1,823,419,535

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

36 Equity and reserves continued**36.2 Fair value reserve**

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

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Opening balance	8,431,344	5,944,329	6,552,365	5,986,113
Change in value of financial assets measured at FVOCI (Note 24.2.1)	(652,216)	(91,807)	(652,216)	(91,807)
Changes on equity investments designated at FVOCI (Note 24.2.1)	(1,036,818)	608,429	(1,036,818)	608,429
Net amount transferred to profit or loss (Note 24.2.1)	(36,212)	–	(36,212)	–
Expected credit losses on debts instruments FVOVI (Note 16)	63,986	49,630	63,986	49,630
Share of change in value of financial assets measured at FVOCI – (Associates) (Note 29)	(885,023)	1,920,763	–	–
Closing balance	5,885,061	8,431,344	4,891,105	6,552,365

36.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

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

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Opening balance	(9,905,484)	(6,969,557)
Exchange differences arising during the year	1,758,333	(2,935,927)
Closing balance	(8,147,151)	(9,905,484)

36.4 Non-controlling interests (NCI)

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

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Opening balance	83,142	69,710
Profit/(loss) attributable to NCI	(48,622)	13,432
Closing balance	34,520	83,142

36.5 Contributions by the Government

	Group 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Group 31 December 2023 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Opening balance	368,359,739	347,375,000	368,359,739	347,375,000
Addition to Government Contribution	247,005,474	20,984,739	247,005,474	20,984,739
Closing balance	615,365,213	368,359,739	615,365,213	368,359,739

The Authority received additional contribution of \$175.43 million (₦247.01 billion) from the Government during the 2024 financial year. Please refer to statement of changes in equity for further information. Subsequent to 2024 year-end, Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) received additional contribution of \$138.79 million (₦207.07 billion) as Royalty by Price from the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) based on the implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

37 Capital management

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

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

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

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

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000	Authority 31 December 2024 N'000	Authority 31 December 2023 N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	922,687,650	547,425,983	908,759,715	546,395,553
Less: Total liabilities	(68,575,347)	(36,740,852)	(47,418,409)	(35,044,646)
Net surplus	854,112,303	510,685,131	861,341,306	511,350,907
Total equity	4,354,276,648	2,222,208,462	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639
Adjusted equity	4,354,276,648	2,222,208,462	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639
Net surplus to adjusted equity ratio	20%	23%	20%	23%

38 Related parties

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

Direct subsidiaries

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

38 Related parties continued

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

Direct associates	Investor Entity	% of interest
Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC)	Authority	20.9%
Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited (InfraCredit)	Authority	35.80%

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

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

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

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000
Payables to the Federal Government of Nigeria in respect of the Second Niger Bridge	–	287,612

Compensation of key management personnel

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

Directors' remuneration and expenses:

	Group 31 December 2024 N'000	Group 31 December 2023 N'000
Executive compensation	616,825	1,033,961
Non-executive Directors fees and other benefits	138,706	141,173
Defined contribution plan	75,634	51,164
	831,165	1,226,298

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Balances with subsidiaries and other related entities

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

	Type of interests	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
NSIA Motorways Investments Company	Subsidiary	–	8,304
NSIA Property Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	60,400,347	29,211,051
NSIA Power Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	198,982	8,373
NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	94,994	174,753
FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Subsidiary	90,325,134	44,032,084
FGF P. E. Beta Limited	Subsidiary	16,430,060	11,082,722
FGF Investment Limited	Subsidiary	167,557,314	83,592,928
KG Brussels	Subsidiary	794,047	535,703
NSIA Agriculture Investment Company	Subsidiary	54,216,263	13,885,743
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited	Sub-subsidiary	47,230,739	920,000
NSIA RIPL Energy Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	680,600	115,524
Equilease Systems Limited	Sub-subsidiary	74,763	54,402
NSIA Meta Management Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	118,987	–
FMCU Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	Sub-subsidiary	3,453,959	2,193,440
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	Sub-subsidiary	2,135,748	2,137,890
LUTH Advanced Medical Services Limited	Sub-subsidiary	5,594,601	4,937,727
Total intercompany receivables (Note 26)		449,306,539	192,890,644
PFI-NPK Limited	Trustee	2,026,791	4,175,022
Kano Solar Project	Trustee	997,276	363,377
CBN NESI Stabilisation Fund	Trustee	–	93,810
Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund	Trustee	–	558,468
Federal Government of Nigeria Stabilisation Fund	Trustee	–	958,779
Panda Agricultural Properties Mgt. Ltd (Nigeria). PropCo NG	Indirect affiliate	422,897	422,897
Total related party receivables		452,753,503	199,462,996

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

	Type of interests	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
NSIA Motorways Investments Company	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
NSIA Investment Management Company Limited	Subsidiary	1,000	1,000
Equilease Systems Limited	Subsidiary	–	42,050
NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	–	36,332
KG Brussels	Subsidiary	–	72,251
FGF Private Equity Co. Limited	Subsidiary	–	1,000
FGF P. E. Beta Limited	Subsidiary	–	1,000
FGF Investment Limited	Subsidiary	–	1,000
NSIA Agriculture Investment Company	Subsidiary	–	1,000
NSIA Power Investment Co. Limited	Subsidiary	–	1,000
AKTH Advanced Medical Diagnostics Limited	Subsidiary	–	2,144
Total payable to subsidiaries (Note 33)		2,000	159,777
Federal Ministry of Health	Trustee	7,955,217	–
Debt Management Office-Gas to Power	Trustee	6,712,314	–
FGN Stabilisation Fund	Trustee	11,640,640	3,103,471
CBN NESI Stabilisation Fund	Trustee	2,322,116	24,533,176
Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund	Trustee	3,734,285	104,157
UFF NAIC Agriculture Investment Coy. (Mauritius)	Joint venture	–	–
		32,364,571	27,740,804
Total related party payables		32,366,571	27,900,581

The above related party balances are not secured, performing, not guaranteed with any sum as at 31 December 2024 and shall all be settled in cash.

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

38 Related parties continued

Related party transactions	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	31 December 2024 Amount #'000	31 December 2023 Amount #'000
NSIA Motorways Investment Company	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	2,500,000
Agric. Plus Grain Production Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,000,000	–
KG Brussels L.P.	Subsidiary	Audit fees	–	1,700,000
FGF Investments Ltd	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	2,500,000
FGF Private Equity Co. Ltd	Subsidiary	Audit fees	3,300,000	3,300,000
FGF PE Beta Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	3,000,000	3,000,000
NSIA Healthcare Dev. & Invest Co.Ltd.	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	2,500,000
NSIA Property Investment Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	3,200,000	3,000,000
NSIA Power Investment Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,000,000	2,000,000
NSIA Agricultural Investment Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,500,000	2,500,000
NSIA Investment Mgt. Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	Audit fees	2,000,000	2,000,000
NSIA Engineering Company Limited	Subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
Abuja-Kano Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
East-West Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
Lagos-Ibadan Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
Mambilla Hydropower Expressway Dev.Company Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
Second Niger Bridge Development Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
Equilease Systems Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
NSIA RIPLEnergy Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000
NSIA Advanced Medical Services Limited (Medserve)	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	–	500,000
NSIA Meta Management Company Limited	Sub-subsidiary	Audit fees	500,000	500,000

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

During the year ended, there were no related party transaction relating to the following:

- Provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances
- Expense recognised during the year in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

39 Other contracts

The investment activities of the five (5) separate funds established by the Authority were managed by various investment managers engaged during the year.

39.1 Stabilisation fund

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

UBS Global Asset Management (UK) LTD**Engagement and Service**

The Authority engaged UBS Global Asset Management Ltd as its agent and delegate to manage the investment and reinvestment of certain monies and assets, deposited from time to time by the Authority and held by JP Morgan.

UBS Global Asset Management Company provides the Authority with reports containing the transactions, valuations and portfolio performance of the account on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

Loop Capital Assets

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Ninety One Global Strategy

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

39.2 Future Generations Fund**Hedge funds**

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

1. Canyon Value Realisation Fund Ltd
2. Naya Fund
3. Sachem Head Capital Management
4. Morgan Stanley
5. John Street Systematic Limited
6. Goldman Sachs

Long Only Equity Managers

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

1. Cevian Capital II
2. Marathon Asset Management
3. Fundsmith LLP
4. Artisan Partners
5. EFG International
6. Goldman Sachs
7. Bluebox Asset Management
8. Edgbaston
9. Prince Street Capital
10. RWC Asset Advisors US LLC

Private equity partners

The private equity fund in which the Future Generations Fund is invested as at year end are stated below:

1. Z Capital Fund II & III
2. Healthcare Royalty Partners Fund III & IV
3. Xenon Private Equity VI
4. Helios Investors IV
5. Gsquared IV & V
6. Actis Real Estate Fund III
7. Growth Healthcare Fund L.P
8. Ingressive Capital LP
9. Reverence Capital Fund II
10. StepStone VC Secondaries Fund IV & VI
12. Xenon PE VII
13. Whitehorse Liquidity Partners (Offshore) II LP
14. Petershill Private Equity Seeding Offshore SCsp
15. Alitheia IDF Fund LP
16. Falko Regional Aircraft Opportunities Fund I & II
17. Alpha Partners Fund III LP
18. Lombard Odier Secondaries III

19. Lombard Odier European VC III
20. LifeSci Venture Partners II
21. Synergy Private Equity I & II
22. Africa Capital Alliance Fund
23. Verod Growth Fund II & III
24. Euro Choice Secondary II
25. CardinalStone Capital
26. CardinalStone Legacy Fund
27. Z Capital Fund I and II
28. The Rise Fund II
29. Gateway Fund II
30. Tidal Ventures ILP
31. Uhuru Growth Fund I
32. Vektor Partners Fund I
33. Blume Ventures Trust IV
34. Lennertz & Co. Blockchain Fund II
35. Blantyre Special Situations Fund III (New)
36. Africa 50 Infrastructure Acceleration Fund 1 (New)
37. LoftyInc Capital (New)
38. Green Guarantee Company (New)

39.3 Nigeria Infrastructure Fund**Private equity partners**

The private equity fund and investments in which the Infrastructure Fund invested as at year end is stated below:

1. Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)
2. Nigeria Infrastructure Debt Fund

39.4 Custodians**Engagement and Service**

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

Reports on Investments

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

40 Commitments

40a (a) Capital commitments

The Authority's unfunded commitments with private equity and venture capital managers are as follows:

Capital commitments – US\$:

	Authority 31 December 2024 \$'000	Authority 31 December 2023 \$'000	Naira equivalent	
			Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Petershill Private Equity Seeding Offshore Advisor	8,749	7,769	13,432,972	6,987,361
StepStone Fund Manager	5,202	6,406	7,986,876	5,761,492
Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)	605	4,501	928,207	4,048,154
Helios Investors	1,254	3,835	1,925,756	3,449,161
Alpha Partners Fund III LP	2,750	3,363	4,222,130	3,024,649
Z Capital Partners	2,972	2,914	4,563,036	2,620,822
HealthCare Royalty Partners (HCRP)	797	1,992	1,223,549	1,791,585
Abraaj Growth HealthCare Fund L.P	1,110	1,502	1,704,967	1,350,884
The Rise Fund II	152	709	233,514	637,668
Africa Capital Alliance Fund	73	73	112,765	66,057
Actis Africa Real Estate	686	686	1,053,230	616,982
RWC Emerging Market Fund	–	2,500	–	2,248,475
G Squared IV, SCSp	206	206	316,276	185,274
Total	24,557	36,456	37,703,278	32,788,564

Capital commitments – Euro:

	Authority 31 December 2024 \$'000	Authority 31 December 2023 \$'000	Authority 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Authority 31 December 2023 ₦'000
Xenon Private Equity	279	1,668	444,628	1,658,907
Akina Euro Choice Secondary II L.P.	4,060	4,060	6,474,536	4,037,868
Total	4,338	5,728	6,919,164	5,696,775
Agric Plus Fund – Naira:			–	6,156,679
Total Authority's capital commitments			44,622,442	44,642,018

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

	31 December 2024 \$'000	31 December 2023 \$'000	31 December 2024 ¥'000	31 December 2023 ¥'000
Falko Regional Aircraft Opportunities Fund II	5,801	12,001	8,906,852	5,382,906
Lombard Odier Secondary Fund III	1,213	609	1,861,781	547,753
Gateway Fund II	3,102	3,130	4,762,372	1,404,057
NSIA Blume	3,000	5,250	4,605,960	4,721,798
NSIA Uhuru	1,595	3,160	2,448,444	2,842,235
Verod Capital III	1,048	4,778	1,608,332	2,143,129
Vektor Partners	–	1,984	–	1,784,037
Alitheia IDF Fund LP	1,171	4,702	1,798,345	2,109,187
Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund III, L.P.	9,014	12,933	13,839,289	11,631,811
Whitehorse liquidity fund II	1,381	2,949	2,120,552	1,322,588
CardinalStone Capital Advisers Growth Fund L.P.	1,419	4,916	2,178,203	2,204,961
Lifesci Venture Partners II, LP	1,574	4,314	2,416,389	1,935,121
Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund II, L.P.	1,384	3,280	2,124,313	2,949,999
Falko Regional Aircraft Opportunities Fund	668	668	1,026,028	601,047
Marlin Equity II, L.P.	–	593	–	265,967
Tidal Ventures I LP	243	243	372,819	1,833,127
Synergy Private Equity Fund II LP	272	5,453	417,507	2,445,882
H.I.G. Bayside Opportunity Fund, L.P.	–	17	–	7,542
Synergy Private Equity Fund LP	13	175	20,675	78,459
RMB WestPort Real Estate Development Fund II LP	–	6	–	2,593
G Squared V	–	206	–	185,312
Ventures platform	611	–	938,464	–
UBS Energy Storage Investment Fund I	100	–	153,532	–
Cerberus Institutional Partners, L.P. Series Four	336	–	515,567	–
Blantyre Special Situations Fund Iii	7,614	–	11,690,631	–
Africa50 Infrastructure Acceleration Fund I	9,616	–	14,764,283	–
Total	51,175	71,366	78,570,338	46,399,511
Euro:	Group 31 December 2024 €'000	Group 31 December 2023 €'000	Group 31 December 2024 ¥'000	Group 31 December 2023 ¥'000
Lennertz	719	2,119	1,147,281	1,905,807
LO European	680	582	1,084,525	1,008,799
Xenon Private Equity VIII	17,570	–	28,022,460	–
Total	18,970	2,701	30,254,266	2,914,606
Total unfunded commitment to private equity fund			153,447,046	93,956,136

As disclosed above, the Group has committed to provide capital to various collective investment vehicles. The total of these commitments at the statement of financial position date is US\$75.73 million/¥116.27 billion and Euro 23.31 million/¥37.17 billion (2023: US\$107.82 million/¥79.19 billion and Euro 8.43 million/¥8.71 billion). The Group's commitment obligations, being capital calls, are set out in the various underlying subscription documents. Whilst the actual timing of the capital calls to be made by the managers of these vehicles is uncertain, as it is dependent on the managers sourcing suitable investment opportunities, the Group has recorded the commitments as being current in accordance with the underlying legal documents. The Group has appropriate liquidity planning in place to ensure a suitable allocation of resources will be available to cover these future commitments of capital.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

40 Commitments continued**40b Contingent liabilities**

The Authority as at 31 December 2024 reporting date is unaware of any material transaction, does not have any violations or possible violations of laws or regulations whose effects could be considered for disclosure in the consolidated and separate financial statements or as the basis of recording a contingent loss. Additionally, NSIA has no any known or probable instances of non-compliance with the requirements of regulatory or governmental authorities, including their financial reporting requirements, and there have been no communications from regulatory agencies or government representatives concerning investigations or allegations of non-compliance, that should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.

Legal proceedings

The Group is presently involved in three (3) litigations but there are no contingent liabilities arising from the matters following the detailed assessment carried out as of end of 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

41 Other fiduciary activities

The Authority performs the following fiduciary activities:

(A) Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN)

The Authority holds shares in the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) in trust for the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). The shares holding by the Authority currently stands at 14.97 million, which represents 15% of the shareholding of the DBN. The Ministry of Finance has mandated the Authority to guide DBN towards the achievement of its organisational goals. The Authority is expected to remit all dividends received from DBN within 30 days and obtain prior consent from the FGN before the disposal, transfer or otherwise change of ownership of the shares. There were ₦489.4 million dividends paid by DBN in the current year (2023: ₦511.6 million). NSIA does not have direct interest in the business of Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) but rather acting in fiduciary capacity on behalf of Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

(B) Debt Management Office (DMO)

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

The sums of USD\$200 million ("the Fund") were received from the Debt Management Office ("DMO") under an Investment Management Agreement ("the Agreement"). NSIA acts as a manager of the Funds. The agreement provides for the Authority to invest the Funds in gas, power and other related projects. Consideration is payable to the Authority after certain milestones have been met and the customers' share of return has been paid. A total of US\$100 million was withdrawn from the DMO fund in order to fund the Second Niger Bridge Project and Lagos/Ibadan expressway project on the authority of the Federal Government. In 2023, the Authority additionally retire \$97.2 million off the fund for the benefits of DMO leaving with a sum of \$2.8 million. The balance was subsequently withdrawn in 2024.

The fair value of the Managed Funds as at 31 December 2024 stood at US\$63.80 million for DMO (2023: \$68.59 million for DMO) while nil income was accrued by the Authority from the fiduciary agreement activities as of 31 December 2024.

(C) CBN NESI Stabilisation Fund

The CBN NESI Stabilisation Fund was established following an investment management agreement between NESI Stabilisation Strategy Ltd and NSIA in May 2020 wherein it was stated that NSIA be appointed as the fund manager of the sum of ₦200 billion to be provided by NESI and invested in return-generating projects and instruments for the purpose of growing the Nigerian economy. The Fund commenced operations in July 2020.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The fair value of the Managed Funds as at 31 December 2024 stood at ₦125.4 billion for CBN NESI (2023: ₦114.7 billion). Total sum of ₦250 million was charged as fiduciary income for 2024 by the Authority from the fiduciary agreement while ₦250 million was earned for the year ended 31 December 2023.

(D) FGN Stabilisation Fund

The Authority started its fiduciary function on FGN Stabilisation Fund on 6 May 2015, with an initial funding of ₦409.4 million. A total sum of ₦67.1 billion has been received from the Federal Government Stabilisation Account via the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation ("OAGF") till date and there has been a total of ₦67.1 billion withdrawal, the Fund currently has a net zero contribution as at 31 December 2024. 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 Fund of the Authority. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 was ₦45.6 billion (2023: ₦60.4 billion). The assets and liabilities of the Funds have been excluded from these financial statements as they are not assets and liabilities of the Authority.

(E) Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF)

In 2018, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, President Muhammadu Buhari approved the establishment of a Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF), which is to be managed by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), and invested specifically in critical road and power projects across the country. The National Economic Council (NEC) authorised the initial transfer of \$650 million to the NSIA from the Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) Dividend Account, as seed funding for PIDF on 17 May 2018. A subsequent funding of ₦90 billion was received from the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation ("OAGF") on 30 September 2019. This is followed by subsequent inflow of \$169.5 million received into the Fund in April 2021. A special but purposeful Fund under Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) termed "PIDF Recovered Assets" was additionally inaugurated in 2020 which recorded its first funding in May 2020 amounting to \$311.8 million.

This initiative aims to eliminate the risks of project funding, cost variation and completion that have plagued the development of the nation's critical infrastructure assets – such as the Second Niger Bridge, Lagos to Ibadan Expressway, East – West Road, Abuja to Kano Road, Mambilla Hydroelectric Power – over the last few decades. This fund is currently being managed by the Authority. The income earned from management of the funds during the year is ₦1.4 billion (2023: ₦1.4 billion). The total infrastructure assets for the consolidated Presidential Infrastructure Development Funds (PIDF) stood at ₦934.8 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦963.1 billion). Total sum of ₦29.8 billion was transferred to Federal Government of Nigeria in 2024 out of this fund.

Terms of agreement

The Authority acting as a manager of PIDF:

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

The executed Investment Management Agreement (IMA) dated 27 May 2019 between the Authority and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria gives the NSIA the right of option to call for the conversion of the Fund Management Account as additional capital contribution to the Authority by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). However, this is optional and this is subject to the delivery of the written notice to the Federal Government of Nigeria by the Authority". This clause has nil financial implication for the Authority and does not affect its assets nor liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

41 Other fiduciary activities continued**(F) Kano Solar**

NSIA was appointed by the President in a letter dated 12 December 2018 to assume the role of Funds and Project Manager for the development and construction of a 10MW FGN/Kano Solar Project. On 4 January 2019 a sum of ₦4.71 billion was approved as disbursement to the project. NSIA was tasked with the responsibility of:

- i) Creating a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") – Haske Solar Company Ltd – with the following ownership structure: Federal Government of Nigeria with 80%, Kano State Government with 15%, and Kumbotso Local Government with 5%.
- ii) Undertaking project development activities (including environmental impact assessment, basic engineering, and designs of the plant, load flow studies, energy yield studies, geotechnical and physical studies, and legal contracting).
- iii) Procurement of a construction and operations contractor.
- iv) Construction of the plant.
- v) Operationalisation of the Project.

This project was commissioned in Q1-2023 by the Federal and Kano State Governments. The infrastructure total assets and net assets value stood at ₦10.98 billion and ₦9.97 billion respectively as at end of 31 December 2024.

(G) Presidential Fertilizers Initiative (PFI)

Presidential Fertilizers Initiative (PFI) was a programme of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, under President Muhammadu Buhari, established to stimulate local production of NPK fertilizer by reviving the local blending fertilizer industry, making fertilizer available for Nigerian farmers at affordable prices, and ensuring NPK fertilizer is available for farmers in time for wet season farming. PFI-NPK Limited was set up by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority of Nigeria (NSIA) to execute this programme through its subsidiaries NSIA Agricultural Investment Company Limited (NAIC) and NSIA Property Investment Company Limited.

The Company is now fully (100% equity) owned by the Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI), following the transfer of ownership to the Ministry of Finance Incorporated, which became effective on 30 September 2021. The transfer of ownership necessitated the change of name from NAIC-NPK Limited to PFI-NPK Limited. The principal activities of PFI-NPK for the year under review were sales of fertilizers, purchase, and sales of raw materials i.e. DAP, MOP, GAS, and urea.

The total asset of this Managed Fund as at 31 December 2024 stood at ₦249.49 billion (2023: ₦113.4 billion) while ₦4.45 billion (2023: ₦1.8 billion) income was charged by the Authority for the financial year end of 31 December 2024 for rendering this fiduciary activity.

(H) Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) Project

In March 2024, The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) executed Project Management Agreement (PMA) with NHDIC/ Medserve for Oncology Initiative to enhance Cancer care in Nigeria by upgrading/establishing new and existing radiotherapy and nuclear medicine centres across six Federal Government Tertiary Hospitals spanning the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. The FMOH has so far transferred a total of Thirty-Seven Billion Naira (₦37 billion) to NSIA in respect of the project.

42 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to 2024 year-end, Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) received additional contribution of \$138.79 million (₦207.07 billion) from the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) as Royalty by Price based on the implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021. This marks the fourth capital contribution from the government following execution of PIA of 2021. The Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021 is a landmark piece of legislation signed into law by President Muhammadu Buhari in August of 2021, representing a significant overhaul of Nigeria's oil and gas sector. The PIA introduces a new royalty and tax regime for upstream (exploration and production) and downstream (refining and distribution) activities which aims to ensure government revenue is maximised while maintaining competitiveness for investors. PIA also establishes a royalty payable based on price ranging from 0-10% for crude oil and condensates ("Royalty by Price") which underscores the new source of capital inflow for the Authority (NSIA).

Other National Disclosures

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Value added statements

	Group 2024 ₦'000	%	Group 2023 ₦'000	%	Authority 2024 ₦'000	%	Authority 2023 ₦'000	%
Revenue	1,867,994,448		1,179,476,653		1,898,432,063		1,180,879,338	
Administrative expenses (Local and foreign)	(25,328,154)		(11,864,239)		(18,828,841)		(9,377,631)	
Other non-operating income (Local and foreign)	51,305,879		23,059,473		7,654,759		3,831,544	
Value added	1,893,972,173	100	1,190,671,887	100	1,887,257,981	100	1,175,333,251	100
Applied as follows:								
To pay employees								
Salaries and other personnel cost	5,441,457	0.3%	3,128,042	0.3%	3,786,766	5%	2,128,429	0.2%
Maintenance of assets								
Depreciation and amortisation	1,609,868	0.1%	999,639	0.1%	602,512	0.1%	435,889	0.04%
To pay Government								
Taxation	54,208	0.00%	1,314	0.0%	–	0%	–	0%
To pay provider of fund								
Interest expense	474,399	0.03%	1,559,190	0.13%	425,648	0.02%	1,559,190	0.1%
Owner of NSIA	1,886,392,241	99.6%	1,184,983,702	99.5%	1,882,443,055	95%	1,171,209,743	99.6%
Value added	1,893,972,173	100%	1,190,671,887	100%	1,887,257,981	100%	1,175,333,251	100%

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

Other National Disclosures continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Five-Year Financial Summary – Group

Statement of financial position – Group

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000	31 December 2020 N'000
Asset					
Cash and cash equivalents	922,687,650	547,425,983	60,185,675	269,602,956	145,257,520
Investment securities	3,008,702,935	1,349,770,243	628,070,376	571,633,505	569,376,444
Loans and receivables	31,038,412	21,293,934	32,610,185	15,467,411	1,440,792
Restricted balances and other assets	285,548,265	266,262,970	278,489,858	340,764,438	162,270,572
Inventories	942,230	194,443	198,013	142,746	152,549
Investment in associates and joint ventures	118,630,970	68,427,743	27,766,212	24,680,009	19,371,487
Right-of-use assets	1,346,772	184,112	173,662.00	251,270.00	202,222.00
Property and equipment	53,757,138	5,296,065	5,119,399	5,161,049	5,431,210
Intangible assets	197,623	93,821	95,103	125,695	213,544
Total assets	4,422,851,995	2,258,949,314	1,032,708,483	1,227,829,079	903,716,340
Assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–	–	78,064,684
	4,422,851,995	2,258,949,314	1,032,708,483	1,227,829,079	981,781,024
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	67,422,840	11,564,699	15,588,928	308,102,429	159,824,323
Current tax payable	1,152,507	642,977	430,622	–	–
Borrowings	–	24,533,176	–	–	–
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–	–	49,209,187
Total liabilities	68,575,347	36,740,852	16,019,550	308,102,429	209,033,510
Equity and reserves					
Contributions by the Government	615,365,213	368,359,739	347,375,000	347,375,000	347,375,000
Retained earnings	3,741,139,005	1,855,239,721	670,269,451	567,617,909	414,000,617
Fair value reserves	5,885,061	8,431,344	5,944,329	5,889,638	5,010,841
Currency translation reserves	(8,147,151)	(9,905,484)	(6,969,557)	(1,030,107)	6,429,941
Total equity and amount attributable to equity contributors (Government)	4,354,242,128	2,222,125,320	1,016,619,223	919,852,440	772,816,399
Non-controlling interests	34,520	83,142	69,710	(125,790)	(68,885)
Total equity	4,354,276,648	2,222,208,462	1,016,688,933	919,726,650	772,747,514
Total liabilities and equity	4,422,851,995	2,258,949,314	1,032,708,483	1,227,829,079	981,781,024

Other National Disclosures continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Statement of comprehensive income – Group

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000	31 December 2020 N'000
Investment and Interest income	128,124,523	34,800,349	13,574,560	10,200,690	8,720,542
Interest income on instruments measured at FVPL	173,177,735	59,988,077	41,653,710	33,708,242	42,757,522
Interest income on instruments measured at FVOCI	4,292,148	343,662	–	–	–
Fair value gain on financial assets	688,889,035	544,207,789	1,648,077	56,913,252	58,094,087
Net foreign exchange gains	859,352,049	537,279,160	44,226,646	45,774,912	51,214,487
Total operating income	1,853,835,490	1,176,619,037	101,102,993	146,597,096	160,786,638
Revenue from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	121,842,512	4,185,529	3,186,401	2,007,165	759,291
Expense from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	(107,683,554)	(1,327,913)	(920,345)	(575,920)	(190,130)
Profit from infrastructure subsidiaries investments	14,158,958	2,857,616	2,266,056	1,431,245	569,161
Investment management fees	(9,211,491)	(2,836,033)	(1,457,010)	(1,218,136)	(1,077,746)
Local custodian fees	(133,709)	(25,168)	(55,519)	(44,264)	10,732
Foreign custodian fees	(1,287,196)	(239,655)	(152,867)	(144,410)	(128,889)
Total investment management & custodian fees	(10,632,396)	(3,100,856)	(1,665,396)	(1,406,810)	(1,195,903)
Impairment charges on financial assets	(1,856,178)	(3,156,820)	(1,434,423)	544,789	(744,867)
Total operating profit	1,855,505,874	1,173,218,977	100,269,230	147,166,320	159,415,029
Other income	8,324,128	4,146,894	7,080,082	4,305,732	1,712,546
Other operating expenses	(19,890,905)	(9,734,244)	(8,220,582)	(6,971,632)	(6,801,111)
Interest expense	(474,399)	(1,559,190)	–	(3,058)	(2,491)
Share of profit of investments in associates	42,981,751	18,912,579	3,223,076	4,038,065	2,158,747
Profit before tax	1,886,446,449	1,184,985,016	102,351,806	148,535,427	156,482,720
Income tax expense	(54,208)	(1,314)	(834)	(1,743)	(12,417)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	1,886,392,241	1,184,983,702	102,350,972	148,533,684	156,470,303
Profit from discontinued operations	–	–	–	5,026,703	–
Profit for the year	1,886,392,241	1,184,983,702	102,350,972	153,560,387	156,470,303

Statement of comprehensive income – Group

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000	31 December 2020 N'000
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss					
Movement in fair value reserves					
Net change in fair value	(652,216)	(91,807)	–	–	–
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	(36,212)	–	–	–	–
Changes in expected credit loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	63,986	49,630	–	–	–
Share of other comprehensive income of investments in associate	(885,023)	1,920,763	(17,961)	(210,446)	147,586
Currency translation differences	1,758,333	(2,935,927)	(5,939,450)	(7,460,048)	2,522,083
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,036,818)	608,429	568,723	1,089,243	922,116
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(787,950)	(448,912)	(5,388,688)	(6,581,251)	3,591,785
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,885,604,291	1,184,534,790	96,962,284	146,979,136	160,062,088

Other National Disclosures continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Five-Year Financial Summary – Authority

Statement of financial position – Authority

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000	31 December 2020 N'000
Asset					
Cash and cash equivalents	908,759,715	546,395,553	59,273,853	268,782,415	144,447,965
Investment securities	2,734,027,641	1,213,696,640	576,575,102	536,385,478	544,423,629
Loans and receivables	4,231,963	7,753,092	23,360,168	16,850,542	3,243,527
Restricted balances and other assets	703,343,265	453,562,021	352,813,040	362,353,574	218,908,170
Investment in subsidiaries	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	895,797
Investment in associates and joint ventures	21,540,986	10,614,500	12,278,115	12,278,115	10,614,990
Right-of-use assets	2,722	28,146	6,751	73,414	13,421
Property and equipment	1,608,749	1,254,433	938,493	513,481	475,253
Intangible assets	13,276	62,900	49,992	84,820	121,284
Total assets	4,373,537,317	2,233,376,285	1,025,304,514	1,197,330,839	923,144,036
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	47,418,409	10,511,470	19,733,609	288,009,644	156,775,908
Borrowings	–	24,533,176	–	–	–
Total liabilities	47,418,409	35,044,646	19,733,609	288,009,644	156,775,908
Equity and reserves					
Contributions by the Government	615,365,213	368,359,739	347,375,000	347,375,000	347,375,000
Retained earnings	3,705,862,590	1,823,419,535	652,209,792	556,236,854	413,624,795
Fair value reserves	4,891,105	6,552,365	5,986,113	5,709,341	5,368,333
Total equity and amount attributable to equity contributors (Government)	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639	1,005,570,905	909,321,195	766,368,128
Total equity	4,326,118,908	2,198,331,639	1,005,570,905	909,321,195	766,368,128
Total liabilities and equity	4,373,537,317	2,233,376,285	1,025,304,514	1,197,330,839	923,144,036

Other National Disclosures continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Statement of comprehensive income – Authority

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000	31 December 2020 N'000
Investment and Interest income	121,837,013	33,501,325	13,407,426	8,944,690	10,719,006
Interest income on instruments measured at FVTPL	173,177,735	59,988,077	41,653,710	33,708,242	42,757,522
Interest income on instruments measured at FVTOCI	4,292,148	343,662	–	–	–
Fair value gain on financial assets	701,700,196	543,848,532	3,522,321	56,464,806	60,358,759
Net foreign exchange gains	897,424,971	543,197,742	38,484,622	45,800,056	50,771,621
Total operating income	1,898,432,063	1,180,879,338	97,068,079	144,917,794	164,606,908
Investment management fees	(6,148,184)	(1,994,479)	(1,086,906)	(1,055,765)	(927,775)
Local custodian fees	(42,754)	(25,168)	(55,519)	(43,947)	10,732
Foreign custodian fees	(1,287,196)	(239,655)	(152,867)	(144,410)	(126,534)
Total investment management & custodian fees	(7,478,134)	(2,259,302)	(1,295,292)	(1,244,122)	(1,043,577)
Impairment charges on financial assets	(1,851,795)	(3,316,677)	(1,049,418)	(342,008)	(1,106,280)
Other income	7,654,759	3,831,544	7,048,722	4,259,917	1,629,861
Other operating expenses	(13,888,190)	(6,365,970)	(5,799,153)	(4,976,463)	(4,647,646)
Interest expense	(425,648)	(1,559,190)	–	(3,058)	(2,491)
Profit before tax	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743	95,972,938	142,612,058	159,436,775
Profit for the year	1,882,443,055	1,171,209,743	95,972,938	142,612,058	159,436,775

Other comprehensive income – Authority

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000	31 December 2022 N'000	31 December 2021 N'000	31 December 2020 N'000
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss					
Movement in fair value reserves					
Net change in fair value	(652,216)	(91,807)	276,772	341,008	1,937,836
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	(36,212)	–	–	–	–
Changes in expected credit loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	63,986	49,630	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,036,818)	608,429	–	–	–
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	(1,661,260)	566,252	276,772	341,008	1,937,836
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,880,781,795	1,171,775,995	96,249,710	142,953,067	161,374,611

List of Abbreviations

AFC	Africa Finance Corporation	LUTH	Lagos University Teaching Hospital
AfDB	African Development Bank	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
AFREXIM	African Export-Import Bank	MD	Managing Director
AI	Artificial Intelligence	MOFI	Ministry of Finance Incorporated
AKTH	Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital	MSCI	Morgan Stanley Capital International
ASI	All-Share Index	MSFF	Morgan Stanley Fund of Funds
ASIF	Africa Sovereign Investors Forum	NAIC	NAIC Agriculture Investment Company
AUM	Assets Under Management	NBET	Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc
BIA	Bridge International Academies	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
BOD	Board of Directors	NCP	National Council on Privatisation
BPS	Basis Points	NCX	Nigeria Commodities Exchange
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria	NEC	National Economic Council
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	NED	Non-Executive Director
CIO	Chief Investment Officer	NESI	Nigeria Electricity Supply Industry
COO	Chief Operating Officer	NFN	NSIA Female Network
CPI	Consumer Price Index	NGN	Nigerian Naira
DBN	Development Bank of Nigeria	NGX	Nigeria Exchange Limited
DMO	Debt Management Office	NHDIC	NSIA Healthcare Development and Investment Company
ECB	European Central Bank	NIF	Nigeria Infrastructure Fund
ED	Executive Director	NIMC	NSIA Investment Management Company
EM	Emerging Market	NKDC	NSIA-Kano Diagnostic Centre
EMI	Externally Managed Investments	NLCC	NSIA-LUTH Cancer Centre
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction	NLNG	Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning	NMRC	Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance	NPI	NSIA Prize for Innovation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	NPICL	NSIA Power Investment Company Limited
ETL	Exchange-Traded Liquidity	NSIA	Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
EU	European Union	NUDC	NSIA-Umuahia Diagnostic Centre
EUR	Euro	OAGF	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation
FCT	Federal Capital Territory	OCP	OCP Group of Morocco
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	OPSWF	One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund
FG	Federal Government	PFI	Presidential Fertiliser Initiative
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria	PIDF	Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund
FGF	Future Generations Fund	PIDG	Private Infrastructure Development Group
FMCU	Federal Medical Centre, Umuahia	Q	Quarter
FTSE	Financial Times Stock Exchange	RIPLE	Renewable Investment Platform for Limitless Energy
FX	Foreign Exchange	ROI	Return on Investment
GCFR	Grand Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic	S&P	Standard & Poor's
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GPs	General Partners	SF	Stabilisation Fund
GSCI	Goldman Sachs Commodity Index	SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
GSR	Global SWF Governance, Sustainability and Resilience Ranking	SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
HR	Human Resource	SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
IDB	Islamic Development Bank	SWF	Sovereign Wealth Fund
IFC	International Finance Corporation	SWFI	Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard	T-Bill	Treasury Bill
IFSWF	International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds	UBS	Union Bank of Switzerland
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UFF	African Agri Investments
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UK	United Kingdom
InfraCredit	Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited	UN	United Nations
IoDs	Institute of Directors	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IPS	Investment Policy Statement	US	United States of America
IT	Information Technology	USD	United States Dollar
JPY	Japanese Yen	VC	Venture Capital
KfW	German Development Bank/KfW Bankengruppe	WB	World Bank
KPMs	Key Performance Measures	WEF	World Economic Forum
KYC	Know Your Customers	WTO	World Trade Organisation



Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority

The Clan Place, 4th Floor
Plot 1386A, Tigris Crescent
Maitama, Abuja

Nigeria

Tel: +234 (0)9 461 0400

Email: webmaster@nsia.com.ng

www.nsia.com.ng