

### SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND

# 9 MONTHS UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2018

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### SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Names of Directors of the Fund Manager	Mr. Richard Kramer (American) Chairman Mrs. Eno Atoyebi (Executive) Mr. Cyril Odu Mr. Sam Oniovosa (Alternate)
Registered Office	8th Floor C& C Towers, Plot 1684 Sanusi Fafunwa Street Victoria Island Lagos
Auditors	Akintola Williams Deloitte (Chartered Accountants) Civic Towers Plot GA 1 Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue, Victoria Island Lagos
Bankers	Stanbic IBTC Plc Stanbic IBTC Place Walter Carrington Crescent Victoria Island Lagos
Trustees to the Fund	Leadway Capital and Trust Limited 121/123 Funso Williams Avenue Iponri Lagos
Custodian	Stanbic Nominees Nigeria Limited Stanbic IBTC Place Walter Carrington Crescent Victoria Island Lagos
Company Secretary	Alsec Nominees Limited 10/13th floors St. Nicholas House Catholic Mission House Ikoyi, Lagos

# SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Mar-18 N'000	Mar-17 N'000	% Change
Total Revenue	1,147,792	340,214	237.37%
Total expenses	62,024	48,084	28.99%
Profit after tax	1,078,749	281,812	282.79%
Total comprehensive income	1,044,571	162,991	540.88%
Total Assets	5,584,457	4,937,363	13.11%
Total Liabilities	17,307	90,757	-80.93%
Total Equity	5,567,150	4,846,606	14.87%
Per share statistics:			
Earnings/Unit (N)	33.61	8.78	282.80%
NAV/Unit (N)	173.45	151.00	14.87%
Market Price (N)	103.20	103.24	-0.04%
Distribution during the period (N)	10.00	10.00	0.00%
Performance Statistics:	·		
renormance statistics:			
Total Return	21.49%	4,01%	
Total expense ratio	1.28%	1.42%	
Total expense ratio (inclusive of incentive fees)	2.54%	1.42%	
Annualized growth since inception	13.08%	9.41%	
Holding period return since inception	129.28%	67.76%	

## SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Note	31-Mar 2018 N'000	31 -Mar 2017 N'000
Interest income	3	254,454	167,263
Dividend income	4	65,358	90,241
Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		776,672	49,667
Other Income	5	51,308	33,043
Total revenue		1,147,792	340,214
Fund Manager's fees		(39,361)	(29,766)
Trustees fees Custodian fees		(2,755) (3,950)	(2,084) (6,313)
Registrars fees Audit fees		(483)	(0,010)
Other operating expenses	6	- (15,475)	(9,921)
		(62,024)	(48,084)
Net operating income before Fund Manager's incentive fees		1,085,768	292,130
Fund Manager's incentive fees		-	· -
Net operating income		1,085,768	292,130
Withholding Tax expense	7	(7,019)	(10,318)
Profit after tax		1,078,749	281,812

# SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	31-Mar 2018	31-Mar 2017
	N'000	N'000
Profit for the period	1,078,749	281,812
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net (losses) / gains from financial assets classified as available-for-sale Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	(34,178)	(118,821)
Reclassification adjustment relating to available for sale financial	-	
assets disposed during the period		
Other comprehensive income net of tax	(34,178)	(118,821)
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,044,571	162,991

### SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			Audited
	Note	31-Mar 2018 N'000	30-Jun 2017 N'000
ASSETS			
Cash and Bank balances	8	15,965	58,052
Due from other financial institutions	9	245,416	275,621
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	3,136,909	2,705,170
Available-for-sale financial assets - Unquoted Equities	11	199,369	437,382
Available-for-sale financial assets - Fixed Income Securities	12	1,960,741	1,453,388
Other assets	13_	26,057	7,750
TOTAL ASSETS		5,584,457	4,937,363
LIABILITIES			
Payables and accruals	14	17,307	90,757
TOTAL LIABILITIES		17,307	90,757
EQUITY			
Issued share capital	15	3,209,679	3,209,679
Share Premium	15	1,827	1,827
Other reserves		33,246	71,139
Retained earnings	<u> </u>	2,322,398	1,563,961
TOTAL EQUITY		5,567,150	4,846,606
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		5,584,457	4,937,363

Sam Ónlovosa

Chief Financial Officer

FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004911

Eno Atoyebi

**Executive Director** 

FRC/2017/ICAN/00000017680

# SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31-Mar 2018 N'000	31-Mar 2017 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit after tax for the period	1,078,749	281,812
Adjustments for: Dividend income Net loss/(income) from financial instruments at fair value through	(65,358)	(90,241)
profit or loss	(776,672)	(49,667)
	236,719	141,904
Movement in working capital:  Net (increase) / decrease in other assets  Net increase / (decrease) in payables and accruals  Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets at fair value through	(18,307) (72,793)	(23,693) 11,093
profit or loss Net (increase)/decrease in available-for-sale financial assets Net decrease/ (increase) in held to maturity investments	344,934 (307,236) -	(253,142) (1,096,073) 1,333,073
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	183,317	113,162
Dividend received  Net cash generated by operating activities	65,358 <b>248,675</b>	90,241 <b>203,403</b>
Cash flows from financing activities Dividend paid	(320,968)	(320,968)
Net cash used in financing activities	(320,968)	(320,968)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(72,293)	(117,565)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	333,674 <b>261,381</b>	598,581 <b>481,016</b>

#### SIM CAPITAL ALLIANCE VALUE FUND - 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1.1 General information

SIM Capital Alliance Value Fund ('The Fund) is a closed-end unit Trust Scheme established by a Trust Deed dated 6 April, 2010, the supplemental Trust Deed dated 5 February, 2013 and the second supplemental Trust Deed dated 19 December 2017. It is under the management of VaiuAlliance Asset Management Limited with Leadway Capital and Trusts Limited as the Trustees. It commenced business on 1 July 2011. The units of the Fund are listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

#### **Principal Activity**

The principal activity of the Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in listed and unlisted Nigerian equities which the Fund Manager has identified as being undervalued and offering above average growth potential and any other securities as approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Neither the Trustees nor the Fund manager have any intention or need to reduce substantially the operations of the Fund. The Fund manager and the Trustees believe that the going concern assumption is appropriate for SIM Capital Alliance Value Fund as the Fund's investment objectives are feasible.

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

#### A Statement of Compliance

The financial report of the Fund is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### **B** Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on IAS 1 and investments of the Fundare measured in accordance with IAS 32 & 39.

#### C Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Naira which is the company's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

#### D Use of Estimates and Judaments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

#### 2.2 Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied by the Fund and to all periods presented in the financial report.

#### A Foreign Currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities resulting from foreign currency transactions are subsequently translated at the spot rate at reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different to those at which they were initially recognized or included in a previous financial report, are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items.

Translation differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value through equity, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the available-for-sale reserve in equity.

#### B Interest

Interest income and expense are recognized 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. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include: interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis.

#### C Fair value changes

#### i Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes during the year on financial instruments categorised as being at fair value through profit or loss.

#### ii Net gains from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale

Net gains from financial assets classified as available-for-sale comprises gains less losses related to unrealized fair value changes during the year from unquoted equity investments. This is reported under the other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve

#### D Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission expense including account servicing fees, Fund Manager fees, Trustees fees, custodian fees, registrar fees, Fund Manager's incentive fees etc., are recognized as the related services are performed.

#### **E** Distributions

Distributions are at the discretion of the Fund. A distribution to the Fund's unit holders is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings. A proposed distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved at the annual general meeting of unit holders.

#### F Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Usually, this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are reflected as a component of net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other operating income based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

#### **G** Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Investment committee of the Fund that makes strategic decisions.

#### H Financial assets and Financial Liabilities

#### i Recognition of Financial Assets

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

#### ii Classification and initial recognition of financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets are recognised on the date they are originated.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are either Held-for-Trading or designated as being at Fair value through Profit or Loss.

A financial asset is Held-for-Trading if:

It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term

On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio that is managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking

The Fund designates certain financial assets as being at fair value through profit or loss when the assets are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Held-to-Maturity Investments**

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Fund has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

#### Financial assets classified as available-for-sale

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market but that are classified as AFS financial assets and stated at fair value at the end of each reporting period because the directors consider that fair value can be reliably measured. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note H (VII). Changes in the carrying amount of AFS monetary financial assets relating to changes in foreign currency rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and dividends on AFS equity investments are recognised in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including other receivables, bank balances and cash and Due from other financial institutions) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

#### iii De-recognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognizes 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 Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it 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 Fund is recognized 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 transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

#### iv Classification and initial recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognized at fair value. All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method except when specifically designated by the Fund as being at fair value through profit or loss.

#### v De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Fund derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when its obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the income statement.

#### vi Identification and measurement of impairment for loans and receivables

At each reporting date the Fund assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets carried at amortized cost are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include:

- · Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the issuer's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
  - It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
  - The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
    - Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets,
    - Although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including: adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

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

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

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss.

#### vii Valuation of financial Instruments

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an actively traded market. In the event that the market for a financial instrument is not active, a valuation technique is used. The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable market data

and so the reliability of the fair value measurement is high. For unquoted equity instruments, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include: using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is similar; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible.

However, certain financial instruments are valued on the basis of valuation techniques that feature one or more significant market inputs that are unobservable. Valuation techniques that rely to a greater extent on unobservable inputs require a higher level of management judgment to calculate a fair value than those based wholly on observable inputs.

the likelihood and expected timing of future cash flows on the instrument. These cash flows are usually governed by the terms of the instrument, although judgment may be required when the ability of the counterparty to service the instrument in accordance with the contractual terms is in doubt. Future cash flows may be sensitive to changes in market rates;

selecting an appropriate discount rate for the instrument. The determination of this is based on the assessment of what a market participant would regard as the appropriate spread of the rate for the instrument over the appropriate rate; and

judgment to determine what model to use to calculate fair value in areas where the choice of valuation model is particularly subjective.

When applying a model with unobservable inputs, estimates are made to reflect uncertainties in fair values resulting from a lack of market data inputs, for example, as a result of illiquidity in the market. For these instruments, the fair value measurement is less reliable. Inputs into valuations based on unobservable data are inherently uncertain because there is little or no current market data available from which to determine the level at which an arm's length transaction would occur under normal business conditions. However, in most cases there is some market data available on which to base a determination of fair value, for example historical data, and the fair values of most financial instruments are based on some market observable inputs even when unobservable inputs are significant.

Given the uncertainty and subjective nature of valuing financial instruments at fair value, it is possible that the outcomes in the next financial year could differ from the assumptions used, and this could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of financial instruments measured at fair value.

#### I Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with other financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original terms to maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### J Provisions

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

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Fund from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Fund recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events 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 Fund; or present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognized because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits, or because the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

#### K Taxation

The Fund is domiciled in Nigeria. Under the current income tax laws of Nigeria, the Fund is liable to withholding tax on certain income. Such income or gains are recorded gross of withholding taxes in the statement of profit or loss. Withholding taxes are shown as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

#### L Payables and accruals

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3	Interest income	31-Mar 2018 ₦'000	31-Mar 2017 ¥'000
	Interest on bonds	66,163	91,708
	Interest on treasury bills	177,905	62,613
	Interest on short term placements	10,386	12,942
		254,454	167,263
4	Dividend income	31-Mar 2018 ₦'000	31-Mar 2017 №'000
	Listed securities	55,773	85,628
	Unlisted securities	9,585	4,613
		65,358	90,241
5	Other Income	31-Mar 2018 N'000	31-Mar 2017 <del>N</del> '000
 	Office income		14 000
	Realised income from Disposal of Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,080	-
	Cummulative gain reclassified from equity on disposal of available for sale	39,228	-
	Exchange Gain Others	-	33,043
		51,308	33,043
		31-Mar 2018	31-Mar 2017
,	Other energing eveness		₩¹000
6	Other operating expenses Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange	₩'000	<b>N</b> '000 1.072
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange		<b>№</b> '000 1,072 447
6		<b>N'000</b> 1,072	1,072
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS	1,072 447 2,303 1,467	1,072 447 1,908 933
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142	1,072 447 1,908 933 759
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment Nominee Fee Audit Recoverable Expenses Dividend Payment Expenses	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741 157	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9 - 741 - 171
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment Nominee Fee Audit Recoverable Expenses	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741 157 171	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9 - 741 - 171
6	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment Nominee Fee Audit Recoverable Expenses Dividend Payment Expenses	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741 157 171	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9 - 741 - 171
	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment Nominee Fee Audit Recoverable Expenses Dividend Payment Expenses (Profit) / Loss on Disposal of EuroBonds	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741 157 171 288	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9 - 741 - 171
7	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment Nominee Fee Audit Recoverable Expenses Dividend Payment Expenses (Profit) / Loss on Disposal of EuroBonds  Withholding Tax expense Withholding Tax on interest income earned	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741 157 171 288 - 15,475 31-Mar 2018 N'000	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9 - 741 - 171 - 3,692 <b>9,921</b> <b>31-Mar</b> <b>2017</b> ►*000
	Listing fees to Nigerian Stock Exchange Domiciliary and other fees to CSCS VAT on Fees Brokerage SEC/NSE Fees Stamp Duties Bank Charges Exchange Loss AGM Newspaper Advertisment Nominee Fee Audit Recoverable Expenses Dividend Payment Expenses (Profit) / Loss on Disposal of EuroBonds	1,072 447 2,303 1,467 2,142 267 1,267 5,153 741 157 171 288 - 15,475 31-Mar 2018	1,072 447 1,908 933 759 189 9 - 741 - 171 - 3,692 9,921 31-Mar 2017 №000

			Audited
		31-Mar	30-Jun
		2018	2017
8	Bank balances	₩'000	₩'000
	Bank balance	15,965	58,052

Bank balance of the Fund represents balance in the Call account with Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc which qualify for recognition as cash & cash equivalents in accordance with IAS 7. The call account is an interest earning account with Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.

9	Due from other financial institutions	31-Mar 2018 ₩'000	Audited 30-Jun 2017 ₩'000
	Stanbic IBTC	236,276	-
	Union Bank	9,140 <b>245,41</b> 6	275,621 <b>275,621</b>

This amount represents monies invested in various Nigerian banks. The tenors of the placements vary between 30 to 90 days and at different rates.

9.1	Cash and cash equivalent	31-Mar 2018 <b>N</b> '000	Audited 30-Jun 2017 ₦'000
	Bank balance Due from other financial institutions	15,965 245,416	58,052 275,621
		261,381	333,673

	21 44	Audited 30-Jun
	31-Mar 2018	201 <i>7</i>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<b>№</b> ′000	₩'000
Investment in quoted equity instruments:		
Access Bank Plc	224,595	189,025
Continental Reinsurance Company Plc	164,322	74,378
Custodian & Allied Plc	165,562	128,428
Diamond Bank	44,165	29,444
FCMB-Plc	35,700	18,750
FBN Holdings Plc	244,659	124,874
Fidelity Bank	139,254	68,068
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	330,655	362,030
Okomu Oil Palm	229,033	184,266
Presco Plc	228,502	231,676
Seplat	249,413	174,375
Stanbic IBTC Holdings	191,378	356,596
Total	164,091	184,520
UACN Plc	118,183	138,415
UBA	223,250	166,440
Zenith Bank Plc	384,147	273,885
	3,136,909	2,705,170

Quoted equity securities are securities that are traded on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. These securities which were identified as undervalued with an above growth potential when purchased, are carried at fair value with fair value changes recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

11	Financial assets available-for-sale	31-Mar 2018 ₩'000	Audited 30-Jun 2017 #1000
	Unquoted Equity Securities		
	Investment in unquoted equity securities:		
	MTN Nigeria linked notes	~	218,719
	Friesland Campina WAMCO Nigeria Plc	199,369	218,663
		199,369	437,382

Unquoted equity securities are classified as available for sale. Differences in fair valuation of available-for-sale securities are reported in the investments revaluation reserve.

Unquoted equity securities are carried at fair value as required by IAS 39. Fair value is determined as the latest transaction price at which the most recent trade on the Over the Counter platform was carried out. The Fund Manager believes this captures the fair value of these holdings at the reporting date.

		Audited
12 Financial Assets Available for Sale – Fixed Income Securities	31-Mar 2018 #1'000	30-Jun 2017 ₦'000
Eurobonds	262,960	189,475
Treasury bills	1,250,463	929,979
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	359,046	236,702
Lagos State Government Bond	88,272	97,232
	1,960,741	1,453,388

Available for Sale - Fixed Income Securities of the Fund as at the reporting date consist mainly of Treasury bills issued by the Federal Government of Nigeria as short-term debt instruments. The Treasury bills are discounted debt securities purchased through licensed institutions (majorly banks). The interest earned on the treasury bills are tax free and payable upfront in form of discount on the bills. The Treasury Bills bought from the primary and secondary markets have tenors of 365 days or less.

The Fund also holds bonds issued by Federal Government of Nigeria, Lagos State Government and Eurobonds issued by Nigerian Corporates. Coupon for all bonds held by the Fund are paid bi-annually. While principal for the FGN Bonds and Eurobonds held by the Fund is to be repaid at maturity, the Lagos State Government Bond is an amortizing bond, with a portion of principal repaid semi-annually.

13 Other assets	31-Mar 2018 ₦'000	Audited 30-Jun 2017 #1'000
Dividend receivable from: Stanbic IBTC Holdings	1,776	486
Dividend receivable from: Total	8,303	-
Dividend receivable from: Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	15,978	ius.
Interest Receivable from: Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	-	7,264
	26,057	7,750
14 Payables & accruals	31-Mar 2018 ₦'000	Audited 30-Jun 2017 ₩'000
Due to Fund Manager	14,004	10,693
Trustee fees payable	980	1,395
Custody fees payable	1,499	1,286
Fund Manager's Incentive Fee Payable	-	<i>7</i> 0,515
Audit fees	_	4,500
VAT on Fees	824	669
Recoverable Expenses from Audit	-	928
Fees in relation to Dividend Payment	-	288
Annual Registers Fees	_	483
	17,307	90,757

These account balances represents fees payable to entities that rendered various services to the Fund during the priod. They are unpaid portion of cost of services rendered. The fees are computed monthly. The fee due to the Trustees is payable semi-annually while that of the Fund Manager is payable quarterly. The Custodian Fees is payable monthly based on the term of the safe custody agreement. Financial liabilities of the Fund are measured at amortised cost except when specifically designated as being at fair value through profit or loss.

			Audited
		.31-Mar 2018	30-Jun 2017
15 5	Share capital	#'000 <sub>-</sub>	₩'000
- /	Authorised, issued and fully paid:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
3	32,096,786 units of N100 each	3,209,679	3,209,679
F	Premium on issue of units	1,827	1,827
	Net proceeds from sale of units	3,211,506	3,211,506