InfraCredit
Securing Infrastructure Finance

Unaudited Financial Statements for the First Quarter

Ended 31 March 2025

Notes to the financial statements

1 Reporting entity

Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company PLC ("the Company"), formerly known as Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited, changed its name on December 12, 2024 by a special resolution dated December 5 2024. The Company is a public company limited by shares, incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria (CAMA). The Company was incorporated on 20 October 2016, and commenced operations in January 2017. The current address of its office is 1 Adeyemo Alakija Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

The Company is primarily involved in the provision of credit enhancement and issuance of local currency credit guarantees for eligible infrastructure projects. The Company is also involved in investing its paid-in capital in corporate debt securities, FGN bonds and Eurobonds, and other highly rated short term debts issued by the Federal Government of Nigeria as may be approved by the Board of the Company from time to time.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2023 (as amended).

(b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Nigerian Naira have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

(c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The Company applies accrual accounting for recognition of its income and expenses.

(d) Going concern assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern.

(e) Use of estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with the IFRS requirements. Management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts to assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing these financial statements, Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgement

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

* Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition,
* Determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL. (see note 5(b)(ii)).

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable information about the financial instrument and counterparty, including forward looking information.

Assumptions and Estimation

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ended 31 March 2025 is included in the following notes:

* The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on the availability of future taxable profits against which carry-forward tax losses can be utilized (refer to Note 4k). The recoverability assessment of deferred tax assets incorporates key assumptions, including future interest rates, exchange rates, inflation rates, and the continued tax-exempt status of bonds issued by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

3 Changes in accounting policies

Except as described below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 4 to all periods presented in these financial statements

Standards issued but not yet effective

1-Jan-25	Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.
	Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.
1-Jan-26	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The amendments will impact on the classification of Financial assets with contingent features on the Company's financial statements.
	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards- Volume 11. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

1-Jan-27	IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. This Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.
	IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. This Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied during the period presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of less than three months from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(b) Revenue recognition

Gross Revenue

(i) Guarantee fees income

This refers to the sum of guarantee fee income, monitoring fee income and mandate/structuring fee income. Guarantee fee income is the amortized portion of the non-refundable fees calculated as a percentage of the guaranteed amount earned for providing guarantees to the bond issued by the client companies or loans disbursed to client companies.

The Company recognises guarantee fees received and receivable as deferred revenue at the inception of the contract. Deferred revenue is subsequently recognised as earned revenue in profit or loss over the contractual period or expected period of the contract in proportion to the amount of the guarantee contract. As revenue is recognised, a corresponding decrease to deferred revenue is recorded.

(ii) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and 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 financial liability.

Guarantee fees and interest income are recognised net of VAT.

Guarantee fee expense

Guarantee fee expenses incurred by the company includes counter guarantee fees, monitoring fees on risk sharing agreement with GurantCo, ATIDI and other directly attributable costs of issuing guarantees such as due diligence and project development activities on guarantee transactions. The Company recognizes guarantee fee expenses in the profit or loss as they are incurred.

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) includes interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Other interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI includes interest income on balances with banks.

(c) Property and equipment

(i). Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. 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. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use and continues until the asset is derecognised, even if it is idle.

Depreciation is calculated over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Office equipment	25%
Computer equipment	25%
Furniture and fittings	25%
Motor vehicles	25%
Leasehold improvement	10% (lower of 50 years and lease term of 10 years)

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

(iv) De-recognition

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

(d) Intangible assets

Computer Software

Software acquired by the Company is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and 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. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis in the profit or loss over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. All intangible assets of the Company have finite useful life and are amortised over 4 years. Amortisation method, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets other than 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 cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

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.

In respect of other assets, 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 if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. 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.

(f) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(g) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefit obligations include wages, salaries and other benefits which the Company has a present obligation to pay, as a result of employees' services provided up to the reporting date. Short term obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company 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.

(ii) The Company recently introduced a short-term incentive (STI) award which is a profit-based bonus scheme which replaced the erstwhile performance pay. Although STI is at the full discretion of the Board, the STI pool available is computed at up to 7.5% of profit before tax (PBT) after adjustment for unrealized net exchange differences subject to achieving agreed KPIs.

Post employment benefits

The Company operates a defined contributory pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, with contributions based on the sum of employees' basic salary, housing and transport allowances in the ratio of 8% by the employee and 10% by the employer. The contributions of 10% by the Company is recognised in the profit or loss in the period to which they relate, while Employees' contributions are funded through payroll deductions.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's other long-term employee benefits represents a long term bonus scheme instituted for all permanent senior and Executive employees on Vice President – Managing Director levels with at least five (5) years of service and no pending disciplinary action. Long-term incentive (LTI) is capped at 2.5% of profit before tax (PBT) after adjustment for unrealized net exchange gains subject to achieved some agreed KPIs. The deferral period is set at three (3) years, at the end of which, employees may cash out or choose to hold their award for longer. Provision of the plan are recognised within employee benefit obligation in liabilities and other staff costs in profit or loss. Pay-outs from the plan will be taxed according to the applicable tax laws in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The carrying amount of the benefit based scheme is determined using a simplistic approach.

(h) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

This is not applicable as the Company is not a lessor with respect to lease of an asset.

(i) Provision

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company 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.

(j) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event 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 Company. It is not recognised because it is not likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount can not be reliably estimated.

(k) Taxation

Current income tax

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the tax law in Nigeria and is recognised as an expense or (income) for the period except to the extent that current tax relates to items that are charged or credited directly to equity. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes.

It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:

- Company income tax is computed on taxable profits.
- Tertiary education tax is computed on assessable profits.
- National Information Technology Development Agency levy is computed on profit before tax.
- Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy is computed on net profit (i.e. profit after deducting all expenses and taxes from revenue earned by the company during the period).

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property and equipment. The tax effects of carry-forwards of unused losses, unused tax credits and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these losses and other temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the asset or liability and is not discounted. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(l) Financial instruments

Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company does not measure its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Subsequent to initial recognition and measurement, all financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The Company manages the assets held within the portfolio to collect contractual cash flows (instead of managing the overall return on the portfolio by holding and selling the assets or by trading on the assets). Although the objective of the Company's business model is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, it may sell the assets prior to their maturity in response to increase in the assets' credit risk. To determine whether there has been an increase in the assets' credit risk, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information including forward-looking information. Irrespective of their frequency and value, sales due to an increase in the assets' credit risk is not inconsistent with the Company's business model objective of holding the financial assets with a view to collecting contractual cash flows. Other instances where the Company may sell its financial assets and such sale would be considered consistent with the objective of holding the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows include sales made close to maturity of the assets and sales made with a view to providing liquidity in the event of any of its guarantees being called.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flow are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, '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 associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company 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 this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

(iii) Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, in these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECL on financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL such as:

- investment securities measured at amortized cost;
- trade receivables; and
- other financial assets.

Loss allowances are measured at an amount equal to life time expected credit losses (ECLs) or 12-month expected credit losses (ECLs) depending on whether the credit risk of the obligor has increased significantly or not.

Loss allowances are measured at 12 month ECLs:

- for assets which are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- When assets have not increased significantly since initial recognition.

On the other hand, loss allowances are measured at life time ECLs if the credit risk associated with the assets has increased significantly since initial recognition.

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. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

Financial instruments that are credit-impaired and for which a lifetime ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company guarantees long-term, local currency debt instruments with a minimum rating of "BBB-" by a recognized rating agency or the Company's Board-approved internal rating.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Financial guarantees contracts

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contract is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the impairment loss allowance on the guarantee; or
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of fee income recognised on the guarantee.

Determination of ECLs for financial guarantees is based on the credit risk of the obligor that issues the infrastructure bond for which the Company provides a guarantee.

When determining whether the credit risk of the obligor has increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial guarantee and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company historical experience and informed credit assessment of the obligor and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk of an obligor has increased significantly if the principal repayment, coupon on the infrastructure bond and/or the guarantee fee are more than 30 days past due except it is proven that the reason for the delay in contract payments are not credit risk related.

The Company considers an obligor to be in default when the principal repayment, coupon and/or guarantee fee are more than 90 days past due except it is proven that the reason for the default in contract payments are not credit risk related.

The Company carries out an independent valuation of the collaterals held in respect of financial guarantee contracts to customers. This she does by contracting an independent valuation experts to determine the open market capital value of the collaterals. This valuation of the collaterals is to be carried out every three (3) years at most. The open market value of the assets is adopted by the company following the valuation.

Guarantee fee receivable

This represents the present value of guarantee fees receivable under the contracts undertaken for providing guarantees to the debt instrument issued by the client companies. This is recognized at the inception of the contract for the unpaid amount due after one year of issuing the guarantee with a corresponding credit to financial guarantee liability. Guarantee fee receivable is reduced yearly once guarantee payment is received from each of the portfolio companies.

Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration paid or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Company measures the assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk are managed by the Company on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk. The net exposure is measured on the basis of a price that would be received to see a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(m) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

(ii) Preference shares

Irredeemable preference shares are classified and accounted for as equity where the Company is not under any obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets. Payment of dividend is discretionary.

Redeemable preference shares are also classified and accounted for as equity because payment of dividend is discretionary and redemption of capital sum is at the sole option of the Company.

5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 4, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

- Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- Determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL. (see note 5(b)(ii))

Significant increase in credit risk

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable information about the financial instrument and counterparty, including forward looking information.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

(i) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on the availability of future taxable profits against which carry-forward tax losses can be utilized (refer to Note 4k). The recoverability assessment of deferred tax assets incorporates key assumptions, including future interest rates, exchange rates, inflation rates, and the continued tax-exempt status of bonds issued by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

(ii) Impairment of financial instruments

assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.

(iii) Income taxes

Significant estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Income taxes also include the judgement on whether to recognise deferred tax assets. This is based on the assessment of if and when future taxable profits will be realized to utilise the tax losses carried forward.

(iv) Depreciation and carrying value of property and equipment

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

(v) Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

6 Financial risk management

(a) Introduction

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to different types of risks, the objectives, systems, policies and processes for identifying, measuring and managing risks, and the Company's management of capital. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks, and those activities principally involve creation of financial assets and liabilities. Risk taking is the core of the company's business and operational risks amongst others are an inevitable consequence of being in the financial services industry.

The Company's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return, and minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performances. The Company has therefore built its business around sound risk management practices, so that as it actively seeks opportunities to create value for its clients and stakeholders, there is also a deliberate, concerted effort to preserve value.

The Company has adopted encompassing Risk Management & Guarantee Policies that consider risk from a comprehensive and integrated standpoint.

(b) Risk management objectives

The primary objective of risk management is to ensure efficient risk/return decision-making, reduce volatility in operating performance, improve operational efficiency as well as the quality of service delivery and ensure that the Company's risk profile is transparent to all stakeholders.

Risk Management practices at the Company center around building a sustainable business where an acceptable risk profile is consistently maintained, given risk capacity and tolerance levels at the time.

Therefore, its approach is driven by the following key objectives:

- **Business sustainability:** This represents resiliency over time. It involves the organisation's ability to survive significant internal and external shocks.
- **Accountability:** This represents the directors' obligations to account for its activities, accept responsibility for them, and to disclose the results in a transparent manner.
- **Risk/reward alignment:** This is an optimization concept that seeks to achieve maximum possible return for each unit of risk taken.
- **Operational efficiency:** This represents the Company's ability to deliver services in the most cost-effective manner possible while maintaining the highest feasible quality standards.

(c) Risk management framework

The Company's risk management philosophy is premised on the belief that aggressive and yet guarded risk attitude will ensure sustainable growth in shareholders' value and corporate reputation. To this end, the Board and Management are committed to establishing and sustaining tested practices in risk management. The Board of Directors determines the Company's goals in terms of risk by issuing a risk policy. The policy both defines acceptable levels of risk for day-to-day operations, as well as the willingness of the Company to incur risk, weighed against the expected rewards.

The risk policy is detailed in the Risk Management & Guarantee Policies, which is a structured approach to identifying opportunities, assessing the risk inherent in these opportunities and managing these risks proactively in a cost effective manner. It is a top-level integrated approach to events identification and analysis for proper assessment, monitoring and identification of business opportunities. Specific policies are also in place for managing risks in the different risk areas of credit, market, liquidity and operational risks.

The evolving nature of risk management practices necessitates regular review of the effectiveness of each enterprise risk management component. In the light of this, the Company's Risk Management & Guarantee Policies are subject to continuous review to ensure effective and cutting-edge risk management. The review is done in either or both of the following ways:

(i) Continuous self-evaluation and monitoring by the Risk Management Unit; and

(ii) Independent evaluation and reviews.

The Head, Credit Risk has the primary responsibility for risk management and for the review of the Risk Management & Guarantee Policies. All amendments to the Company's Risk Management & Guarantee Policies require the Board's approval. The unit also has the responsibility to enforce the risk policy of the Company by constantly monitoring risk, with the aim of identifying and quantifying significant risk exposures and acting upon such exposures as necessary.

The different risk exposures faced by the Company are summarized into the broad risk categories below;

Risk type	Description	Loss characteristics
Market risk	The risk of loss due to unfavourable movements in the prices of assets.	This could result in loss of value to the Company's investment portfolio.
Credit risk	The risk of loss arising from counterparty's inability or unwillingness to fulfil contractual obligations to the Company.	This could result in impairment of the Company's credit assets and would inevitably affect its short-term and long-term liquidity needs.
Liquidity risk	The risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.	This could result in significant business disruption or could hinder normal operations of the Company.
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events such as violent events like natural disaster, fire, flooding, terrorist actions.	This could result in significant business disruption or loss of financial resources of the Company.

(d) Valuation of financial instruments

The Company measures fair values for disclosure purposes using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the nature and process used in making the measurements:

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

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

Level 3: Valuation techniques based on significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs 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 instrument being valued and the similar instrument.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2025

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	41,608,725	39,013,538
Investment securities	15	257,058,675	257,869,214
Guarantee fee receivable	16	10,993,515	8,770,252
Other assets	17	2,323,792	2,282,373
Property and equipment	18	401,926	423,466
Intangible assets	19	123,426	124,464
Leased asset	20	262,503	277,086
Deferred tax asset		483,602	483,602
Total assets		**313,256,164**	**309,243,995**
Liabilities:			
Unsecured subordinated debt capital	21	134,678,484	134,414,766
Financial guarantee liability	22	12,461,895	10,289,597
Other liabilities	23	5,205,190	5,379,200
Lease liability	24	68,936	64,803
Current tax liability	25b	1,342,898	890,381
Total liabilities		**153,757,403**	**151,038,747**
Equity			
Share capital	26a	15,255,080	15,255,080
Irredeemable preference capital	26c	8,022,905	8,022,905
Redeemable preference capital	26d	23,385,829	23,385,829
Share premium	26b	10,566,354	10,668,787
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	27	102,268,593	100,872,647
Total equity		**159,498,761**	**158,205,248**
Equity and Liabilities		**313,256,164**	**309,243,995**

Chinua Azubike
FRC/2017/PRO/00000016559
Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

Collins Eguakun
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/001/00000000843
Head, Finance/Financial Controller

Profit or loss

For the period ended 31 March 2025

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Gross revenue		**7,890,917**	**5,684,210**
Guarantee fee income	7	1,467,789	1,114,202
Guarantee fee expenses	8	(276,686)	(407,547)
Net guarantee fee		**1,191,103**	**706,656**
Investment income	9	6,423,128	4,570,008
Interest expense	9	(2,087,464)	(1,463,641)
Net investment income		**4,335,664**	**3,106,366**
Total operating income		**5,526,767**	**3,813,022**
Exchange gain/(loss)	10	(618,816)	31,814,311
Impairment loss on financial instruments		(1,481,101)	(1,338,647)
Total income		**3,426,850**	**34,288,686**
Personnel expenses	11	934,013	501,449
Professional fees	12	64,426	36,807
Other operating expenses	13	579,948	416,070
Total operating expenses		**1,578,387**	**954,327**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**1,848,463**	**33,334,359**
Income tax (expense)/credit	25a	(452,517)	(440,450)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year		**1,395,946**	**32,893,909**

Statement of changes in equity

For the period ended 31 March 2025

In thousands of Naira	Share capital	Irredeemable preference capital	Redeemable preference capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	**15,255,080**	**8,022,905**	**23,385,829**	**10,668,787**	**100,872,647**	**158,205,248**
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,395,946	**1,395,946**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,395,946**	**1,395,946**
Transactions with owners of company:						
Capital Costs*	-	-	-	(102,433)	-	(102,433)
	-	-	-	(102,433)	-	(102,433)
Balance at 31 March 2025	**15,255,080**	**8,022,905**	**23,385,829**	**10,566,354**	**102,268,593**	**159,498,761**
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**6,215,391**	**8,022,905**	**23,385,829**	**1,016,924**	**54,299,026**	**92,940,075**
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	33,338,249	33,338,249
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,338,249**	**33,338,249**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**6,215,391**	**8,022,905**	**23,385,829**	**1,016,924**	**87,637,275**	**126,278,324**

*These are the costs incurred in connection with the capital raise and listing (i.e. SEC equity registration and listing fees, financial adviser fees, CAC registration fees etc).

Statement of cash flows

For the period ended 31 March 2025

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	1,395,946	32,893,909
Tax charge	452,517	440,450
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**1,848,463**	**33,334,359**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	32,734	22,679
Depreciation of Right of use asset	14,583	5,474
Amortisation of intangible asset	1,036	3,963
Impairment loss on financial instruments	1,481,101	1,338,647
Exchange (gain)/ loss	618,816	(31,814,311)
Interest income	(6,423,128)	(4,570,008)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	302,970
Interest expense	2,013,662	1,394,972
	(412,732)	18,746
Changes in :		
Trade and other receivables	(41,419)	(282,693)
Financial guarantee receivables	(2,223,263)	(4,844)
Financial guarantee liabilities	2,172,298	(340,633)
Other liabilities	(174,010)	(467,573)
Lease liability	4,133	4,023
Interest paid	(991,189)	(310,145)
Interest received	6,423,128	4,570,008
Net cashflows generated from operating activities	**4,756,945**	**3,186,889**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(11,196)	(27,429)
Redemption/(acquisition) of investment securities	(2,033,165)	(472,590)
Net cashflows used in investing activities	**(2,044,361)**	**(500,019)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Transaction cost on to issue of shares	(102,433)	-
Net cashflows from financing activities	**(102,433)**	**-**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**2,610,150**	**2,686,871**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	39,054,899	7,718,228
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**41,665,049**	**10,405,099**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

7 Guarantee fee income

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Guarantee fee (a)	1,141,992	896,549
Mandate/structuring fee (b)	40,000	5,000
Monitoring fee(c)	285,797	212,653
	1,467,789	**1,114,202**

(a) Amount represents the amortized portion of the non-refundable fee calculated as a percentage of the guaranteed amount earned from the following client Companies.

Client	Deal Size	
In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
North South Power 2	501,337	842,357
Viathan Funding Plc	5,222,785	6,492,373
North South Power 1	7,040,378	7,383,138
GEL Utility Limited	11,471,867	11,990,715
Transport Services Limited (TSL)	9,000,000	10,500,000
Viathan Funding Plc 2	685,418	1,066,206
Lagos Free Zone Company 1	10,500,000	10,500,000
GPC Energy and Logistics	18,456,306	20,000,000
Pan Africa Tower	9,235,642	10,000,000
ASIKO	1,220,350	1,412,374
Lagos Free Zone Company 2	25,000,000	25,000,000
Darway Coast	742,098	800,000
Asiko 2	3,266,667	3,500,000
Transport Services Limited (TSL) 2	5,000,000	5,000,000
GLNG	602,955	650,000
GLNG 2	5,000,000	5,000,000
Lagos Free Zone Company 3	17,500,000	17,500,000
Falcon Corporation Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
Victoria Island Power	8,781,818	9,200,000
Hotspot Network Limited	955,000	955,000
Coleman	8,750,000	10,000,000
Abuja Steel	10,000,000	10,000,000
GLNG 3	89,188	160,538
Victoria Island Power 2	3,800,000	3,800,000
Modern Shelter	2,250,000	3,000,000
Me Cure	-	4,000,000
Asiko 3	-	8,500,000
VI Power 3	3,000,000	3,000,000
MeCure 2	-	2,500,000

ACOB	755,000	755,000
GLNG 4	3,916,667	4,000,000
Modern Shelter 2	2,187,500	2,500,000
GLNG 5 (SIIF Bridge)	3,650,000	-
Prado Power	1,950,000	-
Me Cure 3	5,000,000	-
Falcon 2	2,000,000	-
MeCure 4	5,000,000	-
Ladol	1,268,750	-
VI Power 4	10,000,000	-
Asiko 4 (Bond)	8,000,000	-
Viathan 4	10,000,000	-
GLNG 6	11,850,000	-
GLNG 7	7,000,000	-
Asiko 5	8,000,000	-
	251,649,725	**203,007,700**

(b) Amount represents upfront fees in respect of due diligence conducted on clients

(c) Amount represents the amortized portion of a fixed non-refundable annual fee for providing monitoring services for guarantee issued in respect of guarantee clients listed in 6(a) above.

8 Guarantee fee expense

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Guarantee fees expense	-	126,880
Upfront/mandate fee expense	-	751
Monitoring fee expense	500	5,259
Due diligence/project development expenses (b)	9,675	17,025
Re-guarantee expenses	161,581	163,426
Guarantee Consultancy Exp	104,931	92,591
E&S and DI Monitoring for Portfolio Companies	-	1,615
	276,686	**407,547**

Amounts represent the amortized portions of fee expenses incurred by the Company in respect of due diligence and project development and the callable capital funding facility agreement with GuarantCo.

9 Net investment income

Interest income

(a)

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Investment income - Eurobonds	5,067,340	4,288,490
Investment Income - FGN Bond	128,432	140,065
Investment Income - TB	210,319	-
Investment Income - Fixed deposits	1,017,038	141,453
	6,423,128	**4,570,008**

(b) **Interest expense**

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Due to AFDB & KFW	2,013,662	1,394,972
Interest expenses leased asset	4,133	4,022
Custody fees	35,797	30,214
Investment Management Expenses	33,871	30,543
	2,087,464	**1,459,751**
Net interest income (a)-(b)	**4,335,664**	**3,110,257**

10 Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Exchange gain/(loss)	(618,816)	31,814,311
	(618,816)	**31,814,311**

11 Personnel expenses

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Wages and salaries	404,074	329,914
Other staff costs	472,145	133,580
Pension cost	57,795	37,955
	934,013	**501,449**

12 Professional fees

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
HR consultancy fees	3,292	1,084
Legal and secretariat expenses	27,776	11,678
Other professional fees	33,358	24,045
	64,426	**36,807**

13 Other operating expenses

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation and amortization charges	48,353	32,116
Traveling & entertainment	116,544	124,978
Advertisement and promotion expenses	25,225	20,000
Insurance expenses	17,030	10,874
Administration & membership fees	1,232	6,908
Information technology expenses	102,877	18,964
Stationary & printing	1,489	1,771
Directors fee	139,298	120,970
Board meeting expenses	1,932	1,729
Audit fee	17,500	10,285
Training & capacity building	21,693	22,218
Other expenses	86,711	45,257
	579,884	**416,070**

14 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Cash in hand	3	3
Balances with banks	23,034,365	7,155,553
Placements with banks	18,630,681	31,899,343
Impairment allowance on cash equivalents	(56,325)	(41,361)
	41,608,725	**39,013,538**

15 Investment securities

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Eurobonds	252,699,570	252,744,437
Treasury bills	3,533,550	3,323,231
FGN bonds	4,341,934	4,244,932
Impairment allowance	(3,516,378)	(2,443,386)
	257,058,675	**257,869,214**

16 Guarantee fee receivable

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Opening Balance	8,770,252	8,674,785
Present value of guarantee fee received	(875,850)	(2,576,290)
Additions during the year	3,099,113	2,671,757
	10,993,515	**8,770,252**

Amount represents the present value of guarantee fees receivable under the contracts undertaken by the Company to guarantee various client companies disclosed in Note 6 (a).

17 Other Assets

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Trade receivables	1,674,042	2,527,242
Other receivables	547,344	93,580
Prepayments	887,357	346,076
Advance payment	300,843	8,124
Impairment allowance- Receivables	(1,085,794)	(692,649)
	2,323,792	**2,282,373**

18 Property and equipment

In thousands of Naira	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture & fittings	Work in Progress	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold improvement	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024							
Balance b/f	99,694	122,054	69,088	2,998	247,980	141,561	683,375
Additions/(Reclassification)	51,903	68,904	1,558	32,550	92,988	795	248,698
Disposal	(303)	(102)	(116)	-	-	-	(521)
Write off	-	-	-	(798)	-	-	(798)
Transfer to / from WIP	1,390	-	810	(2,200)	-	-	-
	152,684	**190,856**	**71,340**	**32,550**	**340,968**	**142,356**	**930,754**
Accumulated depreciation	**105**	**128**	**73**	**261**	**3**	**149**	**719**
Balance b/f	64,022	95,410	63,791	-	130,264	48,778	402,265
Depreciation for the year	20,323	15,972	3,591	-	51,347	14,312	105,545
Disposal	(303)	(102)	(116)	-	-	-	(521)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	**84,042**	**111,280**	**67,266**	**-**	**181,611**	**63,090**	**507,289**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**68,642**	**79,576**	**4,074**	**32,550**	**159,357**	**79,266**	**423,466**

In thousands of Naira	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture & fittings	Work in Progress	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold improvement	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025							
Balance b/f	152,684	190,856	71,340	32,550	340,968	142,356	930,754
Additions/(Reclassification)	11,196	-	-	-	-	-	11,196
	163,880	**190,856**	**71,340**	**32,550**	**340,968**	**142,356**	**941,950**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance b/f	84,042	111,280	67,266	-	181,611	63,091	507,290
Depreciation for the year	7,282	6,129	665	-	15,298	3,360	32,734
	91,324	**117,409**	**67,931**	**-**	**196,909**	**66,450**	**540,024**
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**72,557**	**73,447**	**3,408**	**32,550**	**144,059**	**75,906**	**401,926**

19 Intangible Assets

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Purchased software		
Balance b/f	193,883	187,880
Additions	-	6,003
	193,883	**193,883**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance b/f	69,421	59,037
Charge for the period	1,036	10,382
	70,457	**69,419**
Carrying amount	**123,426**	**124,464**

20 Leased Asset

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Balance b/f	291,670	218,966
Addition to right-of-use asset		291,670
Derecognition of right-of-use asset		(218,966)
	291,670	**291,670**
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance b/f	14,586	89,413
Charge for the period	14,583	31,006

Derecognition of accumulated depreciation on right-of-use asset		(105,835)
	29,169	**14,584**
Carrying amount	**262,503**	**277,086**

21 Unsecured subordinated debt capital

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Opening	134,414,766	68,107,426
Accrued Interest	1,871,893	6,364,272
FX loss/ (gain)	(616,985)	41,590,441
Interest repayment	(991,189)	(6,021,164)
Additions	-	24,373,791
	134,678,484	**134,414,766**

This represents the fair value of the unamortized portion of the guarantee fees received and receivable from infrastructure bonds issued by client companies disclosed in Note 6 (a).

22 Financial guarantee liability

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Opening balance	10,289,597	10,365,600
Amortised guarantee liability during the year	(1,141,992)	(4,119,544)
Addition during the year	3,314,290	4,043,541
	12,461,895	**10,289,597**

This represents the fair value of the unamortized portion of the guarantee fees received and receivable from infrastructure bonds issued by client companies disclosed in Note 6 (a).

23 Other liabilities

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Accruals (See Note (a) below)	519,219	732,710
Other payables	2,285,542	2,577,877
Unearned income	259,597	496,263
Output VAT	222,952	154,413
Employee benefit obligation	1,917,881	1,417,937
	5,205,190	**5,379,200**

a This represents the accruals for services rendered by different firms and companies.

24 Lease liabilities

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Opening	64,803	122,196
Lease payment	-	157,407
Interest on lease liabilities	-	(231,000)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	4,133	16,200
	68,936	**64,803**

25 Taxation

a. Current Tax

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Company income tax	394,255	122,196
Education tax	39,685	157,407
Information technology tax	18,485	(231,000)
Police Trust Fund levy	92	16,200
Current income tax expense	**452,517**	**64,803**

b. Current Tax Liability

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Opening	890,381	599,649
Current tax	452,517	801,191
Payment during the year	-	(510,459)
	1,342,898	**890,381**

26 Share capital

(a) Ordinary shares

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Authorized:		
50 billion ordinary shares of N1 each (2021: 50 billion ordinary shares of N1 each)	**50,000,000**	**50,000,000**
Issued and fully paid:		
Opening balance	15,255,080	15,255,080
	15,255,080	**15,255,080**

(b) Share premium

Opening balance	10,668,787	1,016,924
Issue of shares	(102,433)	9,651,863
	10,566,354	**10,668,787**

(c) Preference shares

Authorised, issued and fully paid irredeemable preference shares		
Cumulative preference shares of N1 each (NSIA)		
Opening balance	8,022,905	8,022,905
	8,022,905	**8,022,905**

(d) Preference shares

Authorised, issued and fully paid redeemable preference shares		
Cummulative preference shares of N1 each (NSIA, AFC, InfraCo and Leadway)		
Opening balance	23,385,829	23,385,829
	23,385,829	**23,385,829**

27 Retained earnings

In thousands of Naira	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
Balance as at 1 January	100,872,647	54,299,026
Payment of Dividends - Ordinary & Preference (see note (a)	-	(12,422,259)
Declared Dividend for FY2024 (see note (b)	-	(1,864,617)
	100,872,647	40,012,150
Profit for the period	1,848,463	60,860,497
Balance at the end of year	**102,721,110**	**100,872,647**

The retained earnings include a total of N91.95 billion (2024: N92.48 billion), representing cumulative unrealized net foreign exchange gains from 2017 to 31 March 2025. These gains arise from the periodic revaluation of assets financed by USD-denominated preference shares. If the Company exercises the option to return the capital to the preference shareholders in the future, in line with the terms and conditions of the preference shares, these gains will be utilized to repay the preference shares.

(a) At the 30th Board Meeting of the Company, held on 4 March 2024, the Board approved the declaration and cash payment of ordinary and preference dividend for existing shareholders as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023.

(b) At the 33rd Board Meeting of the Company, held on 11 November 2024, the Board approved the declaration and cash payment of ordinary dividend for existing shareholders for the interim period ended 30 June 2024.

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