Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund

Financial Statements for the 10 months ended 31 December 2014
Together with Fund Manager's and Auditor's Reports

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DIRECTORS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

The Fund has no employees of its own.

Directors of the Fund Manager
Chuka Eseka (Chairman)
Olaolu Mudasiru (Non-Executive Director)
Damilola Ajayi (Managing Director/CEO)

Fund Manager
Vetiva Fund Managers Limited
Plot 266b Kofo Abayomi Street
Victoria Island
Lagos, Nigeria
Tel: +234 1 461 7251-3, +234 1 270 9657-8
Email: info@vetiva.com
Website: www.vetiva.com

Transfer Agent
Central Securities Clearing Systems Limited
12th Floor, NSE Building
2/4 Customs Street
Lagos.

Trustees
Union Trustees Limited
2/4 Davies Street, Lagos Island
Lagos.

Custodian
UBA Plc(Global Investors Services)
UBA House(12th Floor)
57 Marina
Lagos.

Auditors
KPMG Professional Services
KPMG Tower
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street
Victoria Island
Lagos.

Bankers
UBA Plc
UBA House(12th Floor)
57 Marina
Lagos.

Fund Manager's Report

for the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

The Fund Manager presents its first report on the affairs of Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund together with auditor's report and financial statements for the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund ("the Fund") is an open-ended fund established in March 2014. The underlying objective of the Fund is to enable unit holders to obtain market exposure to the constituent companies of the NSE 30 Index in an easily tradeable form as listed securities tradeable on the NSE (or any other licensed exchange on which the Fund may be listed) and to replicate the price and yield performance of the NSE 30 Index.
The NSE 30 index is an equity index intended to reflect the performance of the Nigerian equity market as a whole. It comprises the top 30 companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in terms of market capitalisation and liquidity (high frequency of trading of the shares).

The composition of the NSE 30 Index is guided by the following rules:
- The number of stocks is fixed at 30;
- The Equity Universe is chosen from the most liquid sectors in terms of volume trades (Average Daily volume of 2 million and above);
- No sector should have a weighting of more than 40%;
- No sector can have a weighting of less than 2%;
- No individual listed equity can have a weighting of more than 20%.

The components are subjected to the above rules on a semi-annual basis and rebalanced accordingly.

OPERATING RESULTS

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Total revenue	135,711
Profit before tax	58,795
Profit for the period	46,892
Earnings per unit (kobo)	31

Proposed distribution

The Board of Directors of the Fund Manager has recommended a distribution of 10 kobo per unit holding for the ten months period ended 31 December 2014. Withholding tax will be deducted at the time of payment. An interim distribution of 10 kobo was paid out for the period ended 30 June 2014.

MARKET REVIEW - 2014

Overview

Coming off 2013's impressive rally, the Nigerian stock market recorded mild gains at the start of 2014. However, the positive sentiment reversed, amidst market specific news and unfavourable macroeconomic variables.

The NSE ASI closed at 34,657.15 losing 16% whilst the NSE 30 Index closed at 1,563.22 losing 18% from the beginning of the year to complete a lackluster 2014. The latter part of the year was largely weighed down by a sharp decline in crude oil price (Brent: -39% in Q4) which dampened investor confidence and consequently led to a broad market sell-off.

Review of Fund Strategy and Performance

The Fund is passively managed to the Index, which tracks the 30 most capitalized stocks listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The Index uses an adjusted market capitalization methodology.

The Fund posted a negative absolute performance during the year, similar to the Index been tracked. Because the Fund's holdings were aligned with those of the Index, the active management strategy of security selection and/or sector allocation is not applicable.

The majority of the Fund's deviation against the Index was due to portfolio rebalancing fees and operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

MARKET OUTLOOK FOR 2015

Equities

Coming on the back of an unimpressive showing in 2014, we expect market conditions to be tepid for most part of the year. The theme of rising interest rates in the US, fresh regulatory headwinds on the domestic scene and heightened political risk (2015 being an election year) will dominate the investment landscape in 2015.

Whilst valuations appear relatively cheap, sustained pressure on oil prices will likely continue to constrain investor re-entry into equities. As such, our 2015 return expectation for the NSE ASI is anchored on oil price performance in the year.

Given that the market sell-off in the final quarter of 2014 was broad based, a broad-based market recovery is equally expected for the year 2015.

Auditors

During the period, the Fund Manager appointed Messrs. KPMG Professional Services as auditors to the Fund in accordance with Section 357 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria. KPMG Professional Services have indicated their willingness to resume in office as auditors in accordance with Section 357 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER:

....	....
Chuka Eseka	**Damilola Ajayi**
Chairman	MD/CEO
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003262	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004412
22 April 2015	**22 April 2015**

Statement of Fund Manager's Responsibilities in Relation to the Financial Statements.

The Fund Manager accepts responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements and other financial information set out on pages 11 to 38 that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

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

The Fund Manager has made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Fund will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER:

....	....
Chuka Eseka	**Damilola Ajayi**
Chairman	MD/CEO
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003262	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004412
22 April 2015	**22 April 2015**

Certification of accounts by Directors of the Fund Manager

We hereby certify the accounts and that neither the Fund Manager nor any other person acting on its behalf has:

i transferred units to another person for sale, resale or subsequent transfer to the Fund Manager for sale or resale; or

ii acquired or disposed of investments for account of the Trust otherwise than through a recognised Stock Exchange except where such investments consist of money market instruments or cash deposits; or

iii disposed of units to another person for a price lower than the current offered price; or

iv acquired units for a price higher than the current bid price.

....	....
Chuka Eseka	**Damilola Ajayi**
Chairman	MD/CEO
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003262	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004412
22 April 2015	**22 April 2015**

Trustees' Report

for the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

The Trustees present its first report on the affairs of Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund together with auditor's report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2014.

Principal Activities and Business Review

The Fund opened for subscription on 13 January 2014 and commenced investment activities on 26 February, 2014.

The Fund was registered under the Collective Investment Scheme by the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 160 of the Investments and Securities Act [2007]. The Fund was designed to substantially replicate the price and yield performance of the NSE 30 Index, as far as is practicable, by holding a portfolio of securities that substantially represents all of the component securities of the NSE 30 Index in substantially the same weighting as the NSE 30 Index as specified in Clause 14.1 of the Amended and Restated Trust Deed.

The Fund is listed and quoted on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange and maintains its assets separate from the assets of the Manager. The Scheme has been administered in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Amended and Restated Trust Deed.

Performance of the Fund

The Fund opened with 100,000,000 units on offer. A total of 159,400,000 units were allocated following the registration of additional units (59,400,000 units) with the Securities and Exchange Commission while a total of 10,000,000 units were redeemed during the period.

The Net Asset Value of the Fund as at 31 December, 2014 is as follows:

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Net Assets Value	2,338,313

The operating result for the period ended 31 December, 2014 is as follows:

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Profit for the period	46,892

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

Union Trustees Limited

....

Olufunke Aiyepola (Mrs)

FRC/2013/NBA/00000003285

22 April 2015

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees' responsibilities to the Fund are as follows:

1. To ensure that the basis on which the sale, issue repurchase or cancellation, as case may be, of participatory interests effected by or on behalf of the fund is carried out in accordance with the Investments and Securities Act, SEC Rules and Regulations and the Trust Deed.
2. To ensure that the selling or repurchase price or participatory interests is calculated in accordance with the Investments and Securities Act, SEC Rules and Regulations and the Trust Deed.
3. To carry out the instructions of the Manager unless they are inconsistent with the Investments and Securities Act, any applicable law or the Trust Deed.
4. To verify that the income accruals of the fund are applied in accordance with the Investments and Securities Act, SEC Rules and Regulations and the Trust Deed.
5. To verify that, in transactions involving the underlying portfolio any consideration is remitted to it within time limits which are acceptable market practice in the context of a particular transaction.
6. To enquire into and prepare a report on the administration of the fund by the Manager during each annual accounting period, in which it shall be stated whether the Fund has been administered in accordance with the provisions of the Investment and Securities Act, Custody Agreement and the Trust Deed.
7. To state the reason for the non-compliance and outline the steps taken by the Manager to rectify the situation where the Manager does not comply with the limitations and provisions referred to in in the Trust Deed.
8. To send report on the administration of the Fund to the Commission and to the Manager in good time to enable the Manager include a copy of the report in its annual report of the fund.
9. To ensure that there is legal separation of underlying portfolio and that the legal entitlement of investors to such underlying portfolio is assured.
10. To ensure that the underlying portfolio are properly safeguarded and administered in accordance with relevant laws of the Commission.
11. Whenever it becomes necessary for the Trustee to enforce the terms and conditions of the Trust Deed, the Trustee shall do so, within 10 (ten) working days and shall inform the Commission not later than 10 (ten) working days after the breach.
12. To ascertain that the monthly and other periodic returns/reports relating to the fund are sent by the Manager to the Commission.
13. To monitor the register of the holders.
14. To generally monitor the activities of the Manager on behalf of and in the interest of the holders.
15. To take all steps and execute all documents which are necessary to secure acquisition or disposals properly made by the Manager in accordance with the Trust Deed and the Custody Agreement.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
Union Trustees Limited
22 April 2015

KPMG Professional Services
KPMG Tower
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street
Victoria Island
PMB 40014, Falomo
Lagos

Telephone 234 (1) 271 8955
234 (1) 271 8599
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the unit holders of **Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund** ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December, 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cashflows for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 11 to 36.

Fund Manager's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund ("the Fund") as at 31 December, 2014 and of the Fund's financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Fund, so far as appears from our examination of those books and the Fund's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Signed: Kabir

Kabir O. Okunlola, FCA
FRC/ICAN/2012/00000000428
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
23 April 2015
Lagos, Nigeria

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
A 0835037

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	31 December 2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,141
Investment securities	14	2,357,328
Receivables	16	558
Total assets		**2,359,027**
Liability		
Accounts payable	17	(20,714)
Net assets attributable to unit holders		**2,338,313**
Represented by:		
Equity attributable to unitholders	18(b)	2,755,952
Retained earnings	18(b)	30,952
Fair value reserves	18(b)	(448,591)
Unit holder's funds		**2,338,313**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors of the Fund Manager on 22 April 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Chuka Eseka
Chairman
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003262

Damilola Ajayi
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004412

Additionally certified by:

Ayodeji Oshin
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003264

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

For the 10 month period ended 31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	31 December 2014
Dividend income		119,593
Interest income	7	1,965
Net (loss) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	(337)
Other income	9	14,490
Total revenue		**135,711**
Operating expenses	10	(76,916)
Profit before tax		**58,795**
Income taxes	11	(11,903)
Profit for the period		**46,892**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Fair value reserve (available-for-sale assets):		
Net change in fair value	18(b)	(448,591)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(401,699)**
Earnings per unit (kobo)	12	31

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in net assets attributable to unit holders

As at 31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	Unit holder's equity	Retained earnings	Fair value reserves	Total equity
Balance as at 1 March 2014		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period:					
Profit for the period		-	46,892	-	46,892
Fair value changes on available for sale financial assets		-	-	(448,591)	(448,591)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	46,892	(448,591)	(401,699)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:					
Additions to unit holder's equity	18(b)	2,941,880	-	-	2,941,880
Redemption of unit holder's equity	18(b)	(185,928)	-	-	(185,928)
Distribution to unit holders	18(b)	-	(15,940)	-	(15,940)
Total contribution and distributions to equity holders		2,755,952	(15,940)	-	2,740,012
Balance at 31 December 2014		2,755,952	30,952	(448,591)	2,338,313

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the 10 months ended 31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	31 December 2014
Profit for the period		46,892
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	7	(1,965)
Realised gain on disposal of financial assets	9	(14,490)
Dividend income		(119,593)
Income tax	11	11,903
		(77,253)
Change in receivables		(558)
Change in accounts payable		20,714
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations		(57,097)
Purchase of investment securities		(2,342,838)
Interest received	7	1,965
Dividend received		119,593
Witholding tax paid	11	(11,903)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(2,290,280)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from unitholders contributions	18(b)	2,493,289
Distribution to unit holders	18(b)	(15,940)
Cash paid on redemption of units	18(b)	(185,928)
Net cash used in financing activities		2,291,421
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,141
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		1,141

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

1 Reporting entity

Vetiva Grifin 30 Exchange Traded Fund ("the Fund") is an open-ended fund that operates in Nigeria. It was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission in January 2014. The Fund commenced operations and units of the Fund were first traded on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in March 2014. The Fund is not a legal entity but is constituted and exists under the Trust Deed with Union Trustees Limited as its Trustees.The address of the Fund's registered office is 266b Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island Lagos. The Fund tracks the NSE 30 index. The NSE 30 index comprises the top 30 companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in terms of market capitalisation and liquidity (high frequency of trading of the shares).

The underlying objective of the Fund is to enable Unit holders obtain market exposure to the securities of the Constituent Companies of the NSE 30 index and to replicate the price and yield performance of the NSE 30 index.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Additional information required by local regulations is included where appropriate. The financial statements also comply with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Directors of the Fund Managers on 22 April 2015.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:
- Investment securities are measured at fair value

Historical cost is generally based on the amount of cash and cash equivalents paid or received or fair value of the consideration received or paid in exchange for assets and liabilities.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Fund's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 5 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to the period presented in these financial statements.

(a) Interest income

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

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instruments. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, but not future credit losses. Interest received or receivable and interest paid or payable are recognised in profit or loss as interest income and interest expense, respectively.

(b) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit and loss on the date that the right to receive payment is established. For quoted equity securities this is usually the ex-dividend date. Dividend income from equity securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item.

(c) Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

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

The realised gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is computed as the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the reporting period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its sale or settlement price while the unrealised gain is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its fair value at the end of the period.

(d) Fees and commission expenses

(i) *Management fees*

Management fees are charged at a rate of 0.2% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund per annum (i.e.at a rate of 0.05% per quarter). They are accrued daily, but paid quarterly in arrears, based on portfolio valuation.

(ii) *Other expenses*

All other expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

(e) Income tax

Under the current system of taxation in Nigeria, the Fund is exempted from paying taxes on income, profit and capital gain. Dividend income and certain interest income received by the Fund is however subject to withholding tax. Such income is therefore recognised gross of tax with the corresponding withholding tax recognised as income tax expense. The withholding tax borne on dividend and interest income is treated as final tax.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) ***Classification***

The Fund classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:

- Designated as at fair value through profit or loss - investment securities

Financials assets at amortised cost:

- Loans and receivables - cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

- Accounts payable.

(ii) ***Recognition***

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except those carried at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial instruments are recognized on the date the Fund commits to purchase the instruments (trade date accounting). Subsequent recognition of financial assets and liabilities is at amortised cost or fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are financial instruments that are not classified as held for trading but are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Fund's documented investment strategy. These assets are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

The Fund's policy requires the Investment Manager and the Board of Directors to evaluate the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information. These financial assets are expected to be realized within 12 months of the statement of financial position date.

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 Fund intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading and those that the Fund upon initial recognition designates as fair value through profit or loss;

- those that the Fund upon initial recognition, designates as available for sale; or those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

(iii) ***Amortized cost measurement***

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

Note 6 provides a reconciliation of the items in the statement of financial position to the categories of financial

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(iv) ***Fair value measurement***

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

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market at a mid price.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The Fund recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(v) ***Impairment***

A financial asset not classified at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is 'impaired' if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of the amount due on terms that the Fund would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or adverse changes in the payment status of the borrowers.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(vi) ***Derecognition***

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

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized. Transfer of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include securities lending and repurchase transactions.

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

(vii) *Offsetting*
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, e.g. for gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of less than three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Fund in the management of short-term commitments.

(h) Capital

(i) *Equity attributable to unit holders*

The Fund classifies financial instrument issued as financial liabilities or equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

The Fund units in issue are financial instrument issued by the Fund and, or on liquidation of the Fund the unitholders are entitled to the residual net asset. They rank pari passu in all material respect and have identical terms and conditions. The units provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor share in the Fund's net asset at each daily redemption date and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation.

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the fund to repurchase or redeem that instrument for cash or another financial asset is classified as equity if it meets all of the following conditions;

- It entitles the holder to a *pro rata* share of the Fund's net asset in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- It is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of assets of instruments.
- All financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features
- Apart from the contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the instruments over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net asset or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

The Fund's unit meet this conditions and are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue or redemption of units are recognised directly in equity as a deduction from the proceeds or part of the acquisition cost.

(ii) *Repurchase of units*

When units recognised as equity are redeemed, the par value of the shares is presented as a deduction from share capital. Any premium or discount to par value is recognised as an adjustment to share premium, or if share premium is insufficient, as an adjustment to retained earnings.

(i) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Fund that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segments), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments. Segment information is presented in respect of the Fund's business and geographical segments where applicable.

(j) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Fund or the Fund has a present obligation as a result of past events which is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements.

(k) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the fund are set out below. The fund does not plan to adopt these standards early.

(i) *IFRS 9: Financial Instrument: Classification and Measurement (effective date is annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)*

IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 (2010) introduces additions relating to financial liabilities. The IASB currently has an active project to make limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 and add new requirements to address the impairment of financial assets.

The IFRS 9 (2009) requirements represent a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS 39 in respect of financial assets. The standard contains two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. A financial asset would be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

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All other financial assets would be measured at fair value. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, available-for-sale and loans and receivables. For an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the standard permits an irrevocable election, on initial recognition, on an individual share-by-share basis, to present all fair value changes from the investment in OCI. No amount recognised in OCI would ever be reclassified to profit or loss at a later date. However, dividends on such investments would be recognised in profit or loss, rather than OCI, unless they clearly represent a partial recovery of the cost of the investment. Investments in equity instruments in respect of which an entity does not elect to present fair value changes in OCI would be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The standard requires derivatives embedded in contracts with a host that is a financial asset in the scope of the standard not to be separated; instead, the hybrid financial instrument is assessed in its entirety for whether it should be measured at amortised cost or fair value.

IFRS 9 (2010) introduces a new requirement in respect of financial liabilities designated under the fair value option to generally present fair value changes that are attributable to the liability's credit risk in OCI rather than in profit or loss. Apart from this change, IFRS 9 (2010) largely carries forward without substantive amendment the guidance on classification and measurement of financial liabilities from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 (2013) introduces new requirements for hedge accounting that align hedge accounting more closely with risk management.
Based on the initial assessment, the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Fund.

(ii) *Impairment of Assets (Amendments to IAS 38) (effective date is annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)*

The amendments to IAS 38 introduced a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortisation methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. This presumption can be overcome only when revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible assets are highly correlated or when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue.

(iii) *IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective date is annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017)*

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue,IAS 11 Construction contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programme. The application of IFRS 15 will not have any impact on the financial statements of the fund

Early adoption of standards

The Fund did not early adopt new or amended standards in 2014.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the fund.

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For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

4 Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

The Fund has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

(i) *Risk Management framework*

The fund manager has a discretional authority to manage the asset in line with the fund's investment objectives in compliance with the target asset allocation and composition of the portfolio is monitored by the investment committee on a regular basis.

In instances where the portfolio has diverged from the target asset composition the fund manager is obliged to take actions to rebalance the portfolio in line with established targets within the prescribed time limits.

The fund uses different methods to measure the various types of risks and the means of managing them are documented below:

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered with the Fund resulting in a financial loss to the fund.

(i) *Management of credit risk*

The funds policy over credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting the funds credit standard which is assessed through the credit history of the counterparty.

Credit risk is monitored on a periodic basis by fund manager in accordance with policies. Where the credit risk is not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, the fund manager is obliged to rebalance the portfolio in compliance with the stated investment parameters.

(ii) *Exposure to credit risk*

The fund's maximum credited risk exposure date is represented by the respective carrying amounts of the relevant financial assets in the statement of financial position.

(iii) *Investment in debt securities*

The Fund's maximum credit risk exposure (without taking into account collateral and other credit enhancements) at the reporting date is represented by the respective carrying amounts of the relevant financial assets in the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2014, the Fund's investment in debt securities was nil.

(iv) *Cash and cash equivalents*

The Fund held cash and cash equivalents of N1.14 million as at 31 December 2014. The cash and cash equivalent are held with UBA Nigeria Plc. The Fund manager monitors the financial position of UBA on a regular basis.

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For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(v) *The table below shows the exposure of credit risk based on financial assets held by the Fund:*

In thousands of Naira	Note	31 December 2014
Cash and Cash equivalents	13	1,141
Treasury bills	14	30,338
Receivables	16	558
Total exposure to credit risk		32,037

(vi) *Analysis of credit exposure limit by counterparty:*

In thousands of Naira	Note	31 December 2014
Financial institutions	13	1,141
Government and Central Bank	14	30,338
Other receivables	16	558
Total exposure to credit risk		32,037

(vii) *Concentration of credit risk*

There were no significant concentrations in this portfolio of credit risk to any individual issuer or group of issuers at 31 December 2014. The concentration of the investment portfolio of the Fund by sector is disclosed in Note 15.

(viii) *Settlement risk*

The Fund's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financials liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financials asset.

(i) *Management of liquidity risk*

The trust deed and the Fund manager'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, both normal and stress conditions, including estimated redemption of units, without risking damage to the Funds reputation. Surplus cash held by the Fund above the balance required for working capital management are held in interest bearing accounts.

The funds liquidity risk is monitored on a period basis by the Fund Manager.

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For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(ii) *Residual contractual maturities of financial assets*

The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Fund's financial assets on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The gross amount for financial assets and liabilities include coupon receivables and interest payable respectively when appropriate.

31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/(outflow)	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 months - 1 year
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,141	1,141	1,141	-	-
Investment Securities:						
Equity investments	14	2,326,990	2,326,990	2,326,990	-	-
Treasury bills	14	30,338	31,000	31,000	-	-
Receivables	16	558	558	558	-	-
Total financial assets		2,359,027	2,359,689	2,359,689	-	-
Accounts payable	17	20,714	20,714	20,714	-	-
Total financial liabilities		20,714	20,714	20,714		
Liquidity Gap (assets-liabilities)		2,338,313	2,338,975	2,338,975	-	-
Cummulative liquidity gap		-	-	2,338,975	2,338,975	2,338,975

Type of financial instrument	**Basis on which amounts are compiled**
Financial assets and financial liabilities	Undiscounted cash flows, which include estimated interest payments

The table above shows the Fund's expected cashflows on the financial assets which do not vary significantly from the contractual cashflows.

As part of the Fund management of liquidity risk arising from redemption of units by unitholders, the Fund holds liquid assets comprising of cash and cash equivalent and treasury bills issued by Federal Government of Nigeria which can easily meet the Fund's liquidity requirements.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affects the Fund's income or the fair value of its holding's of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) *Management of the market risk*

The Fund's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective. The Fund's investment objective, policies and processes are aimed at instituting a model that objectively identifies, measures and manages market risks in the Fund. The Fund's market position are monitored on a periodic basis by the investment committee. The investments of the Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in financial markets. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments held by the Fund is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The market risk is managed and reduced through a careful selection of securities within the limits of investment objectives and strategy. In addition, the risk is managed through diversification of assets held while the rebalancing policy in place allows for bringing within limit any security which may have exceeded its limit as a result of market movements. The Fund's overall market position is monitored on a periodic basis and exposures maintained within established limits.
An overview of the Fund's investment portfolio as at 31 December 2014 is as shown in note 15.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

The Fund is exposed to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. In respect of the Fund's interest-bearing financial instruments the Fund's policy is to transact in financial instruments that mature or reprise in the short term. i.e. no longer than 12 months. Accordingly, the Fund would be subject to limited exposure to fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates.

The table below summarizes the Fund's interest rate gap position analysed by maturity date is as follows:

31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,141	1,141	-	-	1,141
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Treasury bills	14	30,338	30,338	-	-	30,338
		31,479	31,479	-	-	31,479

The sensitivity analysis reflects how changes in net assets attributed to unitholders would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the reporting date. The assessed impact has not been significant on capital or earnings of the Fund.

(iii) *Foreign Exchange risk*

Foreign Exchange risk is the exposure of the Fund's financial condition to adverse movements in exchange rates. Where the Fund invests in financial instruments that are denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, it is exposed to foreign exchange risk. In this scenario, the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the fair value or future cash flows of that portion of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Naira.

Currently, the Fund does not have transactions in any other currency except the Fund's reporting currency. i.e. Naira. Hence, it is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(iv) *Other market price risk*

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, it's issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. Note 15 sets out concentration of the investment assets and liabilities held by the Fund as at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

The table below shows the impact of likely movement in market prices of financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss on the statement of comprehensive income if prices increase or decrease by 100 basis points as at 31 December 2014.

31 December 2014	Note	Carrying Value	Impact of 100 basis points increase in price	Impact of 100 basis points decrease in price
Equity investments	14	2,326,990	23,270	(23,270)
Treasury bills	14	30,338	303	(303)
Total		2,357,328	23,573	(23,573)

(e) Operational risk

Operation risk is the risk of direct and indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the process, technology and infrastructure supporting the Funds' activities with financial instruments either internally within the Fund or externally at the Funds' service providers and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standard of investment management behavior.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns to investors.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control over the operational risk rest with the fund manager through its board of directors. This is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk, which encompasses the controls and processes at the service providers and the establishment of service levels with the service in the following areas:

- requirement for appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities
- requirement for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- contingency plans
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance if this is effective

All the assets of the Fund are held by a custodian (UBA Global Investors Services). The Fund manager monitors credit rating and capital adequacy of the custodian on a periodic basis.

There was no significant operational risk incidence during the financial year.

(f) Capital management

The units issued by the Fund provide an investor with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date and are classified as equity. The Fund's objectives in managing the units are to ensure a stable base to maximise returns to all investors, and to manage liquidity arising from redemptions.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of weekly subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate as directed by unitholders.
- Redeem and issue new units in accordance with the constitutional documents of the Fund, which include the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions.

The Board of Directors and the Fund Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to unitholders.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

5 Use of estimates and judgements

These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see note 4)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) *Determining fair values*

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market prices requires the use of valuation techniques as described in note 3(f)(iv). For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Fund's accounting policies

(i) *Financial asset and liability classification*

The Fund's accounting policies guide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances.

(i) In designating financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the Fund has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in note 3(f)(ii)

(ii) The unitholders interest is classified as equity, as the Fund has determined that it has met the criteria for this designation set out in note 3(h)(i)

(ii) *Valuation of financial instruments*

The Fund's accounting policy on fair value measurement is discussed in note 3(f)(iv)

The Fund measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

(i) Level 1 : Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

(ii) Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

(iii) Level 3 : Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Fund determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bonds and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instruments at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair value . Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the product and market and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(iii) *Fair value hierarchy - Financial instruments measured at fair value*

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value					
Equity investments	14	2,326,990	-	-	2,326,990
Treasury bills	14	30,338	-	-	30,338
		2,357,328	-	-	2,357,328

(iv) *Financial instruments not measured at fair value*

The following table sets out the categorisation into levels of the fair value hierarchy, as at 31 December 2014, of financial instruments not measured at fair value. The carrying amount of such instruments approximates their fair value.

31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	13	-	1,141	-	1,141
Receivables	16	-	-	558	558
		-	1,141	558	1,699
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable	17	-	-	20,714	20,714
		-	-	20,714	20,714

Notes to the Financial statements
For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

6 Classifications of financial assets and liabilities

The table below provides a reconciliation of line items in the Fund's statement of financial position to the categories of financial instruments.

31 December 2014

In thousands of Naira	Note	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	1,141	-	1,141
Equity investments	14	-	2,326,990	-	-	2,326,990
Treasury bills	14	30,338	-	-	-	30,338
Receivables	16	-	-	558	-	558
		30,338	2,326,990	1,699	-	2,359,027
Accounts payable	17	-		-	20,714	20,714
		-		-	20,714	20,714

Notes to the Financial statements
For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

7 Interest income

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014 (10 months)
Interest income on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss:	
Treasury bills	1,596
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost:	
Cash and cash equivalents	369
	1,965

8 Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014 (10 months)
Net (loss) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss:	
Treasury bills	(337)
	(337)

9 Other income

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014 (10 months)
Gain from disposal of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	14,490
	14,490

10 Operating expenses
(a) Operating expenses comprise:

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014 (10 months)
IPO fees	58,956
Management fees (See note (b))	4,620
Trustees fees	1,994
Custodian fees	2,562
Audit fees	2,357
NSE licensing fees	4,957
CSCS fees	621
Other expenses	849
	76,916

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(b) In line with the provisions of the Trust Deed which provides that the Fund Manager's fee, other fees and expenses excluding the incentive fee cannot be more than 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The Fund Manager's fee for the year which is calculated at a maximum of 0.2% of the Fund's Net Asset Value accruing daily and payable quarterly in arrears over the period amounted to N4.62 million.

11 Income tax expense

The Fund is exempt from paying income taxes under the current system of taxation in Nigeria. However, certain dividend and interest income received by the Fund are subject to withholding tax in Nigeria. During the period, the average withholding tax rate was 10%. The total withholding tax paid during the period is N11.9million.

12 Earnings per unit

Earnings per unit is calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the number of units as at period end.

	31 December 2014 (10 months)
Profit for the period (N'000)	46,892
Number of units in issue as at period end ('000) (see note 18(a))	149,400
Earnings per unit (kobo)	31

The Fund does not have any dilutive potential units. Therefore, basic earnings per unit and diluted earnings per unit are the same for the Fund.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Balances with banks	1,141
	1,141

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

14 Investment Securities

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
(a) Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss:	
Treasury bills	30,338
	30,338

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
(b) Investment securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Quoted equity securities	2,775,581
Revaluation gain (see note (c) below)	(448,591)
Net carrying amount	2,326,990
Total investment securities	2,357,328

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
(c) The movement in revaluation was as follows:	
Balance, beginning of the period	-
Decrease for the period	(448,591)
Balance, end of period	(448,591)

Notes to the Financial statements
For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

15 Investment portfolio

The concentration of the investment portfolio of the Fund was as follows:

In thousands of Naira			31 December 2014	
	Sector	Market value	% of total quoted securities	% of total investments
Quoted equity securities				
Transnational Corporation Of Nig Plc	Conglomerates	22,334	0.96%	0.95%
U A C Nigeria Plc	Conglomerates	11,539	0.50%	0.49%
Julius Berger Plc	Construction/ real estate	44,909	1.93%	1.90%
Cadbury Plc	Consumer goods	22,732	0.98%	0.96%
Dangote Sugar Refinery Plc	Consumer goods	23,060	0.99%	0.98%
Flour Mills Plc	Consumer goods	31,168	1.34%	1.32%
Guinness Nigeria Plc	Consumer goods	76,877	3.30%	3.26%
International Brewries Plc	Consumer goods	23,073	0.99%	0.98%
Nestle Nigeria Plc	Consumer goods	243,713	10.47%	10.34%
Nigerian Breweries Plc	Consumer goods	379,959	16.33%	16.12%
P.Z. Industries Plc	Consumer goods	28,623	1.23%	1.21%
Unilever Nigeria Plc	Consumer goods	41,071	1.76%	1.74%
Access Bank Of Nigeria Plc	Financial services	42,002	1.80%	1.78%
Diamond Bank Plc	Financial services	22,414	0.96%	0.95%
Ecobank Transnational Incorporated	Financial services	82,535	3.55%	3.50%
FBN Holdings Plc	Financial services	79,959	3.44%	3.39%
FCMB Group Plc	Financial services	13,641	0.59%	0.58%
Fidelity Bank Plc	Financial services	12,981	0.56%	0.55%
Guaranty Trust Bank	Financial services	206,519	8.87%	8.76%
Stanbic IBTC Holdings Plc	Financial services	75,174	3.23%	3.19%
Union Bank Of Nigeria	Financial services	40,030	1.72%	1.70%
United Bank For Africa	Financial services	39,435	1.69%	1.67%
Zenith International Bank Plc	Financial services	160,674	6.90%	6.82%
Glaxo Smithkline Consumer Nig. Plc	Healthcare	43,534	1.87%	1.85%
Ashaka Cement	Industrial goods	12,245	0.53%	0.52%
Dangote Cement Plc	Industrial goods	445,032	19.12%	18.88%
West African Portland Cement	Industrial goods	60,751	2.61%	2.58%
Forte Oil Plc	Oil and gas	23,259	1.00%	0.99%
Oando Plc	Oil and gas	13,453	0.58%	0.57%
Totalfinaelf Nigeria Plc	Oil and gas	4,485	0.19%	0.19%
Total quoted securities		**2,327,181**	**100.00%**	**98.71%**
Treasury bills		30,338		1.29%
Total investments		**2,357,519**		**100.00%**

The distribution of the Fund's investment in quoted equities by sector was as follows:

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014	
Sector	Market value	% of total quoted securities
Conglomerates	33,873	1.46%
Construction/ real estate	44,909	1.93%
Consumer goods	870,276	37.40%
Financial services	775,364	33.32%
Healthcare	43,534	1.87%
Industrial goods	518,028	22.26%
Oil and gas	41,197	1.77%
	2,327,181	**100.00%**

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16 Receivables

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Dividend receivables	558
	558

17 Accounts payable

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Management fee payable	1,439
Professional fee payable	10,531
Other account payable	8,744
	20,714

18 Net assets attributable to unitholders

The rights attaching to unitholders of the Fund for holding redeemable units are as follows:

- The units may be redeemed at any time by the unitholders at the net asset value per unit less expenses directly attributable to redemption of units.
- Redeemable units carry a right to receive notice of, attend and vote at meetings of unitholders.
- All units rank pari-passu with the same rights and benefits at meetings of the Fund.

The analysis of movements in the number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the period were as follows:

(a) Number of units

In thousands of units	31 December 2014
Balance at 1 January	-
Subscription of units during the period	159,400
Redemption of units during the period	(10,000)
Balance at 31 December 2014	149,400

(b) Net assets attributable to unitholders

In thousands of Naira	Unitholders equity	Retained earnings	Fair value reserves	Total
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Addition during the period	2,941,880	-	(448,591)	2,493,289
Redemption of units during the period	(185,928)	-	-	(185,928)
Distribution to unit holders	-	(15,940)	-	(15,940)
Profit for the period	-	46,892	-	46,892
Balance at 31 December 2014	2,755,952	30,952	(448,591)	2,338,313
Net assets value per units (Naira)				15.65

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19 Net asset value per unit

The value of an accounting unit of the Vetiva Griffin 30 Exchange Traded Fund assets is based on the net assets value of N2,338,313,000 as at 31 December 2014 and the total number of accounting units being managed as at 31 December 2014 of 149,400,000.

20 Cash paid on redemption of units

This comprises:

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Cash paid for redemption of units during the period (See note 18(b))	(185,928)
	(185,928)

21 Contingencies

There were no contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2014.

22 Claims and litigations

There were no claims and litigations as at 31 December 2014.

23 Segment reporting

Management, based on the evaluation of the Fund's operations, has determined that the Fund has only one reportable segment since it does not manage its operations by allocating resources based on a determination of the contribution to net income from product, service or operation. Additionally, the Fund primarily operates and generates its revenue from Lagos, Nigeria. Accordingly, no further business or geographical segment information is reported.

24 Related parties and other key contacts

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes associates, joint ventures and the Company's pension schemes, as well as key management personnel.

(a) ***Parent and ultimate controlling party***

The parent and ultimate controlling party of the Fund during the period under review was Vetiva Capital Management Limited. The table below shows the total unit holding of related parties:

Related parties	**31 December 2014 Unit holdings** Number
Vetiva Capital Management Limited	5,000,000
Vetiva Securities Limited	1,304,908
	6,304,908

Notes to the Financial statements

For the 10 months period ended 31 December 2014

(b) ***Transactions with related parties***

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions predominantly relates to fund management activities. The volume of related-party transactions and outstanding balances as at period end are as follows:

(ii) *Fees paid to related parties*

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Vetiva Fund Managers Limited - Management fees	3,181
Vetiva Securities Limited - IPO fees	500
	3,681

(iii) *Payables to related parties*

In thousands of Naira	31 December 2014
Vetiva Fund Managers Limited - Management fees	1,439
	1,439

The key management personnel of the Fund Manager did not have any holding in the fund during the period.

All the related party transactions were done at arms' length.

25 Other key contracts:

(i) UBA Plc (Global Investors Services)

UBA Plc (Global Investors Services) remains the Funds' custodian. Under the Fund's custodial service agreement, the Custodian fees shall be 10 basis points of the value of the assets under custody. These fees shall be paid out of the Fund. Fees due to the custodian during the period was N2,562,000.

26 Events after the end of the reporting period

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Board of Directors of the fund manager proposed a distribution of N14.94million, at 10 kobo on each of the 149.4million unit holdings as at 31 December 2014.

There are no other events after the end of the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Other Financial Information

Value Added Statement

In thousands of naira	31 December 2014	%
Total revenue	135,711	
Bought in goods and services - Local	(8,784)	
Value added	126,927	100%
Applied to pay:		
Government as taxes	11,903	9%
Fund Manager and other parties to the Fund	68,132	54%
Retained in the Fund to augment reserves	46,892	37%
	126,927	100%