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# **NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**

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Annual Reports and  
Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended  
31 December 2017

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**Aminu Ibrahim & Co**

**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

***Board of Directors during the year ended 31 December 2017\****

*\*The Board was dissolved together with the governing boards of all Federal Government parastatals, agencies, institutions and government owned companies by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari on 16 July 2015. The Chief Executive Officers of the affected institutions were directed to refer matters requiring the attention of their boards to the President, through the Permanent Secretaries of their respective supervising ministries or offices for action. In the case of NBET, it was the Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Power, Works and Housing, who exercised this responsibility.*

In August 2018 the President approved the reconstitution of the Board as follows:-

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Position</b>
Mrs Kemi Adeosun	Minister of Finance	Chairman
Mr. Alex Okoh	Director General – Bureau of Public Enterprises	Vice Chairman
Mr. Babatunde Fashola	Minister of Works, Power and Housing	Member
Dr. Marilyn Amobi	MD/CEO – Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc	Member
Ms. Patience Oniha	Director General – Debt Management Office	Member
Mr. Ben Akabueze	Director General – Budget Office of the Federation	Member
Mr. Ahmed Kuru	Managing Director – Asset Management Company of Nigeria	Member

***Board of Directors - Current***

*On 5 May 2020, the President approved the reconstitution of the Board as follows:*

<b>Designation of Board Member</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Office Holder</b>
Chairman	Federal Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance, Budget & National Planning	Dr. (Mrs.) Zainab Shamsuna Ahmed
Non-Executive Director	Bureau of Public Enterprises	Director General	Mr. Alex Okoh
Non-Executive Director	Budget Office of the Federation	Director General	Mr. Ben Akabueze
Non-Executive Director	Debt Management Office (DMO)	Director General	Ms. Patience Oniha
Non-Executive Director	Federal Ministry of Power	Not below the rank of a Director	
Independent Non-Executive Director			Engr. Mustapha Balarabe Shehu
Independent Non-Executive Director			Dr. Suleyman Ndanusa
Independent Non-Executive Director			Mr. Adeyeye O. Adepegba
Managing Director /Chief Executive	Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading Company Plc (NBET)	Managing Director/Chief Executive	Dr. Nnaemeka Ewelukwa **

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**CORPORATE INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

*\*\*Mr. Rumundaka Wonodi completed his tenure as the Managing Director/CEO on 7 June 2016. The President of Nigeria approved the appointment of Dr. Marilyn Amobi as Managing Director/CEO on 26 July 2016. However, between the completion of the term of Mr Wonodi on 7 June 2016 and the assumption of office of Dr Amobi on 22 August 2016, Mr Waziri Bintube acted as the Managing Director / CEO. Dr Marilyn Amobi completed her term on 24 July 2020, and Dr Nnaemeka Ewelukwa was appointed MD/CEO with effect from 25 July 2020.*

**Company Secretary**

Dr Nnaemeka Ewelukwa – up to 24 July 2020  
Peter Baginwa Ogbobine – from 25 July 2020 to date

***Executive Management - current***

Dr. Nnaemeka Ewelukwa	Managing Director / CEO
Waziri Bintube	Chief Financial Officer
Peter Baginwa Ogbobine	General Counsel / Company Secretary

**Independent Auditors:**

Aminu Ibrahim & Co  
(Chartered Accountants)  
City Plaza 3rd Floor  
Plot 596, Ahmadu Bello Way  
Garki II, Abuja.  
[www.aminuibrahim.com](http://www.aminuibrahim.com).

**Registered Address:**

442 Zambezi Street,  
Maitama, Abuja  
Nigeria

**Principal Place of Business**

**As at 31 December 2017**  
3<sup>rd</sup> & 8th Floors, Bank of Industry House  
Plot 256, Zone AO  
Central Business District, Abuja  
Nigeria

**Current Place of Business**

2<sup>nd</sup> & 3rd Floors,  
Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission Building  
Plot 1387, Cadastral Zone, AOO  
Central Business District, Abuja  
Nigeria.

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**Financial highlights**

	<b>2017</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>Change</b> <b>%</b>
<b>Major items in Statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive income</b>			
Revenue	669,054,522	439,736,876	52
Loss for the year	(155,835,949)	(1,355,334)	11,398
Total comprehensive loss	(155,835,949)	(334,623)	46,471
<b>Major items in Statement of Financial Position</b>			
Trade and other receivables	780,843,194	471,389,318	66
Trade and other payables	782,300,219	467,390,187	67
Borrowings	238,287,465	118,401,535	101
Total assets	936,866,000	657,162,837	43
Share capital	10,000	10,000	0
Total equity	(83,721,684)	71,371,115	(217)

**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC  
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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**

The directors submit their report with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, which disclose the state of affairs of the company.

**Incorporation**

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria as a public limited liability company on 29 July 2010 under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004. The Company was issued a ten years trading license by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission on 15 November 2011 for the purchase of electric power from generation companies and resale to distribution companies and eligible customers in line with Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSRA) of 2005. The Company implements its mandate as laid down in its Memorandum of Association.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Company are:

- a) To undertake the business of trading in the wholesale electricity market as bulk purchaser and bulk seller of electricity and ancillary services pursuant to the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005
- b)
  - i. To take over the contract management and obligations of the Federal Government of Nigeria under existing Power Purchase Agreements.
  - ii. To assume active obligations in the gas sector pursuant to its designated role as the Federal Government of Nigeria's anchor for gas supply guarantees.
- c) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

**Results for the year**

The following is the summary of the company's operating results:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
Revenue	<u>669,054,522</u>	<u>439,736,876</u>
Operating loss	<u>(155,861,838)</u>	<u>(11,791,958)</u>
Net finance income	<u>25,889</u>	<u>10,436,624</u>
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b><u>(155,835,949)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,355,334)</u></b>

**Shareholding**

As at 31 December 2017, shareholding of the company was as follows:

	Shareholding	Percentage
	('000 Units)	Holding (%)
Bureau of Public Enterprises	16,000	80
Ministry of Finance Incorporated	4,000	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>100</b>

The Company's authorized number of ordinary shares is 20,000,000 units with a par value of 50 kobo per unit of share

**Directors**

The names of the present directors and those that served during the year 2017 are listed on page 2. None of the directors have direct or indirect interests in the issued share capital of the company.

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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS CONT'D**

**Directors' interests in contracts**

None of the directors has notified the company for the purpose of section 277 of Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004, of any direct or indirect interests in contracts or proposal contracts with the company during the year. The company has a process in place to identify situations where directors may be involved in contracts; this is closely monitored and evaluated.

**Employment and employees**

The Company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where a handicapped or disabled person can adequately fulfil the requirements of the job. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

**Health and safety**

Health and safety regulations are in force within the company's premises and employees are aware of existing regulations.

**Employee training and involvement**

The Company is committed to keeping employees fully informed as far as possible regarding the company's performance and progress and seeking their views wherever practicable on matters, which particularly affect them as employees. Training is carried out at various levels through both in-house and external courses. Management, professional and technical expertise are the company's major assets, and investment in developing such skills continues.

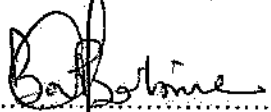
**Donations and gifts**

The company made no material contributions to charities during the year.

**Auditors**

The firm of Messrs Aminu Ibrahim & Co continued as external auditor in accordance with Section 357 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, and have expressed their willingness to continue in office as external auditors of the Company.

**By Order of the Board**



**Peter Baginwa Ogbobine**  
Company Secretary  
FRCN/2021/002/00000023491  
Abuja, Nigeria.

Date : 27 January 2022.

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**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, requires the directors to prepare financial statement for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss. The responsibilities include ensuring that the company:

- a) Keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act; CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011;
- b) Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- c) Prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements estimates, and are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the financial statement, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6 of 2011.

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

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

Date : 27 January 2022.

Dr. Nnaemeka Ewelukwa  
Managing Director/CEO  
FRC/2014/NBA/00000008311

Waziri Bintube  
Chief Financial Officer  
FRC/2021/001/00000023176





**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
TO THE MEMBERS OF NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**

**Our opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc**, as at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20) LFN 2004, and the financial policy of the Company.

**Emphasis of Matter – Funding shortfall**

Having reviewed events after reporting date up to 31 December 2021, we draw attention to the current liquidity situation of the company which has resulted in a significant shortfall in funding required in the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI).

As described in Note 34.3 to the financial statement, the company has paid N3.03 trillion out of total invoices of N4.014 trillion received from generating companies as at 31 December 2021, while the distribution companies have only paid N1.308 trillion out of total invoices of N3.773 trillion as at 31 December 2021. This situation adversely affects the liquidity required by the Company to meet its obligations.

Since commencing operations in 2011, as a wholly owned Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) enterprise, the Company has received and continues to receive financial support from the Federal Government, including annual budgetary appropriations and other forms of financial injection, to enable the Company reduce the funding shortfall. In 2017, the FGN approved a N701 billion Payment Assurance Loan Facility for the Company, to support it in meeting its payment obligation to generating companies and gas suppliers. After this facility was fully utilised, a further extension of N600 billion has also been made for the company in 2019.

The Company's ability to meet its obligations in the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry is dependent on continued financial support from the Federal Government of Nigeria. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter emphasised.

**What we audited**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of total comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

**Basis of opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Other information included in the financial statements**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Directors, Corporate information, Risk Management report, Statement of Value Added, and five-year financial summary and any other reports excluding the financial statements as defined in our opinion paragraph above and our auditor's report thereon.

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





In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgement were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### ***Transactions with International customers***

#### ***Why it was a key audit matter***

Nigeria has some international bilateral co-operation agreements on electrical energy delivery and sales with the Republic of Benin, Togo and Republic of Niger. Prior to the transitional electricity market, these agreements were administered on behalf of Nigeria by the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) Market Operation (MO) unit. However, the Ministry of Power on 15 March 2016, clarified that the administration of these international customers should be transferred to NBET in alignment with the current configuration of the Nigerian electricity industry. However, before this can take place certain agreements and negotiations has to be made on the present agreement, and in the interim the management of TCN and NBET came up with a sharing formula to be used to split payments from the international customers since the MO issues a single invoice for both administrative charge and energy payments. Based on this, about 24% of the payments received from international customers was deducted for administrative charge and the balance of 76% was passed to NBET for the payment of GENCO capacity and energy bill. For the year ended 31 December 2017 the total invoices to international customers was N26.071 billion (2016 : N26.872 billion) as stated in Note 5(ii).

#### ***How the matter was addressed in the audit***

We reviewed all the correspondences between NBET, the Ministry of Power and the Market Operator on the International customers. We reviewed the basis of the sharing formula and are satisfied of its validity. We reviewed the reconciliation between NBET and the MO, and we are satisfied that the sharing formula is effective.

### **The Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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





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

- ✓ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ✓ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ✓ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- ✓ Conclude on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

The Companies and Allied Matters Act require that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- ii) The Company has kept proper books of accounts, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- iii) The Company's statements of financial position and comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

**Abuja, Nigeria.**  
27 January 2022

  
For: Aminu Ibrahim & Co  
Adekunle Lasisi FCA  
FRC/2013/ICAN/000945  
[Engagement Partner]



**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**  
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**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Note	2017 N '000	2016 N '000
Revenue	5	669,054,522	439,736,876
Cost of sales	6	<u>(621,529,623)</u>	<u>(434,524,785)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>47,524,899</b>	<b>5,212,091</b>
Other income	7	6,507	9,549
Administrative and general expenses	8	(522,518)	(375,175)
Payroll and related costs	9	(625,989)	(561,622)
Depreciation and amortisation	11	(146,388)	(134,565)
Impairment charge	12	<u>(202,098,351)</u>	<u>(15,942,235)</u>
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(155,861,838)</b>	<b>(11,791,958)</b>
Finance income	13	9,524,790	15,434,858
Finance costs	14	<u>(9,498,900)</u>	<u>(4,998,234)</u>
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(155,835,949)</b>	<b>(1,355,334)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on available for sale investments	29	<u>(0)</u>	<u>1,020,711</u>
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(0)	1,020,711
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b><u>(155,835,949)</u></b>	<b><u>(334,623)</u></b>

The notes on pages 15 to 44 are integral part of these financial statements.

**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**  
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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Note	31 Dec. 2017 N '000	31 Dec. 2016 N '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	15	648,173	256,254
Intangible assets	16	13,215	24,218
		<b>661,388</b>	<b>280,472</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	17	780,843,194	471,389,318
Externally managed investments	18	119,667,569	110,247,863
Loan Redemption account	19	4,110,750	4,110,750
Cash and cash equivalents	20	31,583,100	71,134,434
		<b>936,204,612</b>	<b>656,882,365</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>936,866,000</b>	<b>657,162,837</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to shareholders</b>			
Share capital	23	10,000	10,000
Contributions by the Federal Government of Nigeria	24	4,072,736	2,308,875
Power trading capital	25	22,410,981	22,410,981
BPE Escrow accounts	26	54,008,485	54,008,485
Nigerian Electricity Market Stabilisation Facility (NEMSF)	27	459,679	459,679
Retained earnings	28	(164,683,565)	(8,847,616)
Fair value reserves	29	(0)	1,020,711
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>(83,721,684)</b>	<b>71,371,115</b>
<b>Non-Current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	22	238,287,465	118,401,535
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	21	782,300,219	467,390,187
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,020,587,684</b>	<b>585,791,722</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>936,866,000</b>	<b>657,162,837</b>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 January 2022, and were signed on its behalf by

Dr.(Mrs) Zainab Shamsuna Ahmed *Chairman*  
FRC/2013/ANAN/0000001549

Mr. Waziri Sintube - *Chief Financial Officer*  
FRC/2021/001/00000023176

Dr. Nnaemeka Ewelukwa - *Managing Director/CEO*  
FRC/2014/NBA/0000008311

The notes on pages 15 to 44 are integral part of these financial statements.

**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Share capital N'000	Contributions from FGN N'000	Power trading capital N'000	BPE Escrow accounts N'000	NEMSF facility N'000	Retained earnings N'000	Fair value reserves N'000	Total equity N'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	10,000	2,308,875	22,410,981	54,008,485	459,679	(8,847,616)	1,020,711	71,371,115
Additions for the year	-	1,763,861	0	-	-	-	-	1,763,861
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(155,835,949)	-	(155,835,949)
Fair value changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,020,711)	(1,020,711)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,072,736</b>	<b>22,410,981</b>	<b>54,008,485</b>	<b>459,679</b>	<b>(164,683,565)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(83,721,684)</b>
Balance at 1 January 2016	10,000	1,708,875	20,933,413	54,008,485	-	(7,492,282)	(677,293)	68,491,198
Additions for the year	-	600,000	1,358,000	-	459,679	-	-	2,417,679
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,355,334)	-	(1,355,334)
Fair value changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,698,004	1,698,004
Interest earned on investment	-	-	119,568	-	-	-	-	119,568
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>2,308,875</b>	<b>22,410,981</b>	<b>54,008,485</b>	<b>459,679</b>	<b>(8,847,616)</b>	<b>1,020,711</b>	<b>71,371,115</b>

The notes on pages 15 to 44 are integral part of these financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	Note	31-Dec 2017 N '000	31-Dec 2016 N '000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated / (used) in operations	30	(142,691,546)	(9,008,541)
<b>Net cash flows (used) / generated in operating activities</b>		<b>(142,691,546)</b>	<b>(9,008,541)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	15	(527,495)	(79,370)
Acquisition of intangible asset	16	-	(14,095)
Investment in Nigerian treasury bills		-	7,880,432
Externally managed asset (adjusted for cash element)	18	(11,670,237)	(36,862,529)
Repaid interest on borrowing	22	-	(4,110,750)
Proceed from disposal of PPE		5,044	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(12,192,688)</b>	<b>(33,186,312)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Contributions from Federal Government of Nigeria	24	1,763,861	600,000
Power trading capital received during the year	25	-	1,358,000
Interest on investment of capitalisation fund	25	-	119,568
Borrowings during the year	22	111,318,508	36,918,452
BPE Escrow	26	-	4,426
NEMSF received	27	-	459,679
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>113,082,368</b>	<b>39,460,125</b>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(41,801,866)</b>	<b>(2,734,728)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		74,315,432	77,050,160
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<b>32,513,567</b>	<b>74,315,432</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise:</b>			
Cash in hand and commercial bank	20	304	0
Cash at Central Bank of Nigeria	20	31,582,796	71,134,434
		31,583,100	71,134,434
Externally managed asset - Cash	18	930,467	3,180,998
		<b>32,513,567</b>	<b>74,315,432</b>

The notes on pages 15 to 44 are integral part of these financial statements.



**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**  
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**1 General information**

Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (the Company) was incorporated in Nigeria on 29 July 2010. The Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) holds 80% of the ordinary shares whilst the Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) holds the remaining 20% both in trust for the Federal Government of Nigeria. The Company was granted a ten (10) years license (15 November 2011 to 14 November 2021) by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) to deal in the bulk purchase and resale of electricity.

The Company's operations are funded through the market administration charges and budgetary appropriations received from the Federal Government of Nigeria, the ultimate controlling party. Funding for the Company's mandate as provided in the Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSRA) and as laid out in the Power Sector Road Map are appropriated to the Company from the Federal Government's annual budget.

Following the declaration of the Transitional Electricity Market (TEM) on 1 February 2015, via Order No.136 of 30th January 2015, by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), the company took the responsibility in the transitional stage of the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) for purchasing bulk power from generation companies and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) based on Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and reselling the power to the distribution companies, and eligible customers according to demand, based on vesting contracts and power sale agreements entered into with distribution companies and eligible customers respectively.

The principal activities of the Company are:

- To undertake the business of trading in the wholesale electricity market as bulk purchaser and bulk seller of electricity and ancillary services pursuant to the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005.

- To take over the contract management and obligations of the Federal Government of Nigeria under existing Power Purchase Agreements.

- To assume active obligations in the gas sector pursuant to its designated role as the Federal Government of Nigeria's anchor for gas supply guarantees.

- To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The Company is domiciled in Nigeria and the address of its registered office is:  
442 Zambezi Street,  
Maitama, Abuja.  
Nigeria.

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**2.1 Basis of preparation and adoption of IFRSs**

The financial statements of Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including International Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. Further standards may be issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and may be subject to the interpretations issued by the IFRIC.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Directors believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Company's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale financial assets and held-for-trading financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in naira and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'000), except where otherwise indicated.



**NIGERIAN BULK ELECTRICITY TRADING PLC**  
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**2.1.1 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have no doubt that the Company would remain in existence after 12 months.

**2.1.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company

The following standards have been adopted by the Company for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and have a material impact on the Company:

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

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2017 are not material to the Company.

**New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective**

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company. The standards and amendments are as follows:

- (i) **IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'**, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in May 2014 and will be effective 1st January 2018. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at the initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments. IFRS 9 also replace the incurred loss model in IAS 39 with the expected credit loss model for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company is assessing the full impact of the standards on its financial statements.
- (ii) **IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers**  
 The standard outlines a single comprehensive framework for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers, it supersedes current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 revenue and IAS 11 construction contracts and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning from 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted.  
 The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The core principle is delivered in a five step model:
  - identify the contract(s) with a customer
  - identify the performance obligations in the contract
  - Determine the transaction price
  - Allocate the transaction prices to the performance obligations in the contract.
  - Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.
 IFRS 15 also includes a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that significantly expands the current disclosure requirements related to revenue recognition.
- (iii) **IFRS 16, 'Leases'**. This standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the customer "lessee" and the supplier - "lessor". IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as required by IAS 17 and introduces a single lease accounting model. Applying the model a lessee is required to recognise:
  - assets and liabilities for leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying assets is of low value,
  - depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in profit or loss.
 For the lessor, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly a lessor continues to classify its lease into operating and finance leases, and to account for these two types of leases differently.  
 IFRS 16 is effective for financial years from 1 January 2019, and the Company is assessing the likely impact of this standard to its operation.
- (iv) **IFRIC 22: Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration**  
 The amendment clarifies the transaction date to be used in determining the exchange rate for translation of foreign currency transactions involving an advance payment or receipt. The amendment clarifies that the transaction date is the date on which the Company initially recognises the prepayment or deferred income arising from the advance consideration.  
 For transactions involving multiple payments or receipts, each payment or receipt gives rise to a separate transaction date.
- (v) **Amendment to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets'** to align the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 in line with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement disclosures, to require the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The amendment also requires additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal, consistently with the disclosure requirements for impaired assets in Nigerian GAAP.

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**2.2 Foreign currency translation**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

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

**(ii) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other income or expenses'.

**2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized when replaced. Depreciation starts when the asset is available for use. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other (losses)/gains - net' in the profit or loss.

The major categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Asset category	Depreciation rate (%)
Furniture & fittings	20
Computer equipment	33
Office equipment	20
Motor vehicles	25

**2.4 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are stated at the amount initially recognized, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets include expenditure on licenses obtained from regulatory authorities and computer software licenses. Subsequent expenditure on software is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits of the related software. Software maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the profit or loss statement as they are incurred. Amortization is recognized in the profit or loss statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software ranges between 1-3 years while that of the operating license is for a period of 10 years. These are reassessed annually.

**2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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**2.6 Financial instruments**

In accordance with IAS 39, all financial assets and liabilities must be recognised in the Company's statement of financial position and measured in accordance with their assigned categories. Acquisition or sales of financial assets, liabilities or equity instrument are recognised on the trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value while transaction costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments, are recognised immediately through profit or loss. Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments.

**(ii) Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent to initial measurement, held to maturity instruments are measured either at fair value or amortized cost based on their classification.

**(iii) Classification and related measurement**

Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. The Company uses trade date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial asset transactions

**(iv) Financial assets**

The Company classifies its financial assets in terms of the following IAS 39 categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity financial assets; and available-for-sale financial assets.

*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

This category comprises two sub-categories: financial assets classified as held for trading, and financial assets designated by the Company as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition (the so-called "fair value option").

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

Financial instruments included in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss. Interest income and dividend income on financial assets held for trading are included in profit and loss respectively. At the reporting dates covered by these year end financial statements, the Company had no financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through 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, other than :

- those that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as fair value through profit or loss;
- those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; or
- those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, for reasons other than credit deterioration.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost less any impairment.

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*Held-to-maturity financial assets*

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than:

- those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as fair value through profit or loss;
- those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; or
- those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is included in 'Interest income' in the profit or loss statement.

The Company's investment in held to maturity includes only Nigerian Treasury bills.

*Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in 'Interest income', with dividend income included in 'Other income'. When available-for-sale financial assets are sold or impaired, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in a separate reserve in equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

**(v) Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. There are no financial liabilities in any other financial instrument category. Management determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition.

*Financial liabilities at amortised cost*

These include trade payables and other payables. They are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

**(vi) Determination of fair value**

At initial recognition, the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration paid or received), unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions of the same instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, for financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes quoted debt instruments on major exchanges and broker quotes. For example, the Nigerian Stock Exchange and quotes from the FMDQ OTC PLC website.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry commission, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

For other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using market inputs existing at the dates of the statement of financial position. For illiquid financial instruments, the fair values are further adjusted to compensate for the credit risks attached to the issuers.

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**(vii) De-recognition**

Financial assets and liabilities are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows or settle obligations have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

**(viii) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**2.7 Impairment of financial assets**

*Assets carried at amortised costs*

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, 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 discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment using an impairment model that incorporates critical estimates such as the loss given default, the probability of default and the aged analysis of debtors in determining collective 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 recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

**2.8 Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade and other receivables are carried at the original invoice amount, less allowances made for doubtful receivables. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortized cost. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will be unable to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

**2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used in the management of the Company's short-term commitments.

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**2.10 Share capital**

The Company has only one class of shares - ordinary shares - which are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds.

The Company benefits from funding (Contributions by the Federal Government of Nigeria and Power Trading Capital) to finance its activities. Funds from the government are recognized at their amount received as such contributions are not refundable. These funds are recognised and presented as equity.

**2.11 Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.12 Employee benefits**

**(i) Wages, salaries and annual leave**

Wages, salaries, bonuses, other contributions, paid annual leave and sick leave are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

**(ii) Defined contribution plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees in line with the Pension Reform Act. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's contributions to the defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit or loss statement in the year to which they relate.

**2.13 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

**2.14 Taxation**

The Company obtained Company income tax waiver from the Federal Government of Nigeria.

**2.15 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when risks and rewards have passed to the customer.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the amount that may flow to the Company during the interim period of the power industry, the Company recognised revenue when actual payment has been made by the market operators.

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**2.16 Interest Income**

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

**2.17 Leases**

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

Leases of assets where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

**2.18 Comparatives**

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information. Where necessary, comparative figures are re-stated to align with current year presentation.

**3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed herein.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

**(i) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities**

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized but they are disclosed in the financial statement when they arise.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed unless they are remote.

**(ii) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company annually tests whether the trade receivables have suffered any impairment in accordance with the Company's credit policy. Impairment is calculated based on the best estimate of available information on the ability of debtors to pay and the estimated present value of the cash flow to be received.



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**4 Financial risk management**

**4.1 Overview of Company's Risk Management**

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

**Financial risk management overview**

The main risks that the Company is facing and actively monitoring and managing are the following:

- (i) the credit risk deriving from the possible default of a counterparty; and
- (ii) the liquidity risk deriving from the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's operations may not be available.
- (iii) Market risk deriving from adverse movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, general price level and commodity price risk.
- (iv) regulatory risk deriving from the fact that the company has a 10 years licence period. The regulator might withdraw the licence or refuse to grant an extension of the licence on its expiration.

**(a) Credit risk**

Credit risk represents the Company's exposure to potential losses deriving from the non-performance of counterparties (Distribution Companies or DISCOs) and other debtors. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and credit exposures to outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

In accordance with the EPSR Act, the electricity industry needs to transition to a new model, where a government owned bulk buyer carries out contract management and bulk trading (on behalf of the distribution companies or DISCOs) until such time as the industry has developed the settlement, accounting, managerial and governance systems required for successful bilateral contracting.

Therefore, in order to accelerate private sector investments in power generation, an amount was set aside in an escrow account, through which the Federal Government provides credit enhancement to the bulk purchaser that will enter into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the successor generation companies and IPPs without using the Company's working capital as subsidy for shortfalls in DISCO payments.

This escrow account represents a risk guarantee to secure the Company's payment obligations to sellers for the sale of electrical capacity and electrical energy under the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), as proposed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE). Pursuant to its powers under Section 11 of the Privatization Act, The National Council on Privatization (NCP) at its 5th meeting for the year 2013, on 2 December 2013, approved the amount of N50 billion from the proceeds of the privatization of Egbin Power Plc., to be placed in escrow with the escrow agents, being First City Monument Bank (FCMB), United Bank for Africa (UBA) and First Bank of Nigeria Plc. (FBN) on behalf of the Company.

This amount is to be used solely for the payment to the sellers (Generation Companies or GENCOs) in the event that the DISCOs have not made payment to the Company's clearing account sufficient to pay the sellers. The Escrow account is for a 3 year period and would be terminated when all the escrow funds have been disbursed and/or at the third anniversary of the deposit of the Escrow amount, whichever is earlier. Any balance in the escrow account as at the third anniversary of the account would be released to BPE. However, the account is renewable if there is a payment default of a seller's invoiced amount.

Below is a breakdown of the Company's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk and the maximum credit risk exposure before collateral held or other credit enhancements as at the reporting date.

**(i) Financial instruments exposed to credit risk**

	Maximum exposure	
	31-Dec 2017 N '000	31-Dec 2016 N '000
Cash and cash equivalents	31,583,100	71,134,434
Trade and other receivables	780,843,194	471,389,318
Externally managed assets (loans & receivables and cash)	41,774,446	65,079,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>854,200,740</b>	<b>607,603,463</b>



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These financial assets are further broken into the following:

31 December 2017	Cash & cash equivalent N'000	Trade and other receivables N'000	Externally managed assets (loans & receivables and cash) N'000	Total N'000
Neither past due nor impaired	31,583,100	141,531,639	41,774,446	214,889,185
Past due but not impaired	-	639,311,556	-	639,311,556
Impaired	-	218,040,586	-	218,040,586
Gross	31,583,100	998,883,781	41,774,446	1,072,241,327
Impairment allowance	-	(218,040,586)	-	(218,040,586)
Net	31,583,100	780,843,194	41,774,446	854,200,740

31 December 2016	Cash & cash equivalent N'000	Trade and other receivables N'000	Externally managed assets (loans & receivables and cash) N'000	Total N'000
Neither past due nor impaired	71,134,434	84,548,982	65,079,711	220,763,127
Past due but not impaired	-	386,840,336	-	386,840,336
Impaired	-	15,942,235	-	15,942,235
Gross	71,134,434	487,331,554	65,079,711	623,545,698
Impairment allowance	-	(15,942,235)	-	(15,942,235)
Net	71,134,434	471,389,318	65,079,711	607,603,463

The Company carries out an impairment trigger assessment for its trade and other receivables at each reporting year end. The Company considers impairment triggers to be customers elapsing their credit periods and customers defaulting on a payment. At the reporting year end, the impairment test indicates that some part of the Company's trade receivable may not be collectible, thus the impairment loss provided as in above. Management is of the view that outside of this the carrying amounts of its trade and other receivables are fully recoverable.

**(ii) Credit quality of financial assets**

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be referenced to external ratings (if available) or to historical information about the counterparty default rates.

Trade and other receivables consists of balances from Distribution companies, staff loans, cash advance and prepayments. The counterparties have no external ratings. Except the distribution companies, these other receivables are less than six months with no defaults in the past.

An analysis of the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is presented as follows:

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Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

	2017 N '000	2016 N '000
Cash and bank balances		
B+	31,583,100	71,134,434
BB-	-	-
Others	-	-
Externally managed investment	-	-
B+	41,774,446	65,079,711
	<b>73,357,546</b>	<b>136,214,145</b>

"A" ratings indicate expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

"AA" ratings indicate reliable and stable financial institution(s) with the lowest expectation of default risks. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

"B" ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

"BB" ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. "Others" consists of cash in hand balances.

This is based on Fitch national long-term rating and foreign currency long term rating.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of asset mentioned above. No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

**(b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments as they fall due. The Company uses both long term and short term cash flow projections to monitor funding requirements for activities and to ensure there are sufficient cash resources to meet operational needs. Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department through budgeting and quarterly budget report. Liquidity management is a critical function in the company, as the receipts from its energy sales is not always enough to pay for its energy purchases, thus the company relies on various intervention facilities by the Federal Government to meet its obligations to energy suppliers.

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The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting dates to the contractual maturity date.

	31 December 2017 N'000			31 December 2016 N'000		
	Less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	2 years to 5 years	Less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	2 years to 5 years
Trade and other payables	150,696,126	631,604,093		89,376,577	378,013,609	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	123,854,591	-	-	-	-
Non-current portion of borrowings	-	-	114,432,874	-	-	118,401,535
	<b>150,696,126</b>	<b>755,458,684</b>	<b>114,432,874</b>	<b>89,376,577</b>	<b>378,013,609</b>	<b>118,401,535</b>

The amounts disclosed in the tables above are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the liabilities.

**(c) Market risk**

Market risk is the possibility that changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates or commodity prices will adversely affect the value of the Company's financial assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows.

**(i) Foreign exchange risk**

Exchange rate risk arise from payment obligations to GENCOs and facilities denominated in US Dollars. The risk would be mitigated by payments in US Dollars from International customers, and fund investment in US Dollars.

**(ii) Interest rate risk**

All the company's borrowings have fixed interest rates, therefore variations in the market interest rate may have little impact on its operations. It finances its activities from funds provided by the government at fixed interest rates and through its generated revenue.

**(iii) Price risk**

The Company is not exposed to securities price risk because there are no investments in equity held by the Company. The Company is not permitted to invest in equity investments.

**(d) Capital risk management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company considers its capital structure to include common share capital and net working capital (defined as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other receivables and other current assets less accounts payable and accrued liabilities less other current liabilities).

The Company relies on the cash resources available from income on services provided, capital contributions and budgetary allocations by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Capital is defined by total equity and it is monitored regularly by the Company's management. The Company is not subject to an externally imposed capital.

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**4.2 Financial instruments by category**

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position approximates their fair values. Trade and other receivables/payables, held to maturity and cash and cash equivalents are the Company's short term financial instruments. Accordingly, management is of the opinion that their fair values are not expected to be materially different from their carrying values.

Financial instrument classification	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Carrying value N '000	Fair value N '000	Carrying value N '000	Fair value N '000
<b>Loans and receivables:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	780,843,194	780,843,194	471,389,318	471,389,318
Externally managed assets (loans & receivables and cash)	41,774,446	41,774,446	65,079,711	65,079,711
	<u>822,617,641</u>	<u>822,617,641</u>	<u>536,469,029</u>	<u>536,469,029</u>
<b>Available for sale</b>				
Externally managed assets (available for sale)	<u>77,893,123</u>	<u>77,893,123</u>	<u>45,168,152</u>	<u>45,168,152</u>
<b>Assets valued through profit or loss:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>31,583,100</u>	<u>31,583,100</u>	<u>71,134,434</u>	<u>71,134,434</u>
<b>Other financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	782,300,219	782,300,219	467,390,187	467,390,187
Borrowings	238,287,465	238,287,465	118,401,535	118,401,535
	<u>1,020,587,684</u>	<u>1,020,587,684</u>	<u>585,791,722</u>	<u>585,791,722</u>

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. The Company classifies the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- > Level 1 - inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- > Level 2 - inputs to the valuation methodology are derived from quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- > Level 3 - inputs to the valuation methodology are not based on observable market data.

Cash and cash equivalents have been classified as Level 1. They are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the instrument. Available for sale instruments have also been classified as Level 1 as they are carried at unadjusted market values.

Held to maturity have been classified as Level 2. They are valued using the information substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Accounts receivable and other receivables and trade payable and accrued liabilities are all short-term in nature and as such, their carrying values approximate fair values.

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	<b>2017</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>N'000</b>
<b>5 Revenue</b>		
Market proceeds (i)	198,482	278,189
Sales - bulk electricity (ii)	519,984,599	393,256,580
Interest on unpaid balance (iii)	148,871,441	46,202,106
	<b><u>669,054,522</u></b>	<b><u>439,736,876</u></b>

- (i) This relates to market revenue obtained from the Market Operator (MO) in line with the Rules for the transitional electricity market (TEM). These charges are deducted from payments made by the distribution companies and remitted monthly to the Company by the Market Operator.

	<b>2017</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>N'000</b>
(ii) <i>Sales - bulk Electricity is made up of:</i>		
<i>Sales to Nigerian electricity distribution companies</i>	493,016,967	365,358,224
<i>Sales to International customers</i>	26,071,721	26,871,915
<i>Sales to GENCOs (energy import)</i>	895,912	1,026,441
	<b><u>519,984,599</u></b>	<b><u>393,256,580</u></b>

With the commencement of the Transitional Electricity Market (TEM) in February 2015, the company activated the vesting agreements it signed with the eleven Distribution Companies (DISCOs), selling electricity to them as per the tariff schedule to the vesting agreements, while existing Nigeria bilateral agreements on power supply with the International customers continued to be operated by the Market Operator - the predecessor to NBET. However on 7 September 2016, the Ministry of Power, Works and Housing clarified that the administration of sale of electrical energy to the International customers should be transferred to NBET in line with the new structure of the electricity market in Nigeria. But before this can be done, certain amendments and negotiations has to take place, meanwhile the Ministry asked the Management of TCN and NBET to agree on a sharing formula to be used to split payments from the international customers since the MO sends a single invoice to them. On 19 June 2017, the two management agreed that the average monthly administrative charges is between 22-24%, and therefore the Ministry approved that after deduction of this percentage, the balance should be paid to NBET for settling GENCO capacity and energy payments. Therefore the figure on International customers above represents 76% of the total value of invoices sent by the Market Operator to the International customers.

- (iii) As per the Supplementary Order issued by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), Section 8a(v), financial shortfall by DISCOs shall be repayable at NIBOR plus 10%, but from August 2016 the rate was reviewed to NIBOR plus 4%. This is computed daily on the DISCOs outstanding balance after the payment due date.

	<b>2017</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>N'000</b>
<b>6 Cost of sales</b>		
Purchases - bulk electricity (i)	529,983,998	387,842,983
Interest on unpaid balance	91,545,625	46,681,802
	<b><u>621,529,623</u></b>	<b><u>434,524,785</u></b>

- (i) These are capacity and delivered energy bills from power generating companies (GENCOs) under their different Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) based on their tariff schedule.

<b>7 Other income</b>		
Interest on staff revolving mortgage loan	1,638	9,541
Gain on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	4,855	-
Sundry income	14	8
	<b><u>6,507</u></b>	<b><u>9,549</u></b>

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	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>8 Administrative and general expenses</b>		
Communication and postage	11,848	10,448
Rent and rates	66,425	27,825
Training expenses	57,278	4,757
Local and international travels	55,930	38,214
Consultancy services	106,962	14,727
Legal and professional services	4,000	4,500
Internet access charges	10,259	10,234
Entertainment and meals	11,559	11,797
Medical expenses	11,110	15,973
Security expenses	3,165	2,402
Publicity and advertisement	12,078	12,582
Insurance	18,983	4,624
Vehicle running and maintenance	17,002	13,729
Electricity expenses	14,903	-
Repairs and maintenance of building and office equipment	17,718	17,501
Computer and information technology supplies and licenses	26,968	20,551
Printing and stationery	3,910	3,612
Investment management expenses	886	55,042
Welfare expenses	11,308	17,315
Meetings and stakeholder engagements	2,744	29,384
Other operating expenses	47,081	49,559
Directors' emoluments and other expenses (Note 10)	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	10,400	10,400
	<b>522,518</b>	<b>375,175</b>
<b>9 Payroll and related costs</b>		
<b>(i) Staff cost</b>		
Salaries and wages	602,784	538,993
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	23,204	22,629
	<b>625,989</b>	<b>561,622</b>
Pension was determined based on monthly contribution at the rate of 8% from Employee and 10% from Company, of the basic, housing, and transport allowance of each employee, and paid to the pension fund administrator chosen by the employee. The figure above is the company's 10% contribution.		
<b>(ii) The average number of persons employed by the Company at the end of each year was as follows:-</b>		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
<i>Executive Management staff</i>	5	5
<i>Management staff</i>	8	8
<i>Non Management staff</i>	34	32
	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>

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	2017 Number	2016 Number
<b>(iii) Employee remuneration bands:</b>		
Employees whose emoluments were within the following ranges in the year were:		
Below N5,000,000	22	19
N5,000,001 - N10,000,000	12	13
N10,000,001 - N15,000,000	3	4
N15,000,001 - N20,000,000	5	4
Above N20,000,001	5	5
	<u>47</u>	<u>45</u>
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
<b>10 Directors' emoluments</b>		
Remuneration paid to the Company's directors was:		
Fees, allowances and expenses	-	-
The Board was dissolved together with the governing boards of all Federal Government parastatals, agencies, institutions and government owned companies by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari on 16 July 2015.		
Highest paid director - Managing Director	<u>38,500</u>	<u>48,538</u>
<b>11 Depreciation and amortisation</b>		
Depreciation expense	135,385	124,641
Amortisation expense	11,003	9,924
	<u>146,388</u>	<u>134,565</u>
<b>12 Impairment charge</b>	<u>202,098,351</u>	<u>15,942,235</u>
The impairment charge in 2017 relates to Interest charged on unpaid DISCO balances from 2015 to 2017. The distribution companies contended that this interest is not recoverable from the end users and faulted the basis of computation. Further, the Regulator - NERC released Order 2019, which made the basis of the interest computation untenable. The 2016 charge relates to balances outstanding with the Market Operator in respect of sales to International customers.		
<b>13 Finance income</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
Bank interest income	817	1,601
Investment income on Eurobond investment	8,684,596	4,740,919
Net exchange gains*	839,377	10,692,338
	<u>9,524,790</u>	<u>15,434,858</u>
* Exchange gain / (loss) arose mainly from the International customers balance, and the Eurobond facility		
<b>14 Finance cost</b>		
Interest expense on Eurobond facility (i)	8,567,422	4,832,730
Interest expense on CBN Payment Assurance Facility (CBN-PAF) (ii)	929,347	-
Other financial charges	2,131	165,504
	<u>9,498,900</u>	<u>4,998,234</u>
(i) Interest rate on the Eurobond facility is 5.375% PA. (see Note 22 (i)).		
(ii) Interest rate on the CBN- PAF is 5% PA. (see Note 22(ii))		

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**15 Property, plant and equipment**

	<b>Furniture &amp; fittings N'000</b>	<b>Computer Equipment N'000</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles N'000</b>	<b>Office Equipment N'000</b>	<b>Total N'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2017	184,665	64,391	229,148	133,829	612,033
Additions	178,007	4,100	332,559	12,830	527,495
Disposals			(76,592)	(1,664)	(78,256)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>362,672</b>	<b>68,490</b>	<b>485,115</b>	<b>144,995</b>	<b>1,061,273</b>
At 1 January 2016	141,047	63,824	229,148	98,645	532,664
Additions	43,618	567	-	35,184	79,370
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>184,665</b>	<b>64,391</b>	<b>229,148</b>	<b>133,829</b>	<b>612,033</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2017	98,808	47,713	163,511	45,748	355,779
Charge for the year	33,219	15,837	59,745	26,587	135,388
Charge on disposals			(76,591)	(1,475)	(78,067)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>132,027</b>	<b>63,550</b>	<b>146,664</b>	<b>70,859</b>	<b>413,100</b>
At 1 January 2016	63,700	30,912	114,901	21,625	231,138
Charge for the year	35,108	16,801	48,610	24,122	124,641
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>98,808</b>	<b>47,713</b>	<b>163,511</b>	<b>45,748</b>	<b>355,779</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>230,645</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>338,452</b>	<b>74,136</b>	<b>648,173</b>
At 31 December 2016	85,857	16,678	65,638	88,082	256,254
At 1 January 2016	77,347	32,912	114,247	77,020	301,526

**16 Intangible assets**

	<b>License N'000</b>	<b>Computer Software N'000</b>	<b>Total N'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2017	12,305	38,015	50,320
Additions	(0)	0	(0)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>12,305</b>	<b>38,015</b>	<b>50,320</b>
At 1 January 2016	12,305	23,920	36,225
Additions	-	14,095	14,095
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>12,305</b>	<b>38,015</b>	<b>50,320</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>			
At 1 January 2017	6,358	19,744	26,102
Charge for the year	1,231	9,772	11,003
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>29,516</b>	<b>37,105</b>
At 1 January 2016	5,127	11,050	16,177
Charge for the year	1,230	8,694	9,924
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>19,744</b>	<b>26,102</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>8,499</b>	<b>13,215</b>
At 31 December 2016	5,947	18,271	24,218
At 1 January 2016	7,178	12,870	20,048

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) issued license and acquired computer software recognised as intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their expected useful life of approximately 10years and 3years respectively.



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	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>17 Trade and other receivables</b>		
Trade receivable (i)	780,329,612	470,243,285
Other receivables and prepayments (ii)	513,583	1,146,033
	<b>780,843,194</b>	<b>471,389,318</b>
<b>(i) Trade receivable</b>		
Trade receivable is made up of:-		
International customers	49,826,718	40,545,925
Allowance for impairment	(15,942,235)	(15,942,235)
	33,884,483	24,603,690
Local distribution companies (DISCOs)	946,273,278	444,205,946
Allowance for impairment	(202,098,351)	-
	744,174,927	444,205,946
Local generating companies (GENCOs)	2,270,202	1,433,649
	<b>780,329,612</b>	<b>470,243,285</b>
Receivables due from Distribution Companies (DISCOs) are for capacity and delivered energy supplied to them under their respective vesting contracts. Interest at NIBOR plus 10% before August 2016, and NIBOR plus 4% from August 2016, are applied on outstanding balances until paid. The interest from 2015 to 2017 was fully impaired in the current period (see Note 12).		
<b>(ii) Other receivables and prepayments include:-</b>		
Prepaid furniture and rent allowance **	459,540	457,562
Other prepaid expenses	24,058	80,791
Staff advances for expenses	29,984	7,680
Other receivables	-	600,000
	<b>513,582</b>	<b>1,146,033</b>

\*\* On 1 July 2016 the company disbursed the first tranche of the staff mortgage loan scheme of N467,102,979; the second tranche of N97,760,644 on 15 January 2017, which provided an upfront advance of the equivalent of six years furniture and rent allowance to eligible staff. The loan attracts interest of 4% per annum, and repayment are by deduction of benefiting staff rent and furniture allowance.

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>18 Externally managed investment</b>		
Loans and receivables	40,843,979	61,898,713
Available for sale	77,893,123	45,168,152
Cash and cash equivalents	930,467	3,180,998
	<b>119,667,569</b>	<b>110,247,863</b>

The externally managed investment represents sum of USD\$350 million transferred to Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) under an Investment Management Agreement executed in 2014. In addition to management of the fund, NSIA also acts as a custodian and consideration will be paid to NSIA after certain milestones have been met and the customer's share of returns has been paid. NSIA's objective is to outperform a benchmark return of 1.21% - a blended rate provided across four leading Nigerian banks, however these terms were renegotiated effective 1 October 2016, setting a new hurdle rate of 4% return and capping the investment management fee at \$1 million per annum.

<b>19. Loan redemption account</b>		
Central Bank of Nigeria - Bond redemption account	<b>4,110,750</b>	<b>4,110,750</b>
This account warehouses the \$13,500,000 interest repayment on the Eurobond facility, due to the Debt Management Office (DMO).		

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>20 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash in hand	304	-
Cash at bank (Nigerian banks)	0	0
Cash with Central Bank of Nigeria TSA account (i)	27,861,773	55,955,919
Central Bank of Nigeria - Domiciliary account	3,721,023	15,178,515
	<b>31,583,100</b>	<b>71,134,434</b>

(i) The Cash with Central Bank of Nigeria TSA account is largely made up of funds received in respect of the Power Trading Capital, the Contributions from the Federal Government of Nigeria and the balance on BPE Egbin Escrow account which have been transferred from the commercial banks to the Treasury Single account (TSA) with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

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	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>21 Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables (i)	781,403,051	465,818,579
Other payables and accrued expenses (ii)	897,168	1,571,607
	<b>782,300,219</b>	<b>467,390,187</b>

(i) Trade payables represent the balance due to power generating companies (GENCOs) for energy received from them under their various Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). Interest are applied on the outstanding balances until paid in accordance with the PPAs.

(ii) **Other payables include:-**

Deposits	611,000	1,339,800
Investment manager's charges	11,185	7,751
Accrued expenses	274,983	224,056
	<b>897,168</b>	<b>1,571,607</b>

Deposits are cash bonds deposited by vendors, accrued expenses are amounts due to various vendors for goods and services provided to the Company, while investment manager's charges relate to the Eurobond fund management fees.

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>22 Borrowings</b>		
FGN Eurobond facility (i)	125,668,957	116,401,535
Power trading capital (ii)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Central Bank of Nigeria Payment Assurance Facility (CBN-PAF) (iii)	110,618,508	-
	<b>238,287,465</b>	<b>118,401,535</b>

(i) **Movement in FGN Eurobond facility is as follows:**

Opening loan balance	116,401,535	74,650,353
Revaluation	700,000	41,029,202
Interest accrued during the period	8,567,422	4,832,730
Interest transferred to Bond redemption account	-	(4,110,750)
	<b>125,668,957</b>	<b>116,401,535</b>

In March 2014, the Federal Government of Nigeria secured a \$1 billion Eurobond facility and \$350 million was availed to NBET to boost the operations of the Company. These funds were disbursed to NBET at 5.375% per annum, interest rate, on 6 June 2014 with a tenor of four and a half years, with a one year moratorium on interest payments. However at the expiration of the moratorium period, the Debt Management Office (DMO) granted the request of the company for a bullet repayment of the principal on maturity. The revaluation arose as a result of applying the closing forex rate as at 31 December 2017, to arrive at the carrying Naira value.

(ii) In accordance with Board of Directors resolution of 17 September 2020, this would be later reclassified and treated as deposit for shares (equity).

(iii) **Central Bank of Nigeria Payment Assurance Facility (CBN-PAF) is made up of:-**

Principal	109,689,161	-
Interest	929,347	-
	<b>110,618,508</b>	<b>-</b>

On 1 March 2017, the Federal Executive Council approved the emergency and long term power sector recovery plan and interventions to assure payment to the gas and generation sub sectors of the electricity industry. Under the plan, NBET is to enter into a loan agreement with the Central Bank of Nigeria to borrow the sum of up to N701,936,483,451 (Seven hundred and one Billion, Nine hundred and thirty six million, Four hundred and eighty three thousand, Four hundred and Fifty one Naira) only repayable over a 10-year period at interest of 5% per annum, for the purpose of implementing the payment assurance programme that guarantees energy payments for all electricity generation and gas supply companies on the national grid.

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>23 Share capital</b>		
Authorized:		
20,000,000 ordinary shares @ N0.50 each	10,000	10,000
Issued and fully paid:		
20,000,000 ordinary shares @ N0.50 each	10,000	10,000

Total authorised number of ordinary shares is 20,000,000 units with a par value of 50 kobo per unit of share. The Company's shares are held by Bureau of Public Enterprise and Ministry of Finance Incorporated at 80% and 20% respectively.

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	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>24 Contributions by the Federal Government of Nigeria</b>		
At 1 January	2,308,875	1,708,875
Additions in the year	1,937,906	600,000
Mopped up by Office of the Accountant General of the Federation	(174,045)	-
At 31 December	<u>4,072,736</u>	<u>2,308,875</u>

This represents annual contributions from the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) through the Ministry of Power for start up and operational activities of the Company. This contribution is based on the allocation to Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc., in the annual national budget

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>25 Power trading capital</b>		
At 1 January	22,410,981	20,933,413
Additions in the year	0	1,358,000
Interest earned on investment	-	119,568
At 31 December	<u>22,410,981</u>	<u>22,410,981</u>

Power trading capital represents funds appropriated to the Company to enable it carry out its mandate as stated in the Electric Power Sector Reform Act and as laid out in the Power Sector Road Map.

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>26 BPE Escrow accounts</b>		
BPE - Egbin Escrow	50,321,608	50,321,608
BPE - Olorunsogo Escrow	1,671,975	1,671,975
BPE - Omotosho Escrow	2,014,902	2,014,902
	<u>54,008,485</u>	<u>54,008,485</u>

These are funds set aside by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) as payment guarantee for the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) signed with the privatised Generating Companies (GENCOs).

*Movement in BPE Escrow accounts was as follows:*

	Escrowed amount (N'000)	Interest (N'000)	Total (N'000)
BPE - Egbin Escrow (i)	50,000,000	321,608	50,321,608
BPE - Olorunsogo Escrow (ii)	1,657,927	14,048	1,671,975
BPE - Omotosho Escrow (iii)	1,991,670	23,232	2,014,902
	<u>53,649,597</u>	<u>358,888</u>	<u>54,008,485</u>

- (i) At the execution of the Egbin escrow agreement in December 2013 with the escrow agents (FCMB, UBA, First Bank), the agreed interest rate was 0.02% per annum, but effective 1 July 2015 the rate was revised to 2% per annum. The fund with the escrow agents have been subsequently transferred in October 2015, into NBET CBN TSA account. In February 2016, the sum of N17.3 billion was used to settle obligations to power generating companies.
- (ii) Escrowed fund of USD10,110,000 for Olorunsogo PPA converted on 1 April 2014 at the rate of N163.9/USD1. In February and June 2016, the fund was completely used to settle the GENCO's payments shortfall.
- (iii) Escrowed fund of USD10,110,000 for Omotosho PPA converted on 22 April 2015 at the rate of N197/USD1. The interest rate was revised to 2% per annum effective 1 July 2015. In February and June 2016, the fund was completely used to settle the GENCO's payments shortfall.

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>27 Nigerian Electricity Market Stabilisation Facility</b>		
Balance as at year end	<u>459,679</u>	<u>459,679</u>
This facility was granted by the Central Bank of Nigeria for shortfalls in market revenue during the interim period.		
<b>28 Retained earnings</b>		
At 1 January	(8,847,616)	(7,492,282)
Transfer from profit or loss for the year	(155,835,949)	(1,355,334)
At 31 December	<u>(164,683,565)</u>	<u>(8,847,616)</u>

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	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>29 Fair value reserves</b>		
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Opening balance	1,020,711	(677,293)
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,020,711)	1,698,004
Closing balance	<u>(0)</u>	<u>1,020,711</u>
Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised directly in fair value reserve in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired.		
<b>30 Reconciliation of Profit / (loss) before tax to cash generated from operations</b>		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(155,835,949)	(1,355,334)
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation (Property, plant & equipment)	135,388	124,641
- Amortization (Intangible assets)	11,003	9,924
- Net fair value changes	(1,020,711)	1,698,004
- Interest expense (unpaid)	8,567,422	4,832,730
- Impairment charge	202,098,351	15,942,235
- Gain on disposal of PPE	(4,855)	-
Changes in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	314,910,032	301,469,340
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and prepayments	(511,552,227)	(331,730,082)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	<u>(142,691,546)</u>	<u>(9,008,541)</u>

**31 Related party transactions and balances**

Related parties of the Company are determined based on the fact that these entities have representatives on the Company's Board. The related parties of the Company are as follows:

1. The Federal Ministry of Finance
2. The Bureau of Public Enterprise - Parent
3. Ministry of Power
4. Federal Government of Nigeria - Ultimate Controlling Parent

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

**(a) Transactions with related entities**

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
The Bureau of Public Enterprises (i)	54,008,485	54,008,485
Ministry of Finance (ii)	22,410,981	22,410,981
Ministry of Power (iii)	4,072,736	2,308,875
	<u>80,492,202</u>	<u>78,728,341</u>

- (i) Transactions with the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) represent the escrowed funds stated in Note 26.
- (ii) Transactions with the Ministry of Finance represent funds received in respect of the Power Trading Capital which represents cash back up in order to guarantee agreements signed by the entity with the generation companies (GENCOs) as stated in Note 25.
- (iii) Transactions with Ministry of Power represent annual budgetary receipts from the Federal Government for start up and operational activities of the Company as stated in Note 24.

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**(b) Key management compensation**

The key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The key management personnel are the Company's Directors and management staff. Key management personnel includes staff on the senior manager cadre and above. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000
<b>(i) Salaries and other short-term employee benefits</b>		
Directors - non executive	-	-
Management	251,120	332,892
	<u>251,120</u>	<u>332,892</u>
<b>(ii) Loans to management staff</b>		
Staff mortgage loan scheme {Note 17(ii)}	276,009	339,533

There was no other compensation paid during the period.

**32 Commitments and Contingent liabilities**

**(a) Financial commitments**

The Company did not charge its assets to secure liabilities of third parties.

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments have been taken into account in the preparation of these financial statements.

- (b) Commitments received include payment assurance guarantee received from the Distribution Companies covering three months guarantee on invoices, but ongoing court cases have frozen these guarantees, and made them unenforceable. (Note 33a).**

**(c) Litigations and claims**

The Company is involved in a number of litigations and claims in some ongoing cases in some Nigerian courts. In most of the cases the Company was joined as co-defendants, and based on management assessment and legal advice, none of the cases are likely to succeed against the Company or lead to any material loss, and as such no provisions have been made in these financial statements.

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**33 Financial risk management**

**Overview**

The main risks that the Company is facing and actively monitoring and managing are the following:

- (i) the credit risk deriving from the possible default of a counterparty; and
- (ii) the liquidity risk deriving from the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's operations may not be available.
- (iii) Market risk deriving from adverse movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, general price level and commodity price risk.
- (iv) regulatory risk deriving from the fact that the company has a 10 years licence period. The regulator might withdraw the licence or refuse to grant an extension of the licence on its expiration.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

**Risk management framework**

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

**(a) Credit risk**

Credit risk represents the Company's exposure to potential losses deriving from the non-performance of counterparties (Distribution Companies or DISCOs) and other debtors. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and credit exposures to outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

**Measures available to the Company to mitigate credit risk**

Under the vesting agreements signed with the Distribution companies, they provided bank guarantees covering three months of energy supply in case of default but court cases on this has largely made this provisions of the agreement

The status of the bank guarantee is as follows:-

Distribution company	BG Amount N'000	Date posted	Issuing bank	Tenure / Expiration
Jos				
Abuja	8,137,030	1st July 2020	UBA	Biennial- 1st July 2022
Benin	6,368,110	16th May 2018	Fidelity	Biennial- Expired
Eko	7,783,246	21st Jan 2015	Zenith	Evergreen
Enugu	6,368,110	9th Feb 2015	First Bank	Evergreen
Ibadan	9,198,382	3rd Feb 2015	Skye (Polaris)	Evergreen
Ikeja	10,613,520	20th Feb 2015	Zenith	Evergreen
Jos	3,891,623	27th March 2015	UBA	Evergreen
Kaduna	6,300,000	28th July 2018	Fidelity	Biennial- Expired
Kano	5,660,543	6th Feb 2015	Fidelity	Evergreen
Port Harcourt	4,599,191	26th Jan 2015	EcoBank	Evergreen
Yola	2,476,487	3rd February 2015	Skye (Polaris)	Evergreen
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,396,242</b>			

A deed of assignment was executed between the company and United Bank of Africa Plc - through United Capital Trustee Ltd, to assign the bank guarantees received prior to 20 May 2016 - the date of the execution of the Security Trust Deed, as payment security to electricity generating companies.

However two on going court cases at the Federal High court of Nigeria namely: (i) Benin and Ibadan Discos Vs NERC and NBET; and (ii) Enugu, Kano and Jos Discos Vs NERC currently impede access by the generation companies to the payment security, and therefore the Security Trust Deed has been put on hold.

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**(i) Financial assets exposed to credit risk**

Below is a breakdown of the Company's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk and the maximum credit risk exposure before collateral held or other credit enhancements as at the reporting date.

<i>Financial assets exposed to credit risk</i>	<b>Maximum exposure</b>	
	<b>31 Dec. 2017</b>	<b>31 Dec. 2016</b>
	<b>N '000</b>	<b>N '000</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	31,583,100	71,134,434
Trade and other receivables	780,843,194	471,389,318
Externally managed assets	119,667,569	110,247,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>932,093,863</b>	<b>652,771,616</b>

**(ii) Credit quality of financial assets**

An analysis of the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as at the reporting date is as follows:-

<b>31 December 2017</b>	<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalent N'000</b>	<b>Trade and other receivables N'000</b>	<b>Externally managed assets N'000</b>	<b>Total N'000</b>
Neither past due nor impaired	31,583,100	50,730,844	119,667,569	201,981,512
Past due but not impaired	-	730,112,351	-	730,112,351
Impaired	-	218,040,586	-	218,040,586
Gross	31,583,100	998,883,780	119,667,569	1,150,134,449
Impairment allowance	-	(218,040,586)	-	(218,040,586)
<b>Net</b>	<b>31,583,100</b>	<b>780,843,194</b>	<b>119,667,569</b>	<b>932,093,863</b>

<b>31 December 2016</b>	<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalent N'000</b>	<b>Trade and other receivables N'000</b>	<b>Externally managed assets N'000</b>	<b>Total N'000</b>
Neither past due nor impaired	71,134,434	84,548,982	110,247,863	265,931,279
Jos	-	386,840,337	-	386,840,337
Impaired	-	15,942,235	-	15,942,235
Gross	71,134,434	487,331,554	110,247,863	668,713,851
Impairment allowance	-	(15,942,235)	-	(15,942,235)
<b>Net</b>	<b>71,134,434</b>	<b>471,389,319</b>	<b>110,247,863</b>	<b>652,771,616</b>

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be referenced to external ratings (if available) or to historical information about the counterparty default rates.

Trade and other receivables consists of balances from Distribution companies, staff loans, cash advance and prepayments. The counterparties have no external ratings. Except the distribution companies, these other receivables are less than six months with no defaults in the past and therefore were not subjected to ECL model.

Cash and cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid assets of less than three months maturities held by the Central Bank of Nigeria. They are considered fully recoverable with minimal credit risk, and therefore was not Externally managed assets represents the Eurobond proceeds managed by the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority. The investments are in short term liquid assets, which has been fully liquidated subsequent to year end, and therefore was not subjected to ECL model.

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**(iii) Impairment assessment for trade receivables at 31 December 2017**

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. The Company recognised interest on DISCOs account receivable balances, but the DISCOs has contested these interest on the following grounds:-

- (i) the interest was not included in the parameters used in determining the tariff payable by end users.
- (ii) the basis of interest calculation was not clearly stated - thus the Company was using compounding and later changed to simple interest without re-calculating the previous interest.
- (iii) the DISCOs argued that the tariff end users pay for the electricity is not cost reflective and this coupled with government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) debt make it impossible to meet up with the payment obligations.

In consideration of the above, the Company recognised a loss event, and have recognised an impairment loss on the interest component of the trade receivable as follows:-

31 December 2017	Note	Trade Receivables - DISCOs		
		Principal N'000	Interest N'000	Total N'000
DISCO gross carrying amount	17(i)	744,174,927	202,098,351	946,273,278
Impairment loss	12	-	(202,098,351)	(202,098,351)
DISCO net carrying amount		<u>744,174,927</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>744,174,927</u>

**(iv) Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables**

The movement in the allowance for impairment on trade receivables during the year is as follows:-

Movement in impairment allowance	2017	2016
	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of the year	15,942,235	-
Impairment allowance for the year	202,098,351	15,942,235
Balance, end of the year	<u>218,040,586</u>	<u>15,942,235</u>



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**(b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

**(1) Measures available to the Company to mitigate liquidity risk**

Liquidity management is a critical function in the Company, as the receipts from its energy sales is not always enough to pay for its energy purchases, thus the company relies on various intervention facilities provided by the Federal Government to meet its obligations to energy suppliers. The intervention facilities include amongst others the following:-

**(i) Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) Escrow accounts**

In accordance with the EPSR Act, the electricity industry needs to transition to a new model, where a government owned bulk buyer carries out contract management and bulk trading (on behalf of the distribution companies or DISCOs) until such time as the industry has developed the settlement, accounting, managerial and governance systems required for successful bilateral contracting.

Therefore, in order to accelerate private sector investments in power generation, an amount was set aside in an escrow account, through which the Federal Government provides credit enhancement to the bulk purchaser that will enter into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the successor generation companies and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) without using the Company's working capital as subsidy for shortfalls in DISCO payments.

This escrow account represents a risk guarantee to secure the Company's payment obligations to sellers for the sale of electrical capacity and electrical energy under the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), as proposed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE). Pursuant to its powers under Section 11 of the Privatization Act, The National Council of Privatization (NCP) at its 5th meeting for the year 2013, on 2 December 2013, approved the amount of N50 billion from the proceeds of the privatization of Egbin Power Plc., to be placed in escrow accounts. Further sum of N1.67 billion for Olorunsogo and N2.01 billion for Omotosho Gencos were provided by BPE in escrow accounts.

This amount is to be used solely for the payment to the sellers (Generation Companies or GENCOs) in the event that the DISCOs have not made payment to the Company's clearing account sufficient to pay the sellers. The Escrow account is for a 3 year period and would be terminated when all the escrow funds have been disbursed and/or at the third anniversary of the deposit of the Escrow amount, whichever is earlier. Any balance in the escrow account as at the third anniversary of the account would be released to BPE. However, the account is renewable if there is a payment default of a seller's invoiced amount.

**(ii) Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Payment Assurance Facility (PAF)**

On 1 March 2017, the Federal Executive Council approved the emergency and long term Power Sector Recovery Plan (PSRP) backed by the World Bank, and interventions to assure payment to the gas and generation sub sectors of the electricity industry. Under the plan, NBET is to enter into a loan agreement with the Central Bank of Nigeria to borrow the sum of up to N701,936,483,451 (Seven hundred and one Billion, Nine hundred and thirty six million, Four hundred and eighty three thousand, Four hundred and Fifty one Naira) only repayable over a 10-year period at interest of 5% per annum, for the purpose of implementing the payment assurance programme that guarantees energy payments for all electricity generation and gas supply companies on the national grid. The Federal Ministry of Finance guaranteed the facility and the repayment would be through budgetary appropriations. As at the reporting date the Company has drawn the sum of N109.69 billion (2016 : Nil) from this facility. (Note 22)

**(iii) Budgetary appropriations by the Federal Government under the Power Sector Recovery Plan**

The Federal government through budgetary appropriations have provided fund to the company to enable it carry out its responsibilities under the Power Sector Recovery Plan. As at the reporting date about N22.4 billion has been provided to the Company under this plan with additional contributions of N4.07 billion from the annual budget.

**(2) Maturity profile of financial liabilities**

The following are the contractual undiscounted maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date

31 December 2017	Note	Carrying amount N'000	Contractual cashflows N'000	Less than one year N'000	Above one year N'000
<b>Non derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables		782,300,219	782,300,219	782,300,219	-
Borrowings		238,287,465	238,287,465	125,668,957	112,618,508
		<b>1,020,587,684</b>	<b>1,020,587,684</b>	<b>907,969,176</b>	<b>112,618,508</b>
<b>31 December 2016</b>					
<b>Non derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables		467,390,187	467,390,187	467,390,187	-
Borrowings		118,401,535	118,401,535	-	118,401,535
		<b>585,791,722</b>	<b>585,791,722</b>	<b>467,390,187</b>	<b>118,401,535</b>

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**(c) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low through various cost optimization programs. Moreover, market developments are monitored and discussed regularly, and mitigating actions are taken where necessary

**(i) Foreign exchange risk**

Exchange rate risk arise from payment obligations to GENCOs and facilities denominated in US Dollars. The risk would be mitigated by payments in US Dollars from International customers, and fund investment in US Dollars.

**(ii) Interest rate risk**

All the company's borrowings have fixed interest rates, therefore variations in the market interest rate may have little impact on its operations. It finances its activities from funds provided by the government at fixed interest rates and through its generated revenue.

**(iii) Price risk**

The Company is not exposed to securities price risk because there are no investments in equity held by the Company. The Company is not permitted to invest in equity investments.

**(d) Regulatory risk**

This derives from the fact that the company operates on a 10 year licence from its regulatory authority - Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC). The regulator might withdraw the licence before its expiration or decline to renew it after expiration, or renew it for a shorter period than the Company expected.

**(e) Capital risk management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company considers its capital structure to include common share capital and net working capital (defined as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other receivables and other current assets less accounts payable and accrued liabilities less other current liabilities).

The Company relies on the cash resources available from income on services provided, capital contributions and budgetary allocations by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Capital is defined by total equity and it is monitored regularly by the Company's management. The Company is not subject to an externally imposed capital.

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**34 Events after the reporting date**

**34.1 Payment Assurance Facility (N701 billion)**

The Federal Executive Council (FEC) at its meeting of March 1, 2017 approved a N701 billion Payment Assurance Facility for the power sector, to be provided by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The facility is a 10 - year loan to the Company at 5% interest. This facility is meant to provide the Company the funds to assure existing generation companies of payment of up to 80% of their monthly invoices, and their Gas Suppliers up to 90% of their invoices. As at 31 December 2019, the total sum of N701 billion has been fully utilised, however an extension of N600 billion was approved to ensure that 100% payment to generation companies are made on their invoices. At the tenure expiration of the facilities in June 2020 the unspent balance was N300,088,451,480. After obtaining the requisite approvals, the balance was applied in paying N234 billion to accrued shortfall of GENCOs for July 2020 to June 2021. N66 billion was reserved to be disbursed on the approval of the Honourable Minister of Finance Budget and National Planning to mitigate the risk of a call on the World Bank PRG and to cover financial obligation of NBET. The reconciled balance of the PAF facility as at the date of the last reconciliation in the first quarter of 2022 was N5,964,896,364.

Interest on the CBN N701 billion loan became payable in January 2019 as the moratorium period lapsed after one year. As at 31 December 2021, an interest amount of N116 billion and principal of N278.4 billion had accumulated on the two facilities. On 17 January 2022 the total principal and interest due as at 31 December 2021 had been paid.

**34.2 Repayment of NBET's \$350m Eurobond shareholder loan**

The \$350m Eurobond Shareholder loan availed to the Company in March 2014 fell due for repayment in June 2018. The total principal, interest and penalty on late repayment due for repayment was \$430.10 million, while the proceed from the liquidation of the fund managed by NSIA was \$417.46 million leaving a shortfall of \$12,636,724 payable to Debt Management Office (DMO). Subsequently the Company has paid the sum \$12,520,190 from its 2019 budgetary appropriation leaving a balance of \$116,540, which was paid in 2021.

**34.3 Transactions with generation companies and distribution companies**

Between 1 February 2015 and 31 December 2021, the Company has paid the generation companies N3.03 trillion against invoices of N4.014 trillion, representing 75% of total outstanding. Total outstanding invoices due to generation companies as at 31 December 2021 is N985 billion and; between 1 February 2015 and 31 December 2021, the eleven distribution companies have paid N1.308 trillion to the company from a total invoices of N3.773 trillion representing 35% payment. Total outstanding invoices is N2.465 trillion and estimated interest receivable is N931 billion based on interest rate of NIBOR +4%.

**34.4 Power Sector Reform Plan**

NBET has received the sum of N138 billion from the 2018 appropriation under the service wide votes, and also received further sum of N81.1 billion from its 2020 budget appropriation, N139 Billion from 2021, and N40 billion from 2022 budgetary appropriation for the Power Sector Reform program. The proceeds received has been used to reduce the growing outstanding balance due to GENCOs, this is reflected in the outstanding balances as at 31 January 2022.

**34.5 Transitional Electricity Market**

Following the declaration of the Transitional Electricity Market (TEM) on 1 February 2015, the Company assumed the responsibility in the transitional stage for purchasing bulk power from generation companies and Independent Power Producers (IPP), and reselling same to the distribution companies and eligible customers, of which NBET has executed vesting contracts with.

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**34 Events after the reporting date Cont'd**

**34.5 Transitional Electricity Market cont'd**

Following the Company's designation as Nigeria's sovereign agent in international power sale agreements earlier executed by the defunct Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), the company and PHCN in 2017 executed agreements for the novation of these agreements to the company. The agreements relate to the international power export to Societe Nigerienne d'Electricite (NIGELEC) and Communaute Electrique du Benin (CEB) respectively. While NBET proceeded to negotiate a new contractual / commercial framework with CEB and NIGELEC respectively, these were not eventually executed due to challenges encountered with the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) that administered the contracts prior to the commencement of TEM. Some generation companies in the electricity market are currently serving these customers.

**34.6 Court cases**

As at January 2022 there were subsisting lawsuits relating to issues in the electricity market, in which NBET has been listed amongst the Defendants:

**(i) Enugu Electricity Distribution Company (EEDC) V. NERC, BPE & NBET – Suit No. FHC/ABJ/CS/122/2020**

By an exparte application, EEDC complained about NERC's regulatory requirement for them to remit a stipulated minimum payment to NBET, as provided under the 2016 – 2018 Minor Review of Multi Year Tariff Order (MYTO) 2015 and Minimum Remittance Order for the Year 2019, dated 19th August 2019, with Effective Date of 1st July 2019 ("Minimum Remittance Order 2019"), and the December 2019 Minor Review and of Multi Year Tariff Order (MYTO) 2015 and Minimum Remittance Order for the Year 2020, dated 31st December 2019, with an effective date of 1st January 2020 ("Minimum Remittance Order 2020").

The court ordered that the defendants be put on notice and an order was made asking parties to maintain status quo. No date has been communicated to NBET yet, however, NERC was to procure a lawyer to defend NBET and NERC.

**(ii) Mr. Chinwe Henry Mbakwem vs NERC & 20 Ors. With suit No. FHC/ABJ/Cs/1128/2018**

The claimant alleged, that NBET has failed to pay sums due and owing to the Generation Companies (GenCos) promptly and as at when due, for the supply of power to the National Grid, and that NBET continues to owe, delay payments and/or underpay invoices. This, he claimed had resulted in the inability of the GENCOs to meet their operational payment obligations to various entities including gas suppliers. This breach of duty according to the claimant, has contributed to the unsteady electricity supply in the Nigerian Electricity Market. NBET has filed a motion seeking the dismissal of the case due to lack of merit.

The matter came up for mention on the 25th day of June 2019 at the Federal High Court, Lagos division. The Court could not sit at the adjourned date of 26 November 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The last adjournment was on 24 March 2022 for hearing of the motion seeking for the dismissal of the case, but did not sit. No new adjournment date has been given yet.

**(iii) Cyrex Energy Ltd & 1 Other v. FGN & 4 Others**

The parties to the law suit are: FGN (1st Defendant), Hon. AGF (2nd Defendant), CBN (3rd Defendant), NERC (4th Defendant) and NBET (5th Defendant). The plaintiffs alleged that, the CBN NEMSF facility was established by the FGN to pay the plaintiffs and other power producers to address the payment shortfall during the interim period. After the second reconciliation, parties identified the outstanding debt to be N2,292,847,594.44 of which gas charge was N1,789,847,594.44 and payment form capacity charge was N503,259,141.36 of which the gas payment component had been disbursed to the gas supplier but the capacity charge component has not been paid till date. As at the time of filing of this suit, the plaintiffs noted that the said indebtedness was N966,257,551.41, being the principal sum and accrued interest calculated at the rate of 16% i.e., the prime lending rate as contained in the PPA as 4% and the LPR as at 2014 of 12%. The matter came up on the 15th of December 2020 for mention. The matter was adjourned till 11 March 2021, and the last adjourned date is 4 October 2022.

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**34 Events after the reporting date Cont'd**

**34.7 The 2016 - 2018 minor review of Multi Year Tariff Order (MYTO) 2015 and minimum remittance order for the year 2019.**

In July 2019 the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) issued the above order which address amongst other objectives, the provision of cost reflective tariffs, thus ensuring that prices charged by licensees are fair to customers, and are sufficient to allow licensees that operate efficiently to recover the full cost of their activities including a reasonable return on the capital invested in the business.

**34.8 Reclassification of N2 billion borrowed from capital fund to deposit for shares**

On 17 September 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved that the N2 billion borrowed from the capital fund, approved by the board on 7 July 2014, for financing the recurrent expenditure, be reclassified and treated as deposit for shares (equity).

**34.9 Renewal of operating licence**

The ten years bulk electricity purchase and resale licence issued to the company from the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) expired in November 2021, and was renewed for a further term of 3 years with effect from 15 November 2021.

**34.10 Covid - 19 pandemic**

During the year 2020, the world was inflicted with the Covid -19 pandemic. In Nigeria, all sectors of the economy was affected as the government implemented lockdowns, restrictions in local and global travels, curfews, social distancing and other measures to curb the spread of the virus. The Company's business slowed down as the lockdown affected economic activities and cash flow of the distribution companies. Many of the distribution companies customers faced economic hardship and were unable to pay their electricity bills and this affected the remittance of the DISCOs to the Company. Further, visitations, meetings and other forms of physical engagements were halted, while lower level staff worked from home in accordance with the Federal Government directive. The consequent effect of the Nigerian economy slipping into recession, the low price of crude oil - which is the major source of revenue for the government, and fall in the exchange rate of the Naira adversely impacted on the ability of the DISCOs to meet up with their payment obligation to the Company. However the Company strived to achieve the best that could be done in the face of these daunting challenges. Several cost optimisation measures were introduced, and re-engineering of the processes to take advantage of new transformative business opportunities became imperative.

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**STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED**

	<b>2017</b>		<b>2016</b>	
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>%</b>
Revenue	669,054,522		439,736,876	
Less bought-in materials and services:	(824,124,602)		(439,384,861)	
Other operating income	<u>6,507</u>		<u>9,549</u>	
Value eroded	<u><b>(155,063,573)</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>	<u><b>361,564</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>
Distributed as follows				
Employees:				
To pay salaries, wages and other staff costs	625,989	(0)	561,622	155
Maintenance of assets:				
Depreciation and amortization	146,388	(0)	134,565	37
Future:				
Transfer to reserve	<u>(155,835,949)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(334,623)</u>	<u>(93)</u>
Value eroded	<u><b>(155,063,573)</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>	<u><b>361,564</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>

*Value added represents the wealth created through the use of the Company's assets by its employees and re-investment for the future creation of more wealth.*

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**FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000	2015 N'000	2014 N'000	2013 N'000
<b>ASSETS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>					
Non-current assets	661,388	280,472	321,573	229,758	189,027
Net current assets	153,904,393	189,492,178	144,815,553	84,749,889	16,054,573
Non-current liabilities	(238,287,465)	(118,401,535)	(76,650,353)	(66,631,275)	-
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>(83,721,684)</b>	<b>71,371,115</b>	<b>68,486,772</b>	<b>18,348,372</b>	<b>16,243,600</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>					
Share capital	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Contributions by the Federal Government of Nigeria	4,072,736	2,308,875	1,708,875	1,574,775	1,219,649
Power trading capital	22,410,981	22,410,981	20,933,413	18,776,003	15,717,672
BPE Escrow accounts	54,008,485	54,008,485	54,004,059	-	-
NEMSF	459,679	459,679	-	-	-
Accumulated profit/(loss)	(164,683,565)	(8,847,616)	(7,492,282)	(2,029,900)	(703,721)
Fair value reserves	(0)	1,020,711	(677,293)	17,494	-
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>(83,721,684)</b>	<b>71,371,115</b>	<b>68,486,772</b>	<b>18,348,372</b>	<b>16,243,600</b>

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	2017 N'000	2016 N'000	2015 N'000	2014 N'000	2013 N'000
Revenue	669,054,522	439,736,876	260,615,491	162,641	377,134
Other income	6,507	9,549	10	-	1,050
Cost of sales	(621,529,623)	(434,524,785)	(261,695,165)	-	-
Operating expenses	(1,294,894)	(1,071,362)	(1,087,739)	(1,102,800)	(764,500)
Net finance income / (cost)	25,889	10,436,624	(2,118,582)	(1,562,417)	2,825
Impairment charge	(202,098,351)	(15,942,235)	-	-	-
Loss for the year	(155,835,949)	(1,355,334)	(4,285,985)	(2,502,576)	(383,491)
Other comprehensive income	(0)	1,020,711	(677,293)	17,494	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(155,835,949)</b>	<b>(334,623)</b>	<b>(4,963,278)</b>	<b>(2,485,082)</b>	<b>(383,491)</b>